

गोपबन्धु पुरोहित पुस्तकालय

वनस्थली विद्यापीठ

✓ १०९
श्रेणी संख्या

पुस्तक संख्या

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**THE HISTORIANS'
HISTORY
OF THE WORLD**



HENRY C. RAWLINSON



THE HISTORIANS' HISTORY OF THE WORLD . . .

A COMPREHENSIVE NARRATIVE OF THE RISE AND
DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONS AS RECORDED BY THE
GREAT WRITERS OF ALL AGES

EDITED BY HENRY SMITH WILLIAMS, LL.D.

WITH THE COLLABORATION OF MANY SPECIALISTS
AND WITH CONTRIBUTIONS BY

Prof. Thomas K. Cheyne, *Oxford University*
Prof. Adolf Erman, *University of Berlin*
Prof. Joseph Halévy, *College of France*
Prof. C. W. C. Oman, *Oxford University*
Prof. David H. Müller, *University of Vienna*
Prof. Albert B. Hart, *Harvard University*
Prof. Ulrich von Wilamowitz-Möllendorff,
University of Berlin
Oscar Browning, M.A., *Cambridge University*
Prof. H. Marczali, *University of Budapest*
Prof. Henry F. Pelham, *Oxford University*
Prof. Alfred N. Rambaud, *University of Paris*
Prof. Eduard Meyer, *University of Berlin*
H. J. Mackinder, M.A., *Director of the London*
School of Economics
Prof. Julius Wellhausen, *University of Göttingen*
Prof. T. F. Tout, *University of Manchester*
Prof. James T. Shotwell, *Columbia University*
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Prof. I. Goldziher, *University of Budapest*
Prof. Andrew C. McLaughlin, *University of*
Chicago
Prof. A. Vambéry, *University of Budapest*
Capt. Frank Brinkley, *Tokio*
Prof. Otto Hirschfeld, *University of Berlin*
Prof. Wilhelm Soltau, *Zabern University*
Hugh Chisholm, M.A., *Editor of the "Encyclo-*
pædia Britannica"
Prof. Hermann Diels, *University of Berlin*
G. F. Barwick, B.A., *British Museum*
Prof. R. Koser, *University of Berlin*
Dr. A. S. Rappoport, *School of Oriental*
Languages, Paris
Dr. Paul Brönnle, *Royal Asiatic Society*
Prof. Theodor Nöldeke, *University of Strasburg*

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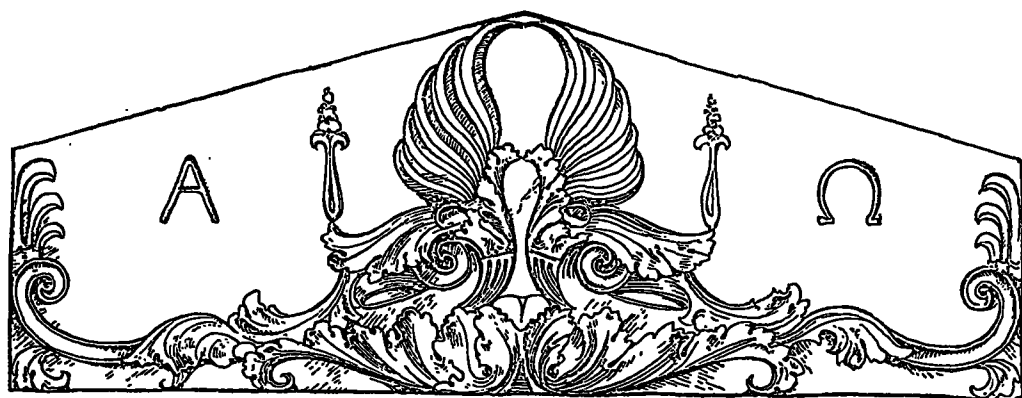
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INTRODUCTORY NOTE TO THE GENERAL INDEX¹

As regards its main features the ensuing general index will explain itself. The full-face figures (1, 2, 3, etc., to 24) refer to volumes, the other figures to pages. It is believed that the dates and explanatory phrases following a large proportion of the proper names will greatly facilitate the use of the index, while at the same time making it in a sense a dictionary of historical reference.

It should be explained that the names included in this index represent a selection, by no means supplying a full list of the names to be found in our text. To have made the list absolutely complete would perhaps have doubled the bulk of our index, but would not, in the opinion of the editor, have added to its value. The easiest method of index-making would have been simply to give a reference for every proper name, but the result would have been an uncritical jumble of incidental references, which must have been annoying rather than helpful to the reader. As the index actually stands, on the other hand, it is believed that it will serve as a valuable guide to the text, and one which the reader will use habitually.

It has been our constant endeavour to forecast the needs of the average reader. Thus a person who is quite unfamiliar with the text will be enabled at a glance to ascertain where he may find both the main and the supplementary treatments of any important subject. Under "France" or "England," for example, he will be referred at once to the volumes where the different periods of French and English history are treated. In general, the first reference under any given heading will point to the main treatment of the subject in question.

The encyclopædic character of the index is further shown in the complete lists of sovereigns, with page references, appended to the principal countries; in the arrangement by countries, under topical heads, of information on such

[¹ For introductory note to the Bibliographical Index, see page 567.]

subjects as Art, Architecture, Finance, Labour, Manufactures, Tariff, Taxation, Transportation, Status of Women, Socialism, etc.; and in lists of famous Assassinations, Executions, Conspiracies, Financial Crises, etc. The lists of Wars, Treaties, and Battles and Sieges are particularly complete.

In Arabic names the original pronunciations have been preserved so far as possible, except in the case of persons whose names have long been Europeanised, such as Saladin. The prophet's name is spelled Mohammed; elsewhere the form used is Muhammed. The article is written *al*.

As the work covers the entire sweep of world-history, it is obvious that opportunity is afforded for an almost endless number of subject-references. It has been a constant puzzle to determine just where to draw the line in this regard. Such subjects as Art, Architecture, Literature, Economics, Battles, Armies, Military Affairs, and Religion naturally suggest themselves; but here, as always with matters of classification, the great difficulty has been to know what constitutes the happy mean between too general and too specific a subdivision of subjects. Shall we, for example, let the term "Economics" include everything that might properly come within its scope, or shall we best subserve the interests of the reader if we make such subdivisions as "Commerce," "Taxation," "Finance," etc.? Again, shall we let "Assemblies" stand sponsor for a great variety of public gatherings, or shall these be variously distributed among "Congresses," "Conventions," "Councils," "Parliaments," and the like? In a word, it may be said that in answering these questions each suggested subject has been considered with reference to the practicalities rather than in strict accordance with any logical system. If a suggested title called for a list of references so long as to be cumbersome, that fact was usually considered sufficient reason for a subdivision. The convenience of the reader — the actual utility of the index — has been the one object kept constantly in mind; and it is hoped that the result will justify the method.



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- Abdurrahman Pasha, Turkish general; commands at siege of Buda (1686), **14**, 398.
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- Abel (d. 1252), king of Denmark 1250-1252; as duke of Schleswig, **16**, 168, 169 seq.; as king, **16**, 171.
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Alsace-Lorraine, an imperial territory of the German empire, ceded by France (1871), **13**, 161.

Alsen, an island in the Little Belt; conquered by Prussia (1864), **15**, 484.

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Altaku or **Eltekeh**, ancient city of Palestine; battle of (701 B.C.), **1**, 408.

Altamsh, emperor at Delhi 1211-1236; reign of, **22**, 23.

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Al-thing, national assembly of Iceland, **16**, 125.

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Altmanovich, feudal lord in Serbia, fourteenth century; rebellion of, **24**, 194.

Alton, Richard, Count of (1732-1790), Irish soldier in Austrian service; made military governor of Netherlands (1787), **14**, 482.

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Alusharshid or **Urumush**, king of Kish ca. 3850 B.C., **1**, 357.

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Alva or **Alba**, Fernando Alvarez de Toledo, Duke of (1508-1582), Spanish general; invades papal states, 9, 468 seq.; 10, 238; 11, 347; governor of Netherlands, 10, 237, 241-243; 13, 412-443; establishes Council of Troubles (Council of Blood, or of Tumults), 10, 242; 13, 416-419; campaign of, against William of Orange, 10, 242; invades Portugal, 10, 501; at siege of Metz, 11, 345; early career of, 13, 412-414; relations of, with Queen Elizabeth, 13, 428; 19, 337; death of, 13, 441; characterisation of, 13, 441-443.

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Alvarez, Juan (1780-1867), a Mexican general; defeats Santa Anna (1855), 23, 628.

Alvear, Carlos Maria (ca. 1785-1850), South American soldier; in Brazilian war with Argentina, 23, 595.

Alvensleben, Philip Karl von (1745-1802), German diplomat; cabinet minister of Frederick William II, 15, 277.

Alves, Rodriguez, elected president of Brazil (1902), 23, 668.

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Alyattes, king of Lydia ca. 625-568 B.C.; reign of, 2, 421, 426, 457, 482.

Amada, Assyrian name for people of Media, *q. v.*

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Amadeus or **Amadeo** (1845-1890), king of Spain 1870-1873, and duke of Aosta, 2nd son of Victor Emmanuel II; accepts crown of Spain, 9, 623; reign of, 10, 407-411; abdication of, 10, 411.

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Amadeus V, the "Great," count of Savoy 1285-1323, 9, 503.

Amadeus VI, count of Savoy 1343-1383, 7, 329; 9, 503.

Amadeus VII, the "Red," count of Savoy 1383-1391, 9, 503.

Amadeus VIII, count, later duke, of Savoy; becomes pope (1447) as Felix V, 8, 639; 9, 503.

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Amadocus, king of the Odrysæ in Thrace; ally of Athens (390 B.C.), 4, 120.

Amalaric (d. 531 A.D.), king of Spain; reign of, 7, 393; 10, 19.

Amalasuntha or **Amalasontha**, or **Amalasuentha**, or **Amalaswintha** (498-535 or 534 A.D.), regent of East Gothic kingdom

526-535 or 534 A.D., daughter of Theodoric the Great; reign of, 7, 393-396.

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Amaziah, king of Judah 797-792 B.C.; reign of, 2, 21, 112.

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Ambasa, emir of Cordova 724-726 A.D.; usurps throne, 8, 197.

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Ambiorix, Gallic prince; defeated by Cæsar, 5, 526.

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Amenemhat II or Nub-kau-Ra, king of Egypt ca. 2400 B.C., **1**, 112.

Amenemhat III or Maat-en-Ra, king of Egypt ca. 2305 B.C.; and monuments of twelfth dynasty, **1**, 112 seq.

Amenemhat IV or Maat-Kheru-Ra, king of Egypt ca. 2266 B.C., **1**, 112, 121.

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Amenhotep III or Amenophis, or Maat-neb-Ra, king of Egypt ca. 1455 B.C.; reign of, **1**, 139; **2**, 272; correspondence of, with Mesopotamia, **1**, 364; scarabs of, found at Arban, **1**, 379.

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Amiens, Treaty of (1524), **9**, 454; (1802), **10**, 319; **12**, 515-516; **17**, 445; **21**, 461.

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Aminias (fifth century B.C.), Athenian trierarch and brother of poet Æschylus; at battle of Salamis, **3**, 346-347, 351.

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Ammi-satana, king of Babylon ca. 2200 B.C.; great-grandson of Khammurabi, **1**, 363.

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Ammonites (Bene-Ammon), a Canaanite tribe; wars with Israel, **2**, 10, 52, 73-74, 91, 106, 119, 208.

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- Amphictyony or Amphictyonic League, a league of peoples, in Greek history; origin of, **3**, 167; nature of, **3**, 167-170; protects Delphic games, **3**, 174; council of, **4**, 239, 240, 550; in war of 281 B.C., **4**, 456.
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- Amphitheatre, Roman; description of, **6**, 370-373.
- Amphitryon, in Greek legend; the father of Hercules, **3**, 70.
- Amphoterus, Macedonian soldier under Alexander the Great, **4**, 317, 319.
- Ampudia, Pedro de, Mexican soldier; defends Monterey against Taylor (1846), **23**, 373.
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- Amru ben al-Ass (d. about 663 A.D.), Arab general; conversion of, **8**, 125; conquers Egypt, **8**, 160-162; Egypt under administration of, **8**, 164; further conquests of, in Africa, **8**, 165; partisan of Moawiyah, **8**, 171, 172; made governor of Egypt by Moawiyah, **8**, 175.
- Amru (d. 689 A.D.), Arabian soldier; in Egypt, **8**, 178; revolts against Abdul-Malik, **8**, 179.
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- Amstel, Gilbert van (thirteenth century), lord of Amsterdam; conducts siege of Utrecht, **13**, 300-301; conspires against Floris V, **13**, 302-303; flees from Holland, **13**, 303.
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- Amyitis (Amyite), Median princess, marries Nebuchadrezzar, **2**, 582.
- Amyntas I (b. ca. 498 B.C.), king of Macedonia; renders homage to Megabyzus, **3**, 264.
- Amyntas II, king of Macedonia 394-370 B.C.; sends envoys to Sparta, **4**, 129-130; joins Spartans against Olynthus, **4**, 214.
- Amyntas (sometimes called Amyntas III), (d. 336 B.C.), son of Perdiccas III; excluded from succession by his uncle, Philip, **4**, 215; put to death, **4**, 265.
- Amyntas (d. ca. 330 B.C.), son of Andromenes, a Macedonian officer; general in Alexander's army, **4**, 278, 286, 324.
- Amyntas, son of Antiochus, a Macedonian fugitive and traitor; plots against Alexander, **4**, 293; attempts to make himself master of Egypt (332 B.C.), **4**, 306, 315.
- Amyrtæus I, king of Egypt ca. 456 B.C.; rules independently of Persians, **2**, 617-619; **3**, 420, 430.
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- Ana, Assyrian deity; see Ilu.
- Anabaptists, heretical sect of Christians, historically the followers of Thomas Münzer (sixteenth century); rise and persecution of, **13**, 377-379; **14**, 272-273.
- Anacaona, a princess of Haiti, queen of Jaragua; murder of, **22**, 538.
- Anacharsis, Scythian prince and philosopher, and contemporary of Solon, **3**, 210, 460.
- Anacletus II, anti-pope 1130-1138, in opposition to Innocent II; lays claim to papacy, **8**, 603; crowns Roger II king of Two Sicilies, **9**, 77; opposed by Lothair II, **14**, 90.
- Anacreon, of Teos (ca. 563-ca. 478 B.C.), Greek poet, **3**, 229.
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- Anafesto, Paoluccio or Paolo Luccio, first doge of Venice (713 or 697 A.D.), **9**, 27.
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- Anastasia (d. 1500), first consort of Ivan the Terrible; influence of, **17**, 198, 199; death of, **17**, 199.
- Anastasius (I) Decorus (ca. 430-518 A.D.), Byzantine emperor 491-518 A.D.; reign of, **7**, 62-63, 75, 84.
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- Anastasius III, pope 911-913; succeeds Sergius, **8**, 580.
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- Anastasius (d. 753 A.D.), patriarch of Constantinople 703 (728?)-753; favours iconoclasts, **7**, 208, 209; champions cause of Artavasdes, **8**, 548; degraded, **8**, 549; beheaded, **8**, 551.
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- Anaxarchus of Abdera (ca. 350 B.C.), Greek philosopher; consoles Alexander the Great after murder of Clitus, **4**, 350; proposes worship of Alexander, **4**, 352; contempt of, for occult science, **4**, 386.
- Anaxibius (d. 388 B.C.), Spartan admiral; commands Spartan expedition to Hellespont, **4**, 121.
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- Anaxilaus or Anaxilas (d. 476 B.C.), tyrant of Rhegium, **3**, 591.
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- Greek philosopher; founds Ionic school, 4, xviii (in special article).
- Anaya, Pedro Maria (1795-1854), Mexican general; becomes acting president, 23, 626.
- Anbal, another form of Babylonian god Nabu; worshipped in southern Arabia, 1, 315.
- Anchises, in Greek legend a Trojan prince and father of Æneas, 3, 97; 5, 60.
- Anckarström, Johan Jacob (1762-1792), a Swede; assassinates Gustavus III, 16, 409.
- Ancona, seaport in Italy; siege of (1174), 9, 56-57; seized by French (1832), 9, 586; occupied by forces of Victor Emmanuel (1860), 9, 610.
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- Ancus Marcius, king of Rome 640-616 B.C.; reign of, 5, 79-81, 116, 119.
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- Andagis, Attila's lieutenant; connection of, with death of Theodoric (451 A.D.), 6, 589.
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- Anderson, Robert (1805-1871), American soldier; in command at Fort Sumter, 23, 413, 414.
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- Andocides (467-ca. 391 B.C.), Athenian politician and orator; commands fleet in war with Corinth, 3, 443.
- Andorno, Pietro Nicco d' (d. 1706), Italian patriot; heroism of, at siege of Turin, 9, 529.
- Andrada, Antonio de (ca. 1580-1634), Portuguese missionary; in Tibet, 24, 504.
- Andrada e Silva, José Bonifacio de (1765-1838), Brazilian statesman; becomes guardian of Pedro II, 23, 658.
- Andrade, Fernão Peres de, Portuguese explorer; visits China (1517), 10, 486.
- Andrade, Gomes Freire de, Portuguese soldier; revolt and death of (ca. 1820), 10, 542.
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- Andreossi (Andreossi), Antoine François, Count d' (1761-1828), a French general and diplomatist; at Napoleon's triumphal festival in Paris (1797), 12, 455.
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- Andriscus (Pseudo-Philippus), pretended son of Perseus, and claimant to throne of Macedon (ca. 148 B.C.); defeated by Romans, 4, 542; 5, 315.
- Androcles, (eighth century B.C.), king of Messenia jointly with Antiochus, 3, 144.
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- Andronicus (II) Palæologus, the "Elder" (ca. 1260-1332), Byzantine emperor; character and early career of, 7, 310-311, 317-318; wars of, with Turks, 7, 318-320, 323-324; and Catalan Grand Company, 7, 320-322; last years and death of, 7, 324-328; alliance of, with Servia, 24, 191.
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- Andronicus Tarchaniotes, nephew of Michael VIII; treachery of (1271), 7, 313.
- Andronicus, L. Livius (ca. 284-ca. 204 B.C.), Roman dramatic poet (Greek by birth); produces play at Rome, 5, 358.
- Andronidas, (second century B.C.), tyrant of Achaia; rule of, 4, 540.
- Andros, Sir Edmund (1637-1714), English colonial governor in America; claims jurisdiction over west New Jersey 1677-1678, 23, 31; governor of Virginia, 23, 135; governor of Maryland, 23, 137; governor of New York 1674-1681, 23, 151-152; governor of New England, 23, 156-158; aggressions of, upon other colonies, 23, 158-159; imprisonment of, 23, 160; release of, 23, 169-170.
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- Angoulême, Louis Antoine de Bourbon, Duke of (1775-1844), eldest son of Charles X of France; invades Spain, **10**, 390-392; reinstates Ferdinand VII of Spain, **13**, 29; becomes commander-in-chief of French army, **13**, 36.
- Angoulême, Louise of Savoy, Duchess of (1476-1531), daughter of Philip, duke of Savoy, and mother of Francis I of France; Anne of Brittany opposes, **11**, 300; intrigues against the duke of Bourbon, **11**, 315-316; regent of France, **11**, 321; negotiates Peace of Cambray, **9**, 457; **11**, 325.
- Angoulême, Marie Thérèse Charlotte, Duchess of, (1778-1851), daughter of Louis XVI and wife of the duke of Angoulême; birth of, **12**, 139.
- Angus of the Isles, see Macdonald.
- Angus, Earls of, see Douglas and Umfraville.
- Anhalt-Dessau, Leopold, Prince of, see Leopold.
- Anianus, Bishop (fifth century), defends Orleans against Attila, **6**, 585.
- Anicetus (first century, A.D.), Roman naval commander; plots against Agrippina, **6**, 185; plots against Octavia, wife of Nero, **6**, 197-198.
- Aniello, Tommaso, see Masaniello.
- Animal Worship, in Egypt, **1**, 228-236; see also Religion.
- Anit, Canaanite deity; worshipped in Egypt, **1**, 119.
- Anjou, an ancient government or country of France; conquered by Philip Augustus (ca. 1204), **11**, 51.
- Anjou, House of (in English history), see Plantagenet, House of.
- Ankarström, see Ankarström.
- Anna Comnena (1083-1148), Byzantine princess; daughter of Alexius (I) Comnenus; history written by, **7**, 259, 262; treason of, **7**, 263.
- Anna Ivanovna (1693-1740), empress of Russia; election of, by council, **17**, 331; makes herself independent of council, **17**, 332-333; supports Augustus of Saxony on Polish throne, **17**, 333; surrenders Persian possessions, **17**, 334; war of, against Tatars in the Ukraine, **17**, 334 seq.; designs of, in Rumania, **24**, 146; war of, against Turkey, **17**, 335-337; internal administration of, **17**, 337-338; relations of, with Biron, **17**, 338-341; death of, **15**, 161; **17**, 340.
- Anna Leopoldovna or Carlovna, Elizabeth Catherine Christine (1718-1746), grand duchess and regent of Russia; marriage of, to Ulrich, duke of Brunswick, **17**, 339; becomes regent, **17**, 341-342; alliances of, **17**, 342; war of, with Sweden, **17**, 342 seq.; manifesto of, regarding war with Sweden, **17**, 344; estrangement of, from husband, **17**, 345; conspiracy against, **17**, 345-350.
- Anna Paulovna, grand duchess of Russia; wife of William II of Holland, **14**, 60.
- Anna Perenna, festival of, at Rome, **6**, 368.
- Anna Petrovna (1706-1728), daughter of Peter the Great; marriage of, to duke of Holstein, **17**, 328; mother of Peter III, **16**, 400.
- Anna of Saxony (d. 1577), wife of William of Orange; divorce and death of, **13**, 434 note; 454.
- Annam or Anam, a French protectorate in eastern part of Indo-Chinese peninsula; French expedition against (1863), **13**, 138; makes treaty of 1874 with France, **24**, 555; becomes French protectorate (1884), **24**, 556, 561; chronology, **24**, 686; see also French Indo-China.
- Annapolis Convention (Sept. 11th, 1786), recommends calling of the Constitutional Convention of 1787, **23**, 290.
- Annates, church tax, **8**, 624; abolished by council of Bâle, **8**, 638.
- Anne (1665-1714) queen of Great Britain and Ireland, daughter of James II of England; relations of, with Netherlands, **13**, 648; main treatment of reign, **20**, 470-505; accession of, **20**, 470; war of Spanish succession under (in Europe), **20**, 471-478, 486-488; (in America, as Queen Anne's War), **23**, 190-194; union of Scotland with England under, **20**, 478-480; **21**, 316-323; rule of, in America, **23**, 165, 168; illness and death of, **20**, 494-496; progress of England (social, political, artistic, etc.), under, **20**, 496-505.
- Anne (d. 1759), daughter of George II of England; marriage of, **14**, 2; regency of, in Netherlands, **14**, 6-7.
- Anne, daughter of Emperor Maximilian II; marries Philip II of Spain (1570), **13**, 427.

Anne (tenth century), daughter of Emperor Romanus II; marries Vladimir, grand duke of Russia, 7, 230-231, 240.
 Anne of Austria (1601-1666), queen of France, daughter of Philip III of Spain and wife of Louis XIII of France; marriage of, 11, 438; relations of, with Mazarin, 11, 488, 510; character of, 11, 488; intrigue of, with George Villiers, 19, 545; death, 11, 567.
 Anne of Beaujeu (ca. 1462-1522), daughter of Louis XI of France; regent of France 1483-1490, 11, 279-284; besieges dukes of Orleans and Brittany, 11, 284-285; favoured by Louis XII of France, 11, 295-296.
 Anne of Bohemia (1366-1394), queen of England, daughter of emperor Charles IV, and wife of Richard II of England; marriage of, 18, 497; death of, 18, 501.
 Anne of Brandenburg, wife of Frederick I of Denmark, 16, 255.
 Anne of Brittany (1476-1514), queen of France, daughter of Francis II, duke of Brittany; betrothed to king of the Romans, 11, 285; marries Charles VIII, 11, 286; marries Louis XII, 11, 295-297; influence of, in France, 11, 304.
 Anne of Cleves (1515-1557), queen of England, fourth wife of Henry VIII; marries Henry VIII, 19, 187; is divorced, 19, 188-189.
 Anne of Denmark (1574-1619), queen of James I of England (James VI of Scotland); character of, 19, 482; marriage of, 21, 282; coronation of, 21, 283.
 Anne of Egmont (d. 1558), first wife of William the Silent, 13, 501.
 Anne Hyde, marries James, duke of York (1660), 20, 238; death of, 20, 274.
 Anne Nevil (d. 1485), queen of Richard III of England, daughter of the great earl of Warwick; marries Prince Edward, son of Henry VI, 18, 589; marries duke of Gloucester (Richard III), 18, 599, 600; coronation of, 18, 614; death, 18, 621.
 Anne of Savoy (1320-1359), empress-regent of the Eastern Empire, daughter of Amadeus V, duke of Savoy, and wife of emperor Andronicus III (1337); regency of, 7, 328.
 Anne Scott, heiress of Buccleuch; marries James, duke of Monmouth (1665), 20, 295.
 Annese, Gennaro, Italian soldier; conspires to free Naples (1648), 9, 489-490.
 Annesley, Arthur (1614-1686), English statesman; created earl of Anglesen, 20, 234; a commissioner to try the regicides (1660), 20, 236.
 Annius, C., general of Sulla in Spain (ca. 82 B.C.) 5, 441.
 Annius, L., Latin prætor (340 B.C.); punished for defying gods, 5, 183.
 Annius, T., Roman senator (ca. 133 B.C.); attacks Gracchus, 5, 364.
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 Anoshazadh, son of Chosroes I; rebellion of (ca. 551 A.D.), 8, 89.
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Anselm, Saint (1033-1109), archbishop of Canterbury; argument of, for existence of God, 11, 41; appointment of, as archbishop, 18, 224; disputes of, with William Rufus, 18, 225; disputes of, with Henry I, 18, 234-235.
 Anselm of Laon (ca. 1030-1117), French theologian; pupil of Anselm of Canterbury, 11, 41.
 Anselm, bishop of Lucca, see Alexander II, pope.
 Ansar, men of Medina who supported Mohammed, 8, 117.
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 Anshan, city in ancient Elam; conquered by Judea, 1, 363.
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 Anskar, or Ansgar, or Anscharius (801-865 A.D.), called the "Apostle of the North"; as bishop of Hamburg, 7, 575; 16, 42; as missionary to north, 16, 19, 42-43, 132.
 Anson, George (Lord Anson), (1697-1762), an English admiral; commands squadron sent to Pacific against Spain, 20, 555; circumnavigates globe, 20, 555; destroys French fleet off Cape Finisterre, 20, 568.
 Ansprand, Duke (d. 712 A.D.), father of King Liutprand of Lombardy; as regent for Liutbert, 7, 446; usurps throne, 7, 447.
 Antalcidas (fourth century B.C.), Spartan admiral and politician; envoy to Persia (393 B.C.), 4, 119-123; second embassy of, 4, 149.
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 Antef I, king of Egypt (eleventh dynasty), 1, 107.
 Antef (II) the Great, king of Egypt (ca. 2700 B.C.), 1, 107.
 Antef III, king of Egypt (ca. 2700 B.C.), 1, 107.
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 Antemnates, tribe of Italy; wars of, with Romans, 5, 64.
 Antequera (d. 1731), Peruvian commissioner to Paraguay; career of, 23, 567, 568.
 Anthemius, emperor of the West 467-473 A.D.; reign of, 6, 612-614; 7, 61.
 Anthemius (d. 584 ? A.D.), Roman architect and mathematician, 7, 78-80.
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 Anthony de Bourbon (1518-1562), king of Navarre; marriage of, 11, 341; leader of Bourbon party, 11, 353; renounces claim to regency, 11, 356.
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Antigonias, an Athenian tribe, **3**, 238; **4**, 495.

Antigonidæ, descendants of Antigonus, king of Asia, **4**, 421, 500.

Antigonus (ca. 80-ca. 37 B.C.), king of Judea ca. 40-37 B.C.; rivalry of, with Herod, **2**, 165; put to death, **2**, 165.

Antigonus the "One-Eyed" (ca. 382-301 B.C.), a general of Alexander; made satrap of Central Phrygia, **4**, 295, 428; wars of, with Eumenes and Perdiccas, **4**, 435-437, 443-450, 476, 479, 490-498; death of, **4**, 499; wars of, with Ptolemy, **4**, 564-567.

Antigonus Doson (d. 220 B.C.), king of Macedonia 229-220 B.C.; nephew of Antigonus Gonatus; as regent for Philip III, **4**, 522; reign of, **4**, 524-526; compact of, with Aratus, **4**, 524; at battle of Sellasia, **4**, 525-526; war with Illyrians, **4**, 526; death of, **4**, 526.

Antigonus Gonatas (319?-239 B.C.), king of Macedonia 277-239 B.C.; master of great part of Greece, **4**, 453, 454; wars of, **4**, 456, 459-461, 500, 508, 512-514; main treatment of reign, **4**, 459-461, 514-515; intercedes for his father, **4**, 504; claim of, to Macedonian kingdom, **4**, 555-556; death of, **4**, 522.

Antilla, imaginary island in Atlantic Ocean, **22**, 414.

Anti-Nebraska Men, in United States history name given to opponents of Kansas-Nebraska Bill; join Know-Nothings (1854), **23**, 395; see Know-Nothings and Kansas-Nebraska Bill.

Antinomian Controversy, in Massachusetts, **23**, 101-103.

Antinous (d. 122? A.D.), page and favourite of Emperor Hadrian; deification of, **6**, 283.

Antioch, city in Asia Minor; taken by Arabs (ca. 637 A.D.), **3**, 158; besieged and taken by Crusaders (1098), **3**, 347-350; tributary to Saladin, **3**, 347; Germans restore Christian government in, **3**, 383; Christian rulers in (1206-1268), **3**, 449.

Antiochia, see Edessa.

Antiochis, one of ten tribes of Athens, **3**, 238.

Antiochus (fourth century B.C.), father of Seleucus Nicator, founder of Seleucid empire; captain under Philip, **4**, 553.

Antiochus (I) Soter, king of Syria ca. 280-261 B.C.; reign of, **4**, 555-556; **3**, 50.

Antiochus (II) Theos, king of Syria 261-246 B.C.; attitude of, towards Jews, **2**, 138; war of, with Egypt, **4**, 556; marriage of, with Berenice, **4**, 557, 569; murder of, **4**, 557, 570.

Antiochus (III) the Great, king of Syria 223-187 B.C.; policy of, towards Jews, **2**, 138-139; war of, with Egypt, **2**, 302; **4**, 572; war of, with Romans, **4**, 531-532; **5**, 296-304; main treatment of, **4**, 557-559; makes peace with Egypt, **4**, 572; wars of, with Parthians, **3**, 56.

Antiochus (IV) Epiphanes, king of Syria 175-

164 B.C.; cruelty of, towards Jews, **2**, 139-144; takes Jerusalem by storm (170 B.C.), **2**, 143; wars of, with Jews (Maccabean War), **2**, 147-151; wars of, with Egypt, **4**, 559-560, 574; death of, **2**, 151.

Antiochus (V) Eupator, king of Syria 164-162 B.C.; wars of, with Jews (Maccabean war, **2**, 152-154; throne of, seized by Demetrius, **4**, 560.

Antiochus (VI) Theos, king of Syria 144-142 B.C.; placed on throne by Trypho or Tryphon, **2**, 157; killed, **4**, 560.

Antiochus (VII) Sidetes, king of Syria 137-128 B.C.; and the Jews, **2**, 159, 160; **4**, 560; defeated and killed by Parthians, **2**, 160; **4**, 560; **3**, 61.

Antiochus (VIII) Grypus, king of Syria 125-96 B.C.; reign of, **4**, 560-561.

Antiochus (IX) Cyzicenus, king of Syria 111-96 B.C.; rules jointly with Antiochus Grypus, **4**, 561.

Antiochus (X) Eusebes, king of Syria ca. 95 B.C., **4**, 561.

Antiochus (XI) Epiphanes, king of Syria ca. 95 B.C., **4**, 553.

Antiochus (XII) Dionysus, king of Syria ca. 94 B.C., **4**, 561.

Antiochus (XIII) Asiaticus, king of Syria 69-65 B.C.; last of the Seleucids, **4**, 561.

Antiochus (eighth century B.C.), king of Messenia, jointly with Androcles, **3**, 144.

Antiochus (IV) Epiphanes, king of Commagene 38-72 A.D.; accused of conspiring with Parthians, **6**, 243.

Antiochus, Athenian admiral, friend of Alcibiades; presumption and defeat of, at Notium (407 B.C.), **3**, 633.

Antiochus Hierax (d. 227 B.C.), son of Antiochus (II) Theos; revolt of, against Seleucus Callinicus (246 B.C.), **4**, 557, 571.

Antiparos, see Oliaros.

Antipas, Herod, see Herod Antipas.

Antipater or Antipas (d. 319 B.C.), Macedonian soldier, son of Iollas; as statesman under Philip of Macedon, **4**, 218; as commander in Macedonia, **4**, 277, 283, 411; war of, in Greece (331 B.C.), **4**, 412-413; Lamian War, **4**, 464-476; at partition of Alexander's empire, **4**, 426, 428, 432-435; war of, with Perdiccas, **4**, 435, 476; assumes supreme power, **4**, 435, 476; death of, **4**, 436, 476-478; effect of death in Greece, **4**, 478, 479.

Antipater, son of Cassander, king of Macedonia; efforts of to obtain throne, **4**, 452, 499, 504.

Antipater, nephew of Cassander, king of Macedonia; attempts to gain throne, **4**, 458.

Antipater the Idumæan, (d. 43 B.C.), father of Herod the Great; as governor of Idumæa, **2**, 27, 162; made procurator of Judea, **2**, 27, 163.

Antiphilus, an Athenian general; succeeds Leosthenes in Lamian War (323 B.C.), **4**, 467; conquers Leonnatus, **4**, 467-469.

Antiphon (ca. 480-411 B.C.), an Athenian orator—the oldest of the "ten Attic

- orators"; teacher of the new Rhetoric, 3, 459; organises government by the Four Hundred, 3, 623-629.
- Antiquities**, see *Archæology*.
- Antiquity of the Earth and of Man**; early theories, 1, 40, 41; modern theories, 1, 42.
- Anti-Semitism**, see *Jews*.
- Antistia**, wife of Pompey the Great; divorced (82 B.C.), 5, 440.
- Antistius**, Roman prætor; banished for insulting Nero, 6, 341.
- Antoku** (d. 1185), last emperor of Taira dynasty in Japan, 24, 587.
- Antommarchi**, Francesco (ca. 1780-1838), an Italian surgeon, physician to Napoleon, 12, 645.
- Anton** (Karl Anton), (1811-1885), prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen Prussian statesman; forms new Prussian ministry (1858), 15, 474.
- Antonina**, wife of Belisarius; in plot against Joannes of Cappadocia, 7, 77; influence of, on her husband, 7, 89-90; intercedes for Belisarius, 7, 417; conduct of, after death of Belisarius, 7, 130; aids in deposing Pope Silverius, 7, 403-404.
- Antonines**, Age of the, the period of the reigns of Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius (Roman emperors); review of, 6, 305-306; 9, 17; persecutions in, 6, 324-328.
- Antoninus Pius** (Titus Aurelius Fulvus Boionius Arrius) (86-161 A.D.), emperor of Rome 138-161 A.D.; adopted by Hadrian, 6, 287; reign of, 6, 290-292; 13, 19; character of, 6, 292-294; persecutions of Christians under, 6, 324-325; bestows rights of Roman citizenship in Spain, 10, 10.
- Antonio**, Dom, of Portugal (d. 1595), prior of Crato; candidate for throne of Portugal, 10, 499, 500; defeated by duke of Alva, 10, 501; aided by Queen Elizabeth, 10, 502; death of, 10, 503.
- Antonius**, Caius, son of M. Antonius; Roman consul (63 B.C.) with Cicero, 5, 484; placed by Cicero in command of army against Catiline, 5, 491-493; given province of Macedonia, 5, 491, 614, 621.
- Antonius**, Julius, younger son of Antony, by Fulvia; death of, 6, 118.
- Antonius**, Lucius, younger brother of Antony; as tribune of the people, 5, 613; at battle of Mutina, 5, 616; as consul, 5, 625.
- Antonius**, L., Roman soldier; proclaims himself emperor in Dacian war (88 A.D.), 6, 258.
- Antonius**, Marcus (143-87 B.C.), Roman orator and soldier; sent against pirates in Cilicia, 5, 464; death of, 5, 429.
- Antony**, Mark, or Marcus Antonius (ca. 85-30 B.C.), Roman triumvir and general; as tribune of the people opposes Pompey's party, 5, 531; at battle of Dyrrachium, 5, 538; suppresses revolt in Rome, 5, 553; as intimate friend of Cæsar, 5, 576; as consul, 5, 578-579, 582; conduct of, at murder of Cæsar, 5, 586, 609-610; oration of, over Cæsar, 5, 611; hostility of, to Octavian, 5, 613-616; negotiations of, with Octavian, 5, 617; becomes triumvir, 5, 617; orders death of Cicero, 5, 620; at Philippi, 5, 622-624, 635; and Cleopatra, 4, 577, 5, 624-625, 628, 629, 631-632, 636; wars of, with Parthians, 5, 625, 628; 8, 68-69; marriage of, with Octavia, 5, 626; war of, with Octavian (battle of Actium), 5, 630-631; death of, 5, 631-632; estimate of personality, 5, 633-636.
- Antrim**, Randal M'Donnel, Earl of, Irish Catholic nobleman; raises troops in Ireland (ca. 1645), 20, 33; marriage of, 20, 33 note.
- Antwerp**, a seaport and chief commercial city of Belgium; plundered by Spanish troops, 10, 243; captured by French (1701), 20, 460; taken by French under Marshal Saxe (1746), 12, 42; and "Spanish Fury," 13, 471; sieges of (1584-1585), 13, 511-513; (1792), 14, 15; (1830), 14, 53; (1832), 14, 55; 15, 63.
- Antyllus**, elder son of Antony by Fulvia, 5, 634.
- Anu**, Babylonian god, 1, 313, 517, 521-522, 526; temple of, 1, 372, 453.
- Anubis**, Egyptian god; high priest of, 1, 118; represented with dog's head, 1, 230; son of Osiris, 1, 282.
- Anund Jacob** (the "Kolbrenner"), son of Olaf and king of Sweden in age of Vikings; reign of, 16, 36; humanity of, 16, 47; invades Denmark, 16, 49.
- Anunit**, Babylonian goddess, 1, 342.
- Anytus** (ca. 400 B.C.), an Athenian; in exile, 4, 20; accuser of Socrates, 4, 37.
- Apama** (fourth century B.C.), daughter of Artabazus; wife of Seleucus Nicator, 4, 555.
- Apason**, Phœnician deity, 1, 313.
- Apelles** (ca. 350-ca. 300 B.C.), Grecian artist; draws Alexander's picture, 4, 260-261.
- Apepa I** (Apophis), Hyksos king of Egypt (XVth dynasty), 1, 122, 124.
- Apepa II** (Apophis), king of Egypt (XVIIth dynasty), 1, 124.
- Aper**, Arrius, Roman prætorian prefect; slain (ca. 284 A.D.), 6, 432.
- Aphraates**, Jacob, the "Persian Sage" (fourth century, A.D.), a Syrian bishop, 8, 80.
- Aphrodite**, a Greek deity, see *Venus*, *Astarte*.
- Apicata**, divorced wife of Sejanus; suicide of (31 A.D.), 6, 152.
- Apion**, Ptolemy (d. 96 B.C.), king of Cyrene 117-96 B.C.; son of Ptolemy VII; inherits Cyrene, 4, 575.
- Apis**, the Bull of Memphis, worshipped by ancient Egyptians; worship of, introduced, 1, 91; tombs at Memphis, 1, 153; legends of, 1, 193; funeral steles of, 1, 193-194; identified with Osiris, 1, 232; called Epaphus, 1, 233; worship of, 1, 231, 232-236, 285; feast of, 1, 232; temple of, 1, 233; hieroglyphic name, 1, 233; Strabo describes, 1, 236; Cambyes and, 2, 603, 604; honoured by Alexander, 4, 315; Cæsar and, 6, 44; Galba and, 6, 248.

Apocleti, the administrative and judicial council of the Ætolian League; composition of, 4, 517.

Apodaca, Juan Ruiz de (1754-1835), Spanish soldier, viceroy of Mexico 1816-1822; administration of, 23, 622-623.

Apollocrates, son of Dionysius (the Younger); in command at Syracuse (357 B.C.), 4, 206.

Apollo, in Greek and later in Roman mythology, son of Zeus (Jupiter); in Egypt according to classical traditions, 1, 189, 213, 279, 280, 282; in Babylon, 1, 480; statue of, at Tyre, chained during siege, 2, 298; identified with the Scythian Œtosyrus, 2, 406; worship of, in ancient Greece, 3, 86; among Dorians, 3, 120, 124; oracle of, consulted by Lycurgus, 3, 140; on island of Delos, 3, 160; oracle of, at Delphi, 3, 170; 4, 592; worshipped with music and poetry, 3, 171; 4, 592; games consecrated to, 3, 174; temple of, burned (548 B.C.), 3, 234; protects temple against Xerxes, 3, 338; place of worship in development of Greek spirit, 4, 593, 597; worship of, in Rome, 5, 70.

Apollodorus, architect of the Forum; bridges Danube (103 A.D.), 6, 278.

Apollodorus, of Amphipolis; general of Alexander, commands in Babylon (331 B.C.), 4, 330.

Apollodorus, tyrant of Cassandrea (third century, B.C.); war of, with Antigonus Gonatas, 4, 460.

Apollodorus, of Phaleron; friend of Socrates, 4, 44.

Apollonius, son of Charinus and general of Alexander; commands in western Egypt (331 B.C.), 4, 318.

Appollonius, Seleucid viceroy; massacres inhabitants of Jerusalem, 2, 143; defeated by Judas Maccabæus (166 B.C.), 2, 148.

Apollonius Tyanæus (ca. 4 B.C.-97? A.D.), Pythagorean philosopher; connection of, with death of Domitian, 6, 260; instructs Marcus Aurelius, 6, 291.

Apollophanes, satrap of Oritis (fourth century B.C.), 4, 371.

Apology, The, of William of Orange, a historical document published in answer to the ban of Cardinal Granvella (1580); contents of, 13, 483, 485.

Apophis, see Apepa.

Appenzell, canton of German Switzerland; throws off yoke of the abbot of St. Gall (1401), 16, 581-583; war of, with Austrians, 16, 583; forms alliance with St. Gall, 16, 583; joins confederacy (1513), 16, 614.

Appomattox, town, Virginia (U. S. A.); surrender of Confederate army at (1865), 23, 451.

Apraxin, Feodor (1671-1728), Russian admiral; speculation of, 17, 287; member of secret high council, 17, 328.

Apraxin, Stefan (d. 1758), Russian general; conquers Prussians at Gross Jägerndorf, (1757), 15, 201; 17, 355.

Apries, see Uah-ab-Ra.

April Movement, The, name applied to a widespread anti-clerical demonstration in Holland (1853), 14, 61.

Apsimar, Tiberius, see Tiberius Apsimar.

Apsu, Babylonian primordial divinity, 1, 313, 522.

Apulia, a region in Italy; conquered by Normans (middle eleventh century), 9, 69-70; subjection of, 11, 27.

Aquæ Sextiæ (Roman for Aix); battle of, (102 B. C.), 5, 395-396.

Aquillius, Manius, Roman consul 101 B.C.; conducts war against slaves in Sicily, 5, 400.

Aquinas, Saint Thomas (1225 or 1227-1274), Italian theologian, 9, 184.

Aquitaine, an ancient division of France; early history and inhabitants of, 7, 490, 516; made subordinate kingdom of German empire, 7, 557; ceded to England, 11, 141.

Arabia, main treatment, 3, 100-305; *An Essay on The Scope and Influence of Arabic History*, by Dr. Theodor Nöldeke, 3, 1-25. 3, Chapter III, Early History (ca. 2500 B. C.-622 A.D.), 100-111; Chapter IV, Mohammed (570-632 A.D.), 111-145; Chapter V, The Spread of Islam (632-661 A.D.), 145-175; Chapter VI, The Omayyads (661-750 A.D.), 175-191; Chapter VII, The Arabs in Europe (711-961 A.D.), 191-209; Chapter VIII, The Abbasids (750-1258 A.D.), 209-233; Chapter IX, The Decline of the Moslems in Spain (961-1609 A.D.), 233-260; Chapter X, Arab Civilisation, 260-284; Chapter XI, *Tribal Life of the Epic Period*, An Essay, by Dr. Julius Wellhausen, 284-294; Chapter XII, *The Principles of Law in Islam*, An Essay, by Dr. Ignác Goldziher, 294-305; Chronology, 3, 32-46; see also Spain, Crusades.

Arabiati, aristocratic party at Florence (fifteenth century), 9, 422, 424.

Arabi Pasha, Ahmed (ca. 1837-), Egyptian revolutionary leader; heads rebellion in Egypt, 21, 646; 24, 459; exile of, 24, 460.

Arabs, in Egypt, 1, 80; racial origin of, 1, 314-315; wars with Assurbanapal, 1, 436-437; 2, 65; contact of, with Rome, 6, 30, 418, 468; in Turkestan and Tibet, 24, 269; Turkish sovereignty over, confirmed under Suleiman I, 24, 346; see also Arabia and Saracens.

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- Armada**, The Spanish, or The Invincible, a great fleet sent by Philip II of Spain against England (1588); from Spanish standpoint, **10**, 244-246; share of Netherlands in, **13**, 524 seq.; main treatment of, **19**, 389-402.
- Armagnac**, Bernard VII, Count d' (d. 1418), leads party of Armagnacs against Burgundians, **11**, 167-169; gains control of Paris, **11**, 174; murder of, **11**, 175.
- Armagnac**, Count Jacques d', see **Nemours**.
- Armagnac**, Jean IV, Count d' (d. 1451), leader of Armagnac mercenaries in Franco-English war, **11**, 235.
- Armagnac**, Jean V, Count d' (ca. 1420-1473), French political agitator; joins League of the Public Weal against Louis XI, **11**, 250, 253; murder of, **11**, 265.
- Armagnacs**, The, (1) Orleanist party; opposed to house of Burgundy, **11**, 167-169; massacre of (1418), **11**, 174-175; (2) Bands of lawless mercenaries chiefly from county of Armagnac; at siege of Orleans (1429), **11**, 198; sent to aid Emperor Frederick III against Swiss (1444), **16**, 591.
- Armagnac War**, the contest between the Armagnac mercenaries of Frederick III and the Swiss (1444), **16**, 591-592.
- Armand**, duke of Richelieu; see **Richelieu**.
- Armansperg**, Count Joseph Ludwig von (1787-1853), Bavarian statesman; becomes prime minister of King Otto of Greece, **24**, 235.
- Armed neutrality**, The, a union of the powers against England (1780); adherents to, **12**, 510; **17**, 438-440.
- Armenia**, former kingdom in Asia Minor; history of, in outline, **2**, 388-389, 420; **8**, 44-46; under Persian rule, **2**, 606, 609, 613, 629; war of, with Rome, **5**, 469-475; war with Mithridates, **5**, 508; under Tiridates, **6**, 31, 274; Corbulo in, **6**, 31, 186-187; invaded by Alani, **6**, 243; under kings installed by Antoninus Pius, **6**, 290; Alexander Severus in, **6**, 402; in middle fifth century, **7**, 121; Roman intervention in (114-166 A.D.), **8**, 72 seq.; attitude of inhabitants in Roman-Persian war, **8**, 82; divided between Rome and Persia (390 A.D.), **8**, 83; becomes Persian province, **8**, 84; cause of war between Rome and Persia under Chosroes I, **8**, 90; see also **Urartu**.
- Armenians**, racial origin of, **4**, 588; conflict of, with Ottomans (sixteenth century), **24**, 345; desire independence, **24**, 434; in Persia, become subject to Russia (1828), **24**, 493.
- Armenoids**, see **Alarodians**.
- Armentières**, Marshal d', French soldier; attacks parliament of Metz (1770), **12**, 99-100.
- Armfeld** or **Armfelt**, Gustav Mauritz (1757-1814), a Swedish general and statesman; exiled and restored, **16**, 410.
- Arminianism**, name given to doctrines of the Arminians or followers of Arminius; origin of controversy, **13**, 554-555; opposed to Calvinism in England, **19**, 558-559; protest against, in parliament of Charles I, **19**, 560.

Arminius (Hermann) (18 B.C.-21 A.D.), a German chieftain, liberator of Germany from the Roman dominion; conspires against Varus, 6, 64-67; defeated by Germanicus (16 A.D.), 6, 72-76, 134; memory of, honoured by Germans, 13, 273; compared with Civilis, 13, 274; death of, 6, 77, 135; deification of, 16, 19.

Arminius or Jacob van Harmensen (1560-1609), Dutch theologian, leader of the Arminian movement; dispute of with Gomarus, 13, 554.

Armoricans, tribe in Gaul; submit to Clovis (497 A.D.), 7, 471.

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Artillery: early use of (1453), 7, 342, 343, 346; 24, 328; French in fifteenth century, 9, 413 seq.; bomb shells first used, 13, 525; Turkish, 7, 343; 24, 328; at siege of Constantinople, 7, 342, 343, 346.

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Battering-ram and other implements of siege: used by Assyrians, 1, 465-467; by Macedonians, 2, 298 seq.; by Greeks, 3, 357; by Romans, 2, 181, 184 seq., 193; 6, 501.

Byzantine: Greek fire first used at siege of Constantinople (672 A.D.), 7, 188; chariots armed with barbed poles, 7, 261; artillery at siege of Constantinople (1453), 7, 342, 343, 346.

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Dacian: described by Ovid, 24, 126.

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English: in battle of the Standard (1138), 13, 244.

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Greek: in Heroic Age, 3, 84, 92-93; bow used by Dorians, 3, 125; scaling ladders used at siege of Plataea, 3, 557; Iphicrates institutes changes in light infantry, 4, 113; weapons of the Aetolians, 4, 516.

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Hunnic: javelins, 7, 47.

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Italian: besieging structures called "cats," 9, 50; inventions of Leonardo da Vinci, 9, 396 seq.

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Macedonian: battering-rams, grappling-hooks, catapults, 2, 298 seq.; pike used in phalanx, 4, 220, 245, 278; equipment of light and of heavy armed soldiers, 4, 278-279.

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Parthian: bow, national weapon, 3, 55, 64.

Persian: in army of Xerxes, 3, 303.

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Roman: implements of siege under Vespasian, 2, 181, 184 seq., 193; at siege of Anbar, 6, 501; equipment of foot soldiers, 5, 112; 6, 285; spears, 5, 330; as depicted on Trajan's column, 6, 279.

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South African: military equipment of the commandos, 22, 303 note.

Turkish (Ottoman): cannon and artillery, 7, 343; 24, 328.

Armstrong, John (1753-1843), American soldier and politician; secretary of war during second war with England (1813-1814), 23, 333.

Army, see Warfare.

Army Plot, the plot among officers of the army in England to overawe parliament (1641), 19, 589, 602.

Aræ, ancient Greek tribe which settled in Boeotia, 3, 152.

Arnaldists, see Arnoldists.

Arnould, Antoine, surnamed The Great Arnould (1612-1694), French philosopher and Jansenist; at Port Royal, 11, 548.

Arnautes or Arnauts, Turkish name for Albanians, 24, 214.

Arndt, Ernst Moritz (1769-1860), German writer and professor; Kotzebue maligned, 15, 371; re-installed in professorship, 15, 411; begs king of Prussia to accept imperial crown, 15, 454, 455.

Arneson, Jon (d. 1551), bishop of Holum in Iceland; opposition of, to Reformation, 16, 266-267.

Arnheim, Baron Hans Georg von, see Arnim.

Arni, battle of (1751), 22, 51.

Arnim, Count Adolf Heinrich von (1803-1868), Prussian politician; member of Prussian liberal ministry, 15, 436.

Arnim or Arnheim, Hans (or Johann) Georg von (1581-1641), German diplomatist and soldier; mission of, to Berlin, 15, 122-123.

Arno, bishop of Wurzburg, defeated by Moravians (872 A.D.), 7, 581.

Arnold (d. 989 A.D.), count of Flanders; reign of, 13, 311.

Arnold, count of Holland 988-993 A.D.; succeeds his father, Count Dirk II, 13, 286.

Arnold of Brescia (ca. 1100-1155), Italian religious reformer; disciple of Abelard, 11, 43; hostilities of, with Pope Eugenius III, 14, 93; execution of, 3, 603 note; 9, 39; 14, 97.

Arnold, Benedict (1741-1801), American soldier; at capture of Ticonderoga (1775), 23, 245; in Canadian expedition (1776), 23, 250; campaign of, in Connecticut (1777), 23, 262; in Burgoyne campaign, at Saratoga, 23, 264-265; treason of, at West Point, 23, 275; made British brigadier-general, 23, 276; expedition of, against Virginia, 23, 278; expedition of, against Connecticut, 23, 279.

Arnoldi, Wilhelm (1798-1864), German ecclesiastic, bishop of Treves; incites pilgrimage to Treves, 15, 416.

Arnoldists, followers of Arnold of Brescia, 13, 376.

Arnolfo of Cambio (ca. 1232-1300), Tuscan architect and sculptor, 9, 207.

Arnulf (ca. 850-890), emperor of the Holy Roman empire; accession and early campaigns of, 7, 589-591; invades Italy, 7, 591-592; death of, 7, 592; cedes part of Netherlands to Gerulf, 13, 285.

Arnulf the Bad, (d. 937) duke of Bavaria; son of Duke Liutpold, 7, 595; maintains independence against Conrad I, 7, 597-598; concludes treaty with Henry I, 7, 599; at coronation of Otto, 7, 609.

Aroald, king of Lombards 624-636 A.D., see Ariwald.

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Arpad (d. 907 A.D.), leader of Magyars and founder of Arpad dynasty in Hungary, 7, 591, 594.

Arques, siege of (1590), 11, 397.

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Arras, city in France; investment of (1414), 11, 169; drives out French garrison (1493), 11, 287; siege of (1651), 11, 516.

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Arrhidæus, general of Alexander; conducts Alexander's funeral, 4, 430; regent for Alexander's sons (321 B.C.), 4, 564.

Arrhidæus, king of Macedonia, see Philip III.

Arribas, see Arymbas I.

Arrow-Head Script, see Writing.

Arsaces I, ancestor of Parthian dynasty of the Arsacids (third century B.C.); Justin's account of, 8, 49-50; modern account of, 8, 54.

Arsaces (II) Tiridates (d. ca. 210 B.C.), Parthian king; reign of, 8, 50, 54-56.

Arsaces III (or II) Artabanus, Parthian king ca. 211-191 B.C.; reign of, 8, 50, 56-57.

Arsaces IV (or III) Priapatius, Parthian king 191-176 B.C.; reign of, 8, 50, 57.

Arsaces V (or IV), Phraates I, Parthian king 176-ca. 171 B.C.; reign of, 8, 51, 57.

Arsaces VI (or V), Mithridates, Parthian king 171-ca. 138 B.C.; reign of, 8, 50, 51, 57-59.

Arsaces VII (or VI), Phraates II, Parthian king 138-128 B.C.; reign of, 8, 51, 60-61.

Arsaces VIII (or VII), Artabanus II (or I), Parthian king 128 B.C.; reign of, 8, 51, 61-62.

Arsaces IX (or VIII), Mithridates II, the Great, Parthian king 128-88 B.C.; extends Parthian empire, 8, 51, 62; death of, 8, 52, 62.

Arsaces X (or IX), Artabanus III (or II), Parthian king ca. 88 B.C.; last Parthian ruler to be called king of kings, 8, 62.

Arsaces (XI) Sinatruces, Parthian king 77 B.C.; reign of, 8, 62.

Arsaces XII, Phraates III, Parthian king 70-57 B.C.; main treatment of reign, 8, 52-53, 62-63; alliance of, with Rome, 8, 472; war of, with Tigranes of Armenia, 8, 473; 8, 62.

Arsaces XIII, Mithridates III, Parthian king ca. 56 B.C.; war of, with Armenia, 8, 508 note; banished, 8, 51; death of, 8, 52.

Arsaces XIV, Orodes or Hyrodes I, Parthian king 57-37 B.C.; reign of, 8, 51-52, 63-68; Romans defeated at Carrhæ during reign of, 8, 509-511; 8, 63-67.

Arsaces XV, Phraates IV, Parthian king 37-32 B.C.; reign of, 8, 68-69.

Arsaces XVI, Phraates V or Phraataces, Parthian king 2 B.C.-1 A.D.; concludes peace with Rome, 6, 119; 8, 70; driven to Rome, 8, 70.

Arsaces XVII, Orodes II, Parthian king 4-ca. 9 A.D.; reign of, 8, 70.

Arsaces XVIII, Vonones I, Parthian king ca. 9 A.D.; reign of, 8, 70.

Arsaces XIX, Artabanus III, Parthian king ca. 11-ca. 40 A.D.; reign of, 6, 136, 139; 8, 70.

Arsaces (XX) Gotarzes, Parthian king 41-51 A.D.; disputes throne with Vardanes, 8, 70-71.

Arsaces (XXI) Bardanes or Vardanes, Parthian king ca. 40 A.D.; reign of, 8, 71.

Arsaces XXII, Vonones II, Parthian king 51-54 A.D.; reign of, 8, 71.

Arsaces XXIII, Vologases (or Vologeses) I, Parthian king 54-ca. 78 A.D.; reign of, 8, 71.

Arsaces (XXIV) Pacorus, Parthian king 78-110 A.D.; reign of, 8, 71-72.

Arsaces (XXV) Chosroes or Osroes, Parthian king ca. 110-ca. 130 A.D.; reign of, 6, 274-275; 8, 72-73.

Arsaces XXVII, Vologases II, Parthian king 78-148 A.D.; reign of, 8, 71, 73.

Arsaces XXVIII, Vologases III, Parthian king ca. 148-191 A.D.; reign of, 8, 73-74.

Arsaces XXIX, Vologases IV, Parthian king 191-209 A.D.; reign of, 8, 74.

Arsaces XXX, Vologases V, Parthian king 209-227 (?) A.D.; reign of, 8, 74-75.

Arsaces XXXI, Artabanus IV, Parthian king 213-224 or 227 A.D.; wars of, with Romans, 6, 393, 394; 8, 74-75; defeated by Ardashir, 6, 401; 8, 77; disputes throne with Vologases V, 8, 74.

Arsaces (III) Tiranus, king of Armenia; declines to aid Emperor Julian (363 A.D.), 6, 501; given up by Romans to Sapor, 8, 82.

Arsacides, dynasty of Parthian kings; duration of power, 7, 225; see Arsaces.

Arsames or **Arsamis**, father of Hyastaspes and grandfather of Darius, 2, 590, 594, 613; 3, 289.

Arsames, son of Artaxerxes Mnemon; murder of (ca. 358 B.C.), 2, 626.

Arsames (d. 333 B.C.), Persian satrap; joins Darius, 4, 296; killed at Issus, 4, 303.

Arsenius

- Arsenius** (ca. 354-ca. 450 A.D.), Egyptian monk; tutor of Arcadius, **6**, 537.
- Arsenius** (d. 1267), patriarch of Constantinople 1254-1261; appointed guardian of Joannes (IV) Lascaris, **7**, 305; opposes Michael VIII, **7**, 310; deposed, **7**, 315.
- Arses** or **Narses**, or **Oarses**, son of Artaxerxes III, king of Persia 339 B.C., **2**, 294, 630; **4**, 306.
- Arshid**, first sultan of Hassanian dynasty in Morocco 1664-1672, **24**, 473.
- Arsilla**, siege of (1471), **10**, 468.
- Arsinoe** (b. 316 B.C.), daughter of Ptolemy I, and wife of Lysimachus; causes death of Agathocles, **4**, 455, 505; deception of, by Ptolemy Ceraunus, **4**, 457; marriage to Ptolemy Philadelphus (300 B.C.), **4**, 568, 569.
- Arsinoe**, daughter of Lysimachus of Thrace; first wife of Ptolemy Philadelphus (285 B.C.), **4**, 569.
- Arsinoe** (d. 41 B.C.), daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, sister of Cleopatra and queen of Egypt in 47 B.C.; defeated and captured by Caesar, **4**, 577; **5**, 548-551, 564; death of, **4**, 577.
- Arsinoe**, see **Statira**.
- Arsites** (fifth century B.C.), brother of Darius II; rebellion of, **2**, 618.
- Arsites**, Persian satrap of Phrygia; at the battle of the Granicus (334 B.C.), **4**, 285-288.
- Art** (Painting, Sculpture):
- Arabian**: epochs of, **3**, 272.
- Assyrian**: origin and evolution of, **1**, 543 seq., 558 seq.; general discussion of, **1**, 552 seq.; in palace of Assurnazirpal, **1**, 369; method of warfare portrayed in, **1**, 465, 466, 468, 469; at Behistun, **1**, 468; at Nimrud, **1**, 472, 491-494; at Kuyunjik, **1**, 466, 493, 494.
- Babylonian**: general discussion of, **1**, 543 seq.; influence on, of Egyptian art, **2**, 266; influence of, on Phœnician art, **2**, 352.
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- Chinese**: (modern), character of, **24**, 539.
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- Dutch**: golden age of (Rembrandt, Frans Hals, Terburg, Van Ostade, Steen, Gerard Dow, Wouverman, Hobbema, Ruysdael), **13**, 603 seq.; decline of, **13**, 608 seq.
- Egyptian**: general discussion of, **1**, 240-249; influence of, on Babylonian art, **2**, 266; in temple of Karnak, **1**, 117, 183.
- English**: under James I, **19**, 524; under Charles II, **20**, 353.
- European**: influence on, of Crusades, **3**, 476-477.
- Flemish** (Belgian): Rubens, Vandyke, Teniers, **13**, 598 seq.; Jan Van Eyck, **13**, 358, 373; in early eighteenth century, **14**, 37.
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Lebrun, Poussin, Vouet, etc.), **11**, 648, 649; age of Louis XV (Chardin, Greuze, Watteau, Boucher, David, etc.), **12**, 110 seq.

German: in sixteenth century (Dürer, Kranach, Holbein, etc.), **14**, 278, 387; decline of, after Thirty Years' War, **14**, 387; revival of, **14**, 390; at end of nineteenth century, **15**, 540.

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Artaban (sixth century), Roman soldier and Armenian prince, **7**, 105, 126.

Artabanus, kings of Parthia, see **Arsaces**.

Artabanus IV, a pretender to throne of Parthia (81 A.D.), **8**, 71.

Artabanus, son of Hystaspes and brother of Darius; opposes plan of expedition against Greece (484 B.C.), **3**, 288-289; vision of, **3**, 290-291; apprehensions of, **3**, 299-300.

Artabades, see **Artavases**.

Artabazanes or **Ariabignes** (d. 480 B.C.), eldest son of Darius Hystaspes; claims of, to throne, **2**, 614; **3**, 285; chief admiral at Salamis, **3**, 347.

Artabazus, son of Pharnaces, Persian general; accompanies Xerxes (480 B.C.), **3**, 350; flight of, after battle of Plataea, **3**, 370-371, 374; conducts negotiations between Xerxes and Pausanias, **3**, 386-387, 391-392.

Artabazus (ca. 362–328 B.C.), Persian general; as satrap of western Asia rebels against Artaxerxes III, 2, 626–627; takes refuge with Philip of Macedon, 2, 629; accompanies Darius in his flight, 4, 340; made satrap of Bactria by Alexander, 4, 346.

Artabazus, (sixth century A.D.), a Persian soldier; in service of Justinian, 7, 411.

Artapates (d. 401 B.C.), favourite minister of Cyrus; death of, at Cunaxa, 4, 57.

Artaphernes, brother of Darius Hystaspes, and satrap of Sardis; receives embassy from Athens (505 B.C.), 3, 252, 263; aids Aristagoras, 3, 265.

Artaphernes, son of Artaphernes, the satrap; invades Greece (490 B.C.), 3, 268 seq.

Artaphernes, Persian envoy of Artaxerxes I (425 B.C.), intercepted by Athenians, 3, 580.

Artavasdes I, king of Armenia 56–34 B.C.; in war with Parthia, 5, 508 note; ally of Rome, 5, 509; 8, 69; captured and killed by Antony, 2, 420.

Artavasdes III, king of Armenia 260 A.D.; expelled from Armenia by Parthians, 8, 70.

Artavastes (d. ca. 20 B.C.), king of Media; aids Parthians against Antony (36 B.C.), 8, 69.

Artavastes, usurper of Byzantine throne ca. 742 A.D.; favours image worship, 8, 548.

Artaxerxes I, surnamed Longimanus, king of Persia 465–425 or 424 B.C.; attempts of, to bribe Sparta, 2, 615; 4, 424, 429; wars of, 2, 615–618; Themistocles at court of, 3, 400; death of, 2, 618.

Artaxerxes II, surnamed Mnemon, king of Persia 405–361 or 359 B.C.; main treatment of reign, 2, 619–626; imprisons Cyrus, 4, 49–50; at battle of Cunaxa, 4, 53–59; treaty of, with Ten Thousand, 4, 59; orders death of Tissaphernes, 4, 95; treaty of, with Sparta (Peace of Antalcidas, 387 B.C.), 4, 123–125; 2, 621; as suzerain of Hellas, 4, 127; war of, with Evagoras, 2, 621–622; 4, 133–135.

Artaxerxes III, surnamed Ochus, king of Persia 361 or 359–338 B.C.; main treatment of reign, 2, 626–630; reconquers Egypt, 1, 194; 2, 626–629; 4, 281; wars of, with Israel and Syria, 2, 133, 627; conquers Phœnicia, 2, 292–294, 627; murdered by Bagoas, 2, 294, 630.

Artaxerxes IV, title assumed by Bessus, satrap of Bactria 330 B.C., 2, 631.

Artaxerxes, founder of Sassanian dynasty, see Ardashir I.

Artaxis or **Artaxes I**, king of Armenia, second century B.C.; founds independent kingdom of Armenia (190 B.C.), 2, 420.

Artaxias II, king of Armenia 34–20 B.C.; disturbance during reign of, 6, 30; 8, 69.

Artayctes (fifth century B.C.), a Persian, son of Cherasmis; governor of Sestus under Xerxes, 3, 378.

Artayntes (fifth century B.C.), Persian soldier in army of Xerxes; commander at Mycale, 3, 353, 377–378.

Artebrians, early Celtic tribe inhabiting Spain, 10, 3.

Artemidorus of Cnidus, a Greek rhetorician; attempts to warn Cæsar of conspiracy, 5, 582, 585.

Artemisia, (fifth century B.C.) queen of Halicarnassus; at battle of Salamis, 2, 417; 3, 347–348; in army of Xerxes, 3, 304, 340–341; entrusted with charge of Xerxes' children, 3, 349.

Artemisia, wife of Mausolus and queen of Caria 352–350 B.C.; tomb built by, 2, 417.

Artemius, see Anastasius II.

Artemisium, promontory in Euboea, Greece; battle of (480 B.C.), 3, 330–334.

Artemon, (second century B.C.) a Syrian; personates Antiochus Theos, 4, 557.

Artenay, village in France; battle of (1870), 13, 173.

Artevelde, Jacob van (ca. 1300–1345), Flemish popular leader, called the "Brewer of Ghent"; alliance of, with England, 11, 102; 13, 322; 18, 457–458; murder of, 11, 112; 13, 323; 18, 458.

Artevelde, Philip van (ca. 1340–1382), Flemish popular leader; chosen president of Flanders (1381); 13, 328; 18, 497; defeats Count of Flanders at Bruges (1382), 11, 156; 13, 329; death of, at battle of Roosebek, 13, 329; 18, 497.

Arthur, legendary king in Britain; foundations for the story of, 18, 40–41.

Arthur (1187–1203), count of Brittany, son of Geoffrey; claimant to English throne, 11, 49; 18, 314, 329 seq.; betrothal of, 18, 309; cause of, supported by Philip II, 18, 331; capture and disappearance of, 18, 333.

Arthur (1486–1502), son of Henry VII of England; birth of, 19, 21; marriage of, 19, 38; character and death of, 19, 38.

Arthur, Chester Alan (1830–1886), American statesman; succeeds to the presidency on the death of President Garfield (1881), 23, 479; signs Civil Service Act (1883), 23, 479.

Arthur, Sir George (1784–1854), British colonial official; governor of Van Dieman's Land (Tasmania), 22, 241; succeeds Sir Francis B. Head as lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada (1838), 22, 337.

Articles of Confederation, the first instrument of government of the United States of America; adopted (1777), 23, 254; weakness of, 23, 286–287.

Articles, Six, see Six Articles.

Artigas, José (1755–1851), South American revolutionary general; in command of Uruguay militia, 23, 593.

Artillery, see Arms, Armour.

Artimpasa, Scythian goddess, corresponding to Venus, 2, 406.

Artois, ancient province of northern France; annexed to France, under Philip Augustus, 11, 51; seized by Farnese, prince of Parma, 10, 243.

Artois, counts of, see Robert I and II, counts of Artois, and Charles X, king of France.

- Artyphius** (fifth century B.C.), son of Megabyzus; rebels against Darius II, 2, 618.
- Arudj** (Horuj, Uruj, Horush) (d. 1518), Barbary corsair, brother of Barbarossa; career of in North Africa, 8, 520; 24, 476.
- Arundel**, town of Sussex, England, famous for its castle; siege of (1101), 18, 232; battle of (1644), 20, 22.
- Arundel**, Philip Howard, Earl of (d. 1595); one of the leaders of the Catholic party in England under Edward VI and Elizabeth; in attempt to place Mary on the throne (1553), 19, 231; condemnation and death of, 19, 407.
- Arundel**, Humphrey (d. 1549), leader of insurrection against Edward VI, 19, 215.
- Arundel**, Thomas (1353-1413), archbishop of Canterbury; impeached and banished, 18, 502; incites Henry IV to persecute Lollards, 18, 520-521.
- Aruns** (sixth century B.C.), son of Tarquinius Superbus; sent to consult oracle of Delphi, 5, 85; kills and is killed by Brutus, 5, 89.
- Aruns** (d. ca. 500 B.C.), son of Porsena, an Etruscan; defeated at battle of Aricia, 3, 6.
- Aruns**, an Etruscan of Clusium; according to legend invites Gauls to cross the Alps (fourth century B.C.), 5, 156, 166.
- Aruru**, Babylonian deity, 1, 526; 2, 220.
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- Arverni**, tribe in Gaul; wars of, with Rome, 5, 515, 526.
- Arvina**, A. Cornelius, Roman dictator (fourth century B.C.); conflict of, with Samnites, 5, 187.
- Aryandes** (fifth century B.C.), a Persian; as governor of Egypt, 2, 612.
- Aryans**, members of Aryan or Indo-European race; races and language, 1, 45-46; 3, 34, 36; early home of, 2, 482, 525-526; 3, 34; in India, 2, 483-492; and Persians, 2, 482, 565; in Greece, 3, 34-36; and Romans, 5, 44.
- Aryat** (sixth century A.D.), Abyssinian soldier; invades Yemen (529 A.D.), 8, 110.
- Aryenis** (sixth century B.C.), daughter of Alyattes, king of Lydia; marries Astyages of Media, 2, 430, 458, 583.
- Arymbas I** (Arribas or Tharymbas), king of Molossians in Epirus ca. 429 B.C.; educated at Athens, 4, 502.
- Arymbas II**, king of Epirus in fourth century B.C.; reign of, 4, 502-503.
- Arzamas**, a literary club of romanticists in Russia; foundation of, 17, 516.
- Arzanene**, border province of Persia; Christian inhabitants of, carried away (577 A.D.), 8, 90.
- Asa**, king of Judah ca. 917-874 B.C.; reign of, 2, 107, 108.
- Asa**, wife of Gudrod, Gothic king of Skåne; causes death of husband and father, 16, 35.
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- Asbrandson**, Bjarni, in Icelandic saga, a discoverer of America; adventures of, 22, 402 seq.
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- Ascanius** (Iulus), in classical legend, the son of Æneas; founds Alba Longa, 5, 60-61; eponymous founder of Julian family, 5, 70.
- Ascelin** (tenth century), bishop of Laon; conspiracy of, to seize Charles of Lorraine, 11, 22.
- Ascension Island**, an island in the Atlantic belonging to Great Britain; discovery of (1501), 10, 486.
- Aschaffenburg**, a town in Bavaria; battle of, (1866), 15, 492.
- Ascham**, Anthony (ca. 1617-1650), English ambassador to Spain; murdered by English royalists, 20, 94, 123.
- Ascham**, Roger (1515-1568), English scholar and author; tutor of Elizabeth, 19, 246; describes Elizabeth, 19, 269-270.
- Ascoli Satriano**, town in Italy, see Asculum.
- Ascue**, Anne, see Askew.
- Asculum**, Apulum or Satrianum, Latin name for modern Ascoli Satriano, a town in Italy; battle of (279 B.C.), 4, 509; 5, 207.
- Asdiagians**, branch of the Vandals in Spain, 6, 598.
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- Asen**, Ivan I, Bulgarian czar 1186-1196; throws off Byzantine yoke, 24, 168; reign of, 24, 169.
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- Asen**, Peter, Bulgarian czar 1196-1197; with Ivan Asen throws off Byzantine yoke, 24, 168; succeeds Ivan Asen I, 24, 169.
- Asgard**, in Norse mythology, the abode of the gods, 16, 13 seq.
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- Attalus I (d. 197 B.C.), king of Pergamus 241-197 B.C.; alliance of, with Rome, **4**, 529; takes part of Rhodians against Macedon, **4**, 530; war with Syria, **4**, 557; power of, reduced by Achæus, **4**, 558.
- Attalus III (Philometor), king of Pergamus 138-133 B.C.; bequest of, to Rome, **6**, 363-364.
- Attalus (fourth century, B.C.), Macedonian general; at marriage of Philip of Macedon, **4**, 251; commands troops in Asia, **4**, 252; outrages Pausanias, **4**, 252; enemy of Alexander, **4**, 259, 267; slain by Hecæteus, **4**, 268.
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- Atterdag, Valdemar, see Valdemar (IV) Atterdag.
- Attes, see Attys.
- Attica, in ancient geography a division of central Greece; for history of, see Athens, its chief city.
- Atticus, Marcus Vestinus, see Vestinus.
- Attila (d. 453 A.D.), surnamed the Scourge of God; a famous king of the Huns; conquests of, **6**, 584-594; **7**, 48-60.
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- Auberoche, a fortress in upper Gascony; siege of (1345), **11**, 111.
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- Aubigny, Robert Stuart d' (d. 1544), general of Louis XII; serves in Italy, **11**, 298; taken prisoner by Spain, **11**, 299.
- Aubusson, Peter d' (1423-1503), grand master of knights of St. John 1476-1503; at siege of Rhodes, **24**, 332.
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- Auckland, George Eden, Lord (1784-1849), an English statesman; as governor-general of India, **22**, 138-139.
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- Auersperg, Prince Adolf Wilhelm Daniel (1821-1885), Austrian statesman; commands imperial troops at Schwechat

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- Babœuf (Babeuf), François Noël, pseudonym Caius Gracchus (1760-1797), French journalist and agitator; heads conspiracy against Directory (1796), 12, 421.
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 Baillie, William, Scottish soldier; forces Montrose to retreat (April, 1645), 20, 34; defeated by Montrose, near Stirling (August, 1645), 20, 38; at battle of Preston (1648), 20, 66; surrenders to Cromwell, 20, 67.
 Baillie, William (d. 1782), British soldier; defeated by Hyder Ali (1781), 22, 97.
 Bailly, Charles (1542-1625), servant of Mary Queen of Scots; implicated in Rudolfi plot (1571), 19, 346.
 Bailly, Jean Sylvain (1736-1793), French astronomer and politician; at council at Marly, 12, 161-162; presides over assembly of states-general, 12, 165; mayor of Paris, 12, 211; restrains mob, 12, 214; proclaims martial law, 12, 247; execution of, 12, 327.
 Bainbridge, William (1774-1833), American naval commander; captured by Tripolitans (1803), 23, 318; in war of 1812, 23, 335.
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 Bairam Khan, regent during minority of Akbar (great mogul), 22, 26.
 Baird, Sir David (1757-1829), British general; captures Seringapatam (1799), 22, 115.
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 Baker, Edward Dickinson (1811-1861), American politician and soldier; killed at Ball's Bluff, 23, 430.
 Baker, Valentine (Baker Pasha) (1825-1887), English soldier; defeated by Osman Digna, 24, 461.
 Bakri, Algerian Jew; loans of, cause French war with Algeria (1827), 13, 43.
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Balaklava, seaport in Crimea; made strategic point of allies (Crimean War), 17, 570; battle of (1854), 17, 572; 21, 616.

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Balas; see Alexander Balas.

Balbinus, Decimus Caelius, emperor of Rome April-August, 238 A.D.; reign of, 6, 411-412.

Balboa, Vasco Nuñez de (1475-1517), Spanish soldier; discovers Pacific Ocean (1513), 10, 205; 22, 471; rules Spanish colony in Darien, 22, 469; founds settlement of Santa Maria, 22, 472; execution of, 22, 473; ships of, used in discovery of Nicaragua, 23, 639.

Balbus, Lucius Cornelius, Roman consul (40 B.C.), 5, 573.

Balcha (Basha), Servian noble; establishes rule in Montenegro (1356), 24, 207.

Baldaccio d'Anghiari, governor of Pisa (fifteenth century); cruel ruse of, 0, 289.

Baldissera, General, Italian soldier; supercedes Baratieri (1896) and makes terms with Menelek, 9, 632.

Baldwin I (1171-1206), emperor of Constantinople 1204-1206; early career of, 3, 414-415; becomes Count of Flanders (1195), 13, 365; reign of, 7, 283-295; conflict of, with Bulgarians, 24, 170; uncertain fate, 7, 295; 11, 57; false claimant to title of, 11, 57.

Baldwin II, emperor of Constantinople 1228-1261; nephew of the emperor, Baldwin I; career of, 7, 299-302.

Baldwin I (1058-1118), king of Jerusalem, brother of Godfrey of Bouillon; joins the first crusade, 3, 340; founds principality of Edessa, 3, 346; succeeds Godfrey as king of Jerusalem, 3, 354, 356.

Baldwin II (d. 1131), king of Jerusalem, cousin of Godfrey of Bouillon, 2, 304; 3, 354, 356.

Baldwin III (d. 1162), king of Jerusalem 1143-1162; conquers Askalon, 2, 305; reign of, 3, 364-365.

Baldwin (IV) "the Leper," king of Jerusalem 1173-1185; reign of, 3, 371-372.

Baldwin V (d. 1185), king of Jerusalem; reign of, 3, 373.

Baldwin (I) Forester, called "the Iron Arm" (d. 878), first count of Flanders 864-878; elopes with a daughter of Charles the Bald of France, 13, 311.

Baldwin (II) "the Bald" (d. 918), count of Flanders; opposes Normans and marries daughter of Alfred the Great, 13, 311.

Baldwin (IV) "Comely Beard," count of Flanders ca. 1000; seizes Valenciennes, 7, 627; defeats king of France and Emperor Henry II, 13, 311.

Baldwin (V) "le Débonnaire," count of Flanders (d. 1067); regent of France, 11, 27; aids William the Conqueror in his conquest of England, 13, 148.

Baldwin VII (d. 1119) count of Flanders; death of, 13, 311.

Baldwin VIII (d. 1195) count of Hainault

and of Flanders 1191-1195; yields part of Flanders to France, 13, 315.

Baldwin IX, count of Flanders; see Baldwin I, emperor of Constantinople.

Baldwin (d. 1190), archbishop of Canterbury; crowns Richard I, 18, 306.

Baldwin, Robert (1804-1858), Canadian statesman; favours responsible government in Canada, 22, 340.

Bâle (Basel), Swiss city and canton; council of (1431-1449), 3, 637-640; 14, 212.

Bâle, Treaties of: 1. (1450), 13, 592; 2. (April 5th, 1795), effect on France, 12, 387; Prussia's connection with, 14, 509; negotiations for, 15, 274-278; provisions of, 15, 278-280; 3. (July 22d, 1795), 12, 408.

Bale, John (1495-1563), an English Protestant (originally Catholic) prelate, made bishop of Ossory, Ireland (1552), 21, 403.

Balean of Ibelin, Christian commander at siege of Jerusalem (1187), 3, 376.

Balecaric Isles, group of islands in the Mediterranean; sling-shooters of, 2, 323; conquered by Pisans, 0, 36; ravaged by Normans, 9, 65.

Balfour, Arthur James (1848-), English statesman; conservative leader in house of commons, 21, 648; prime minister, 21, 660; resigns, 21, 662.

Balfour of Burleigh, see Bruce, Alexander H.

Baliol, Bernard de, Scotch-Norman baron; renounces Scotch allegiance (1138), 13, 244.

Baliol, Edward de (d. 1363), claimant to Scottish throne, son of John de Baliol; career of, 13, 454; 21, 129-134, 142.

Baliol, John de (d. ca. 1269), Scotch nobleman, founder of Baliol College; fights for Henry III in battle of Lewes (1264), 13, 380; 21, 55; marriage of, 13, 402.

Baliol, John de (1249-1315), king of Scotland, son of John de Baliol; claims the Scottish throne, 13, 402-403; 21, 63-64; made king of Scotland (1292), 13, 404; 21, 64; revolt and submission of, 13, 406-408; 21, 64-66; loses respect of people, 21, 86-87.

Baliol, Marjory (thirteenth century), marries John Comyn of Badenoch, 21, 85.

Baliol, Ursel of, kinsman of Scottish kings; commands cavalry of Romanus Diogenes in Armenia (1070), 7, 254.

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Balkis, Arabian name of the Queen of Sheba, see Sheba.

Ball, John (d. 1381), English priest; participates in Wat Tyler's Rebellion, 13, 490; execution of, 13, 493.

Ballaghboy, battle of (1598), 21, 417.

Ballard (d. 1586), an English priest; connected with Babington Conspiracy (1586), 19, 361-363.

Ballivian, José (1804-1852), Bolivian statesman and soldier; elected president of Bolivia (1841-1847), **23, 612**.
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Balmaceda, José Manuel (1838-1891), Chilean statesman; elected president of Chili (1886), **23, 611**.
Balmerino, John Elphinstone, 2d Lord (d. 1649), Scottish nobleman; conviction and pardon of (1635), **19, 573; 21, 292-293**.
Balmerino, Arthur Elphinstone, Lord (d. 1746), Scottish nobleman, adherent of the pretender, Charles Edward; trial and execution of, **20, 565-566**.
Balta, city, Russia; taken by Russians (1768), **24, 414**.
Balta, José (1816-1872), Peruvian statesman and soldier; elected president (1868), **23, 606**; assassination of, **23, 606**.
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Bampton, Thomas de (fourteenth century), English judge; commissioner of Richard II to insurgents (1381), **18, 489**.
Bancroft, Richard (1544-1610), English prelate; opposition of, to Puritans, **19, 475, 492**.
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Banks, Nathaniel Prentiss (1816-1894), American politician and general; defeated at Winchester (1862), **23, 430**; commands at battle of Cedar Mountain (1862), **23, 432**; commands Red River expedition (1864), **23, 444**.
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Barante, Aimable Guillaume Prosper Brugière, Baron de (1782-1866), a French statesman; member of *Chambre In-trouvable*, **13, 19**.
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Baratinski, Russian prince; punished by Paul I (1796), **17, 427**.
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- Barbarigo, Venetian naval commander at battle of Lepanto (1571), **9**, 474.
- Barbarossa, Emperor Frederick, see Frederick I, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire.
- Barbarossa, Khair-ad-din or Kheyr-ed-Din, bey of Algiers 1518-1546; acknowledged ruler of Algiers, **8**, 250-252; besieges Nice, **11**, 334; conflict with Charles V of the Holy Roman Empire, **24**, 351-354, 477-479.
- Barbaroux, Charles Jean Marie (1767-1794), French orator and politician; leads attack on Tuileries, **12**, 258-260; arrest of, **12**, 300; execution of, **12**, 391.
- Barbary States, a name for the regions along the northern coast of Africa, west of Egypt; pirates of, in conflict with England (1621), **19**, 507; war with Great Britain (1816), **21**, 503; war with the United States (1801-1805), **23**, 318-319; (1815), **23**, 341; war with France, see Algeria.
- Barbatus, Marcus (fifth century B.C.), Roman consul 449 B.C.; heads insurrection against decemvirate, **5**, 149; victorious over the Sabines, **5**, 142.
- Barberak, Baro: von, see Alvinzi.
- Barberton, town in South Africa; British occupy, **22**, 314.
- Barbès, Armand (1809-1870), French revolutionist; leader of "the Seasons," **13**, 71; in insurrection of May 15th, 1848, **13**, 98.
- Barbezieux, Louis François Marie Letellier, Marquis of (1668-1701), son of Louvois; becomes minister of war (1691), **11**, 604.
- Barbinais, Porcon de la, French soldier; heroism of, during Algerian War (1664-1665), **11**, 565.
- Barbo, Pietro, see Paul II.
- Barbon, Praisegod, see Barebone, Praisegod.
- Barbons, pacific leaders in the Fronde, **11**, 501.
- Barbu Stirbeiu, prince of Wallachia (1849), **24**, 150.
- Barca, vilayet of the Turkish Empire in northern Africa; history of, **24**, 487.
- Barcelona, city, Spain; Hamilcar builds, **10**, 5; united to Aragon, Valencia, and Majorca, **10**, 99; in War of Spanish Succession, **10**, 286; Treaties of (1493), **11**, 287; (1529), **9**, 457; sieges of (1695), **11**, 607; (1705), **20**, 475.
- Barclay, Robert (1648-1690), Scottish writer and member of the Society of Friends; made nominal governor of East New Jersey, **23**, 153.
- Barclay, Robert H. (d. 1837), British naval officer; commands British fleet in battle of Lake Erie (1813), **23**, 330-331.
- Barclay de Tolly, Prince Michael Andreas (1761-1818), Russian field-marshal; in campaign of 1812, **12**, 586-588; **17**, 473.
- Bar Cocheba, see Simon.
- Barđanes, Byzantine emperor; see Philip-picus.
- Barđanes, king of Parthia; see Arsaces XXI.
- Bardas (d. 866), brother of Empress Theodora and Byzantine politician; governs Constantinople, **7**, 226.
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- Bardolf, Lord (d. 1407), English statesman; in conspiracy against Henry IV, **18**, 524; death of, **18**, 525.
- Bards; in England among the ancient Britons, **18**, 6; in Ireland, pre-Norman period, **21**, 343-344.
- Barea Soranus (d. 66 A.D.), Roman consul suffectus 52 A.D.; accused of treason and death of, **6**, 206.
- Barebone, or Barebones, or Barbon, Praise-god (1596-1679), English Baptist preacher and politician; parliament named for, **20**, 141.
- Barebone's Parliament, a name given to the English parliament of 1653; fall of, **20**, 141.
- Barentz, Willem (d. 1597), Dutch Arctic navigator; voyage of, **13**, 584-549.
- Bari, seaport on the Adriatic; besieged by Normans (1071), **9**, 72.
- Bariatski (Barjatskij), Prince Alexander (1815-1879), Russian field-marshal; nominated commander-in-chief of forces, **17**, 599.
- Baring, Alexander, 1st Baron Ashburton (1774-1848), English merchant and statesman; negotiates Ashburton Treaty with United States, **23**, 368.
- Baring, Sir Evelyn, see Cromer, Earl of.
- Baring, Sir Francis Thornhill, Baron Northbrook (1796-1866), English statesman; fiscal policy of, **21**, 599.
- Barkly, Sir Henry (1815-), English statesman; serves as high commissioner in South Africa, **22**, 288.
- Bar Kocheba, see Simon.
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- Barlaymont (Barlaimont), Charles, Count of (d. 1579), Dutch statesman; member of *consulta* of Margaret of Parma, **13**, 388; imprisoned, **13**, 459.
- Barlow, Arthur (1550-1620), English navigator; conducts Raleigh's exploring expeditions to America, **22**, 557.
- Barnabò of Milan, see Visconti.
- Barnard, Sir Henry William (1799-1857), English general; campaign of, in India, **22**, 174, 186.
- Barnato, Barnetti Isaacs (1852-1897), English capitalist in diamond mining in South Africa; concerned in amalgamation of the diamond mines, **22**, 272.
- Barnave, Antoine Pierre Joseph Marie (1761-1793), French revolutionist and orator; deputy to national assembly, **12**, 154; conducts the king to Paris, **12**, 242; dictates king's policy, **12**, 244.
- Barnet (Chipping Barnet), battle of (1471), **18**, 594-596.
- Barneveld, Jan van Olden (1547-1619), Dutch statesman; urges convention of the states of Holland at death of William the Silent, **13**, 509; made advocate of Holland, **13**, 512 note; opposes Leicester, **13**, 515, 522-523; in power, **13**, 527, 533-552; in Arminian controversy, **13**, 554; opposes James I, **13**, 555; feud with

- Prince Maurice, 13, 557; disgrace and death of, 13, 561-567.
- Barnewell, Lord, English soldier; defeated in Ireland (1597), 21, 414.
- Barnwell, John (ca. 1671-1724), American colonial soldier; in war with Tuscaroras, 23, 59.
- Baroccio, Sebastian (sixteenth century), Italian engineer; constructs defenses at siege of Antwerp (1584), 13, 511.
- Barons, revolt of the (England 1075), 18, 188.
- Barons, War of the, insurrection of English barons (1261-1265), 18, 379-383.
- Barradas, Isidro (ca. 1775-ca. 1841), Spanish general; defeated by Santa Anna in Mexico, 23, 624.
- Barragan, Miguel (1789-1836), Mexican general; acting president during absence of Santa Anna, 23, 624.
- Barras, Paul Jean François Nicolas, Count de (1755-1829), French revolutionist; opposes Robespierre, 12, 340, 343, 345; elected to Directory, 12, 419; character of, 12, 421; appoints Fouché chief of police, 12, 473; deserts the patriots, 12, 479; resigns from Directory, 12, 484.
- Barre, Antoine le Fèvre de la (1605-1688), French general and author; invades country of Five Nations, 23, 156.
- Barre, Isaac (1726-1802), British soldier and politician; in Rockingham's ministry, 20, 638; adjutant-general of Wolfe's army in French and Indian War, 23, 217; speech in British parliament against Stamp Act, 23, 231.
- Barrière (Barère) de Vieuzac, Bertrand (1755-1841), French lawyer, politician, and agitator; deputy to convention of 1792, 12, 281, 292; opposes Robespierre, 12, 338, 341; denounces Lyons, 12, 369; denounces Toulon, 12, 374; accused by Lecointre, 12, 391; tried and transported, 12, 393.
- Barricades, Days of the, in French history a name given to several insurrections in Paris; (1588), 11, 388; (1648), 11, 500-501; (1830), 13, 45-46; (1848), 13, 101-102.
- Barrier Treaty, a treaty concluded between Austria, England and the Netherlands (1715), 13, 652; English policy, concerning, 14, 417; provisions of, 14, 418; arouses consternation among the Dutch, 14, 419.
- Barrios, Gerardo (ca. 1810-1865), a Central American general; death of, 23, 651.
- Barrios, Justo Rufino (1834-1886), statesman of Guatemala; attempts confederation of Central American states, 23, 651.
- Barrois, battle of (1037), 11, 26.
- Barron, James (1769-1851), American naval officer; commands *Chesapeake* in fight with *Leopard*, 23, 322.
- Barrot, Camille Hyacinthe Odilon (1791-1873), French advocate and statesman; leads opposition to Louis Philippe, 13, 66; conducts legislative debates, 13, 104.
- Barrow, Isaac (1630-1677), English theologian; Charles II's treatment of, 20, 316.
- Barry (Barri), Gerald; see Giraldus Cambrensis.
- Barry, Jeanne Bécu, Countess du, also known as Marie Jeanne Gomar de Vaubernier (1746-1793); life of, 12, 92-93; confined in a convent by Marie Antoinette, 12, 125; execution, 12, 327.
- Barry, John (1745-1803), an American naval commander; injures British commerce during American revolution, 23, 272.
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- Bart (Barth or Baert), Jean (1651-1702), French naval hero; successes of, against English and Dutch, 11, 607; 13, 644.
- Bartenstein, Treaty of, a treaty concluded between Prussia and Russia (1807), 17, 453.
- Barthélemy, François, Marquis de (1747-1830), French diplomatist and politician; negotiates Peace of Bâle (1795), 12, 387; 15, 274-278; elected to Directory, 12, 445; arrested, 12, 447; proclaims Napoleon first consul, 12, 527.
- Barthélemy-Saint-Hilaire, Jules (1805-1895), a French statesman and Orientalist; in the Assembly of 1848, 13, 106.
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- Bartholmey, Peter, French priest; finds holy lance at Antioch (1098), 8, 349-350.
- Barton, Andrew (d. 1511), Scotch naval commander; career and death of, 19, 59; 21, 206, 211-212.
- Barton, Sir Edmund (1849-), Australian statesman; becomes first premier of the Australian Commonwealth (1901), 22, 258.
- Barton, Elizabeth (1506-1534), English impostor, called the Nun, or Maid of Kent; alleged conspiracy of, 19, 145-146.
- Barton, John, Scotch naval commander; captured by Portuguese (1507), 21, 211.
- Barton, William (1748-1831), American soldier; captures General Prescott (1777), 23, 262.
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- Basedow, Johann Berend (1723-1790), German teacher and reformer; becomes teacher in Danish academy, 16, 413.
- Basel, see Bâle.
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- Basil I (Lucius Basilus), Byzantine emperor 867-886, surnamed "the Macedonian"; reign of, 7, 225-227; 8, 570.
- Basil II (Lucius Basilus), Byzantine emperor 976-1025; surnamed "the Slayer of Bulgarians"; career of, 7, 230, 234, 243-248, 250; 24, 167.
- Basil the Wolf, see Vasilje Lupul.
- Basiliscus, Jacob, usurps throne of Moldavia (1561) 24, 137.
- Basiliscus, emperor of the East 475-477 A.D.; career of, 6, 613-614; 7, 61-62.
- Basilus, Lucius Minucius, Roman soldier; conspires against Cæsar, 5, 580, 584.
- Basing, battle of (871), 18, 73.

- Baskerville, Sir Thomas (d. 1597), English naval commander; commands English forces against Spaniards (1596), **19**, 413-414.
- Basques, a race of unknown origin near the Pyrenees; history of, **10**, **2**, **23**, 412-414.
- Bass, George (d. 1812?), English navigator; discoveries of, in Australia, **22**, 235.
- Bassano, Duke of, see Maret.
- Bassano, battles of (1796), **14**, 513; (1866), **15**, 27.
- Basse, Hans Pedersen, chancellor of Norway; draws up code (1604), **16**, 356.
- Bassein (Bassim), siege of (1779), **22**, 94; Treaty of, Dec., 1802, **22**, 118.
- Bassianus, see Elagabalus.
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- Bassompierre, François, Baron de (1579-1646), French diplomatist and soldier; rivalry of, with Henry IV for hand of Mademoiselle de Montmorency, **11**, 414; besieges Monheur, **11**, 448; in war with Spain (1630), **11**, 461; imprisonment of, **11**, 464; ambassador to England, **19**, 545.
- Basta, George, Baron von Sult (1550-1607), German general; enemy of Michael the Brave, **24**, 141.
- Bastarnæ, Germanic tribe, **6**, 430, 431.
- Bastidas, Roderigo de, Spanish explorer (sixteenth century); voyage of, **22**, 468; **23**, 562.
- Bastille, The, prison in Paris; attack on, during Fronde (1649), **11**, 503; fall of (1789), **12**, 157-190.
- Bastwick, John (1593-1654), English physician and Protestant theological controversialist; prosecuted and imprisoned, **19**, 571-572, 583.
- Basutoland (British), native colony in South Africa; history of (1877-1884), **22**, 270.
- Batavian Republic, a republic formed by France out of the Netherlands, existing 1795-1806, **14**, 20-23.
- Batavians (Batavi), Germanic tribe; alliance with Romans, **6**, 60; character of, **13**, 269, 270.
- Bates Case (English History), tonnage and poundage upheld by courts (1608), **19**, 487-488.
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- Báthori or Battori, Sigismund (ca. 1550-1613), prince of Transylvania; career of, **24**, 140, 141.
- Báthori, Stephen (1522-1586), prince of Transylvania 1571-1576, and king of Poland 1575-1586; career of, **17**, 206-207; **24**, 49-50.
- Bathurst, Henry Bathurst, 3d Earl of (1762-1834), English statesman; issues circular concerning rights of master over slave, **21**, 527.
- Batiuchkov or Batiuskov, Constantine Nikolaevitch (1787-1855), Russian poet and critic; upholds classicism in Russian literature, **17**, 517.
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- Batthyányi, Joseph (1727-1799), Hungarian prelate, cardinal-archbishop of Gran; pacificator in Hungary (1790), **14**, 497.
- Batthyányi, Count Louis (1809-1849), Hungarian statesman; leader of Nationalist opposition among Magyar nobility (1837-1847), **14**, 614; supports Kossuth, **14**, 616; forms radical ministry (1848), **14**, 636; heads Hungarian embassy to Windischgrätz, **14**, 652; death of, **14**, 658.
- Batthyányi, Prince Karl Joseph (1697-1772), Hungarian field-marshal; in War of the Austrian Succession, **12**, 43-44.
- Battle, Lawrence, elected president of Uruguay (1868), **23**, 618.
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Bennet, Sir Humphrey, English royalist; trial and acquittal of (1658), **20**, 172-173.
Bennett, Richard, English colonial governor; becomes governor of Virginia (1652), **22**, 596; appoints ten commissioners to govern Maryland, **22**, 607.
Bennigsen, Count Levin August Theophil (1745-1826), a general in the Russian service; at battle of Pultusk, **12**, 555; **17**, 461; in Eylau campaign, **12**, 556, 558; **17**, 452; at battle of Friedland, **12**, 560, 561; at battle of Leipsic, **12**, 604; speech of, on Luxemburg question, **15**, 505-507; made commander-in-chief of Russian armies, **17**, 453.
Bennington, battle of (1777), **23**, 264.
Bensington, battle of (777 A.D.), **13**, 59.
Bentinck, Lord George (1802-1848), English

politician and sportsman; aids in overthrow of Peel ministry, **21**, 605.
Bentinck, Lord William Cavendish, (1774-1839), English soldier and diplomat; named captain-general of Sicily, **9**, 574; as governor-general of India (1828), **22**, 136.
Bentinck, William, 1st earl of Portland (ca. 1649-1709), diplomatic agent of William II; made earl of Portland (1689), **20**, 423; receives favours from William III, **20**, 453; ambassador at Paris, **11**, 611; impeached, **20**, 460; relations of, with William III, **20**, 465.
Bentinck, William Henry Cavendish, 3rd duke of Portland (1738-1809), English statesman; becomes prime minister, **20**, 641; second ministry of, **21**, 470.
Bentioigna, Baron, leads insurrection in Naples and Sicily (1854), **9**, 602.
Bentivoglio, Giovanni (1438-1508), ruler of Bologna; submits to Julius II, **8**, 647.
Bentonville, battle of (1865), **23**, 446.
Beon or **Bnon**, king of Egypt, **1**, 122.
Beorhtric, king of Wessex (ca. 826 A.D.), **18**, 66.
Beornwulf, king of Mercia (ca. 822 A.D.), **18**, 61.
Beowulf, Anglo-Saxon epic, **18**, 164.
Berar, Rajah of, signs treaty of peace with British (1804), **22**, 121.
Beraun, battle of (1394), **14**, 193.
Berbers, a North-African people; in contests with Arabs, **8**, 182; **24**, 467-468; in Tripoli, **24**, 487.
Berchar, Frankish leader (seventh century), **7**, 483, 484.
Berdi Ghazali, traitor to mamelukes (1516), **24**, 444, 445.
Bereke, khan of Kiptchak, **24**, 291, 294.
Berengar, of Friuli, king of Italy 888-924, **7**, 590-592.
Berengar II, king of Italy 950-961, **7**, 615, 616.
Berengar, counts of Barcelona, see Raymond Berengar.
Berengaria or **Berenguela** (d. after 1230), of Navarre, queen of Richard I of England; marriage of, **8**, 357; **18**, 310; as regent of Castile, **10**, 63.
Berengarius (ca. 998-1088), French ecclesiastic; heresies of, **11**, 40, 41.
Berenice (fourth century B.C.), wife of Ptolemy I of Egypt; intrigues to obtain throne for Ptolemy Philadelphus, **4**, 455, 505, 568.
Berenice (third century B.C.), daughter of Ptolemy II, marries Antiochus Theos of Syria, **4**, 557, 569, 571.
Berenice (Cleopatra) (third century B.C.), wife of Ptolemy III, **4**, 571.
Berenice (first century B.C.), queen of Egypt, wife of Alexander II, **4**, 575, 576.
Berenice (first century B.C.), daughter of Ptolemy Auletes; murdered, **4**, 576.
Beresford, William Carr, Viscount (1768-1854), British soldier; in Peninsular War, **10**, 371; defeats Soult, at Albuera (1811), **12**, 582; captures Buenos Ayres, **23**, 579.
Beresina, passage of (1812), **12**, 594-598.

Berg, Count of (seventeenth century), German soldier in the Eighty Years' War, 13, 578-579.

Bergami, Bartolomeo, relations to Queen Caroline of England, 21, 518.

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Bergasse, Nicolas (1750-1832), French lawyer, deputy at Assembly of 1789, 12, 208.

Bergen, Marquis of (sixteenth century); in Dutch embassy to Madrid (1566), 13, 399, 416.

Bergen-op-Zoom, a town in the Netherlands; captured by French (1747), 12, 45; battle of (1799), 12, 474; 17, 436; siege of (1588), 13, 525; battle of (1759), 15, 212.

Bergendal, South African town; Botha, Boer general, defeated at (1900), 22, 314.

Bergerac, Treaty of (1577), 11, 384.

Bergh, Count van der, brother of William I of Orange; treason of (1583), 13, 498.

Bergolini, the democratic party in Pisa (ca. 1342), 9, 245.

Berhampur, beginning of Indian mutiny of 1857 at, 22, 169.

Beric, British chieftain; instigates Claudius to invade Britain (50 A.D.), 18, 13.

Beringskjold, Danish soldier; assists in overthrow of Struensee (1772), 16, 418.

Berkeley, John, 3rd Lord Berkeley of Stratton (1663-1697), English naval officer, a proprietor of New Jersey; encourages slavery in his colony, 23, 27; sells his share in New Jersey (1674), 23, 30; a proprietor of the Carolinas, 23, 47.

Berkeley, Peter (1583-1659), American colonial clergyman; sent by Massachusetts as commissioner to England to establish claims of jurisdiction over New Hampshire, 23, 150.

Berkeley, Thomas, Lord, keeper of Edward II in captivity (1327), 18, 446.

Berkeley, Sir William (d. 1677); royal governor of Virginia; his first administration, 22, 592-594; directs the affairs of Carolina, 23, 48; his mission to England, 23, 124; crushes Bacon's rebellion, 23, 129-130; his last tyrannies, 23, 131.

Berlin, city, Prussia; capital of the German Empire; French Protestants take refuge in, 14, 398; made capital of Prussia by Frederick the Great, 15, 145; first German customs-parliament meets at, 15, 508.

Berlin Conference (1884-1885), 15, 538.

Berlin, Congress of (1878), 15, 531; 17, 606.

Berlin, Council of, religious (1847), 15, 418.

Berlin Decrees (1806), issued by Napoleon I, prohibiting commerce with Great Britain, 10, 324; 12, 554; 21, 471; 23, 323.

Berlin Memorandum (1876), a memorandum by the governments of Vienna, St. Petersburg, and Berlin, attempting to force reforms on Turkey, 21, 640.

Berlin Revolution (1848), 15, 425-436.

Berlin, Treaties of:
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of (Bessarabia), 17, 606; (Roumania), 24, 152; (Bulgaria), 24, 178; (Servia), 24, 203; (Montenegro), 24, 211; (Bosnia-Herzegovina), 24, 217.

Bermingham, John de, earl of Louth (d. 1328), English soldier; defeats Edward Bruce in Ireland, 21, 384; murdered, 21, 385.

Bermuda, islands of, annexed to Virginia (1619), 22, 579.

Bermudez, Remijio Morales (1836-1894), Peruvian statesman; presidency and death of, 23, 608.

Bermudo II, king of Leon 982-999, 10, 46; captures Oporto, 10, 428.

Bermudo III, king of Leon 1028-1037, 10, 47; death, 10, 54.

Bern, canton and capital city of Switzerland; founding of, 16, 540; siege of (1339), 16, 568; received into the Swiss Confederation, 16, 574; forms perpetual civic league with Zürich and Lucerne, 16, 608; proclaims Helvetic Confession of Faith, 16, 632; conspiracy of Hentzi at (1749), 17, 1; aristocracy and democracy in (eighteenth century), 17, 2, 9; federal relations of, 17, 13-16; capitulation of (1798), 12, 461; 17, 23; made capital of Switzerland (1848), 17, 44.

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Bernadotte, French marshal, see Charles XIV, king of Sweden.

Bernard, abbot of St. Anastasius, see Eugenius III.

Bernard Plantevelue, count of Auvergne; French noble (ninth century), 11, 6, 7.

Bernard, Saint (1091-1153); and the Second Crusade, 8, 358, 379; 14, 93; influence on Abbot Suger, 11, 36; and Abélard, 11, 42-43.

Bernard, Sir Francis (1714-1779), colonial governor of Massachusetts; refuses to convene the general court (1768), 23, 235.

Bernard, Samuel (1651-1739), rich French banker; makes loans to Louis XIV, 11, 622.

Bernardi, Marco (sixteenth century), of Cosenza, Italian brigand, 9, 478.

Bernhard, son of Pepin, grandson of Charlemagne; king of Italy (ninth century), 7, 531, 558.

Bernhard (ninth century), marquis of Gotha; revolt of, 11, 7.

Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar, Duke (1604-1639), German soldier; leader at battle of Lützen, 14, 359; 16, 326; at battle of Nördlingen, 14, 366; campaign of (1635-1636), 14, 368; attempts to help Swedes, 14, 373; effects reversal of military situation in Thirty Years' War by victories at Rheinfelden, 14, 374-375, and in capture of Breisach, 14, 376-378; and the treachery of France, 14, 378; his death and its effect on the war, 14, 379.

Bernicia, Anglian kingdom in England; founded by Ida (sixth century), 18, 39; united to Deira, 18, 41, 41 note.

Bernis, François (1715-1794), French cardinal and statesman; disgraced by La Pompadour, 12, 75.

- Bernstorff, Andreas Peter, Count von** (1735-1797), Danish statesman; becomes prime minister, **16**, 419; diplomacy of, **16**, 420.
- Bernstorff, Christian Günther** (1769-1835), Danish statesman; as minister of foreign affairs, **16**, 423; **17**, 439.
- Bernstorff, J. H. E., Count von** (1712-1772), Danish statesman; administration, **16**, 413; dismissal, **16**, 416.
- Beroldingen of Uri** (fifteenth century), Swiss soldier; advances on Bellinzona, **16**, 606.
- Berosus** (third century B.C.), Chaldean priest and historian, **1**, 320.
- Berri, Duchess de** (Princess Caroline Ferdinande Louise of Naples) (1798-1870); promotes rising in Brittany (1832), **13**, 62.
- Berri, Charles Ferdinand, Duke de** (1778-1820), son of Charles X of France; implicated in royalist conspiracy, **12**, 534; assassination of, **13**, 24.
- Berri, Jean de France, Duke de** (1340-1416); divides France with his brothers during youth of Charles VI, **11**, 155; deprived of Languedoc, **11**, 162; as peacemaker, in feudal quarrel, **11**, 165; at Agincourt, **18**, 533.
- Berri**, see Bituriges.
- Bersærkers**, legendary followers of Odin, **16**, 16.
- Bert, Paul** (1883-1886), French physiologist and politician; governor-general of French Indo-China, **24**, 520.
- Bertha**, wife of Emperor Henry IV, **7**, 647.
- Bertha**, "Good Queen," rule of, in Burgundy in eleventh century, **16**, 538.
- Bertha or Irene**, wife of Emperor Manuel I, **7**, 265.
- Bertha** (d. 925 A.D.), wife of Adalbert of Tuscany, **7**, 592.
- Bertha** (tenth century), wife of Erchanger, duke of Swabia; aids Salomon to escape, **7**, 597.
- Berthelier, Philibert** (1470-1519), one of founders of republic of Geneva; concludes treaty of alliance between Fribourg and Geneva, **16**, 635.
- Berthier, Alexandre**, duke of Neuchâtel and Valangin and prince of Wagram (1753-1815), French marshal; first meeting with Napoleon, **12**, 425; at Milan, **12**, 453; ordered to march upon Rome, **12**, 459; returns from Egypt, **12**, 481; in plot against Directory, **12**, 483; organises reserve army, **12**, 496; crosses the Alps with Napoleon, **12**, 498; named grand huntsman to Napoleon's court, **12**, 537; proxy for Napoleon at marriage with Marie Louise, **12**, 579.
- Berthold**, duke of Swabia (d. 917), German baron; exploits of, **7**, 597-598.
- Berthold**, duke of Zähringen, see Zähringen.
- Berthold von Arach**, German legendary hero; at siege of Crema (1159), **9**, 52.
- Berthold**, elector of Mainz (1442-1504), German archbishop; at diet of Worms (1495), **14**, 238.
- Berthollet, Claude Louis, Count** (1748-1822), French chemist; assists Lavoisier in establishing the chemical nomenclature, **12**, 121; with Napoleon in Egypt, **12**, 481.
- Bertie, Peregrine, Lord Willoughby de Eresby** (1555-1601), English soldier and statesman; in the Low Countries, **13**, 524, 525.
- Bertie, Robert, 1st Earl of Lindsey** (1572-1642), English admiral; in expedition to La Rochelle, **19**, 557; at battle of Edgehill, **20**, 7, 8.
- Bertie, Willoughby, 4th Earl of Abingdon** (1740-1799), English statesman; espouses cause of William of Orange, **20**, 408.
- Berton, Jean Baptiste** (1769-1822), French general; executed, **13**, 27.
- Betrada**, wife of Pepin the Short, and mother of Charlemagne; coronation of, **7**, 508; second coronation of, **7**, 512; death of, **7**, 531.
- Bertrand, Count Henri Gratien** (1773-1844), French general; at battle of Leipzig (1813), **12**, 605.
- Bertrand de Poiet** (fourteenth century), cardinal; supposed son of Pope John XXII, **9**, 131; opposes Matteo Visconti of Milan, **9**, 132; rules in Bologna, **9**, 157; driven from Bologna, **9**, 158.
- Bertrand le Blas**, a manufacturer of Tournay, Belgium; martyr to the Inquisition, **13**, 393.
- Bertrando di Deux** (fourteenth century), papal legate of Clement II to Rienzi, **9**, 220.
- Beruth**, Phœnician goddess, **2**, 349.
- Berwald**, Treaty of, a treaty between France and Gustavus Adolphus (1631), **11**, 466.
- Berwick**, town on Scottish border; captured by Edward I (1296), **18**, 407; **21**, 65; fight for, between Bruce and Edward II (1319), **21**, 106; besieged by Edward III (1333), **18**, 454; captured by Ramsay, and retaken by English (1378), **21**, 152; captured by English (1482), **21**, 195.
- Berwick**, Duke of; see Fitzjames.
- Berwick**, Pacification of, an arrangement in Scotland by which Church government was to be left to assemblies (1639), **21**, 293; **19**, 576.
- Berytus**, see Beirut.
- Bes**, deity of land of Punt; identified with Bacchus, **1**, 108.
- Besangon** (Latin Vesontio), French town; Cæsar defeats Ariovistus at (58 B.C.), **5**, 515; surrenders to Condé (1668), **11**, 570; siege of (1674), **11**, 581.
- Besenal, Pierre Victor, Baron de** (1722-1792), French general; commands Royalist troops near Paris (1789), **12**, 168.
- Besher ben Merwan** (seventh century A.D.), brother of Caliph Abdul-Malik; made governor of Babylonia, **8**, 180.
- Beshir Shehaab**, Syrian emir; supports Ibrahim Pasha (1832), **24**, 453.
- Besieda**, literary club of Classicists in Russia, **17**, 516.
- Besme or Bême** (Charles Dianowitz) (d. 1575), native of Bohemia; assassinates Coligny, **11**, 374.

- Bessaraba, Alexander, prince of Wallachia 1325-1365; at battle of Maritza, **24**, 131.
- Bessaraba Laiote, prince of Wallachia ca. 1474-1477; aids Moldavia against Turks, **24**, 133-135.
- Bessaraba, Matthew, prince of Wallachia 1633-1654; reign of, **24**, 142.
- Bessarabia, a province of southwestern Russia; annexation of, to Russia (1812), **24**, 147; incorporated with Moldavia (1856), **24**, 150; restoration of, to Russia, **24**, 152.
- Bessarion, Johannes or Basilius, Cardinal (1395 or 1403-1472), a Greek ecclesiastic and scholar; at councils of Ferrara and Florence, **7**, 337; **8**, 639.
- Bessas, Gothic chief (sixth century); governs Rome, **7**, 413-415.
- Bessau, Russian general; at siege of Sebastopol (1855), **17**, 580.
- Bessi, an ancient tribe of Thrace, **3**, 112.
- Bessières, Jean Baptiste (1768-1813), French marshal; at battle of Rio Seco, **10**, 339; at battle of Wagram, **12**, 574; at passage of Beresina, **12**, 594.
- Bessus, satrap of Bactria; at battle of Arbela, (331 B.C.), **4**, 320; conspires against Darius, **4**, 340, 341; capture and death of, **4**, 346, 347.
- Bestia, L. Calpurnius, Roman tribune of plebs 121 B.C., and consul 111 B.C.; in Jugurthine war, **5**, 384-387.
- Bestia, L. Calpurnius, Roman tribune ca. 62 B.C.; in Catiline conspiracy, **5**, 484, 487.
- Bestuzhev-Riumin (or Bestuschef), Count Alexei Petrovitch (1693-1766), Russian statesman; as minister to Sweden, **17**, 304; as chancellor under Empress Elizabeth, **17**, 352; his relations with Prussia, **15**, 184, 202, 203; **17**, 355.
- Bestuzhev-Riumin, Michel (d. 1826), a Russian lieutenant; in conspiracy against Nicholas I (1825), **17**, 539.
- Be-t'a-u, see Neter-ba-u.
- Bethmann-Hollweg, Moritz August von (1795-1877), Prussian statesman and jurist; becomes minister (1858), **15**, 474.
- Béthune, Maximilian de, see Sully.
- Beugnot, Jacques Claude (1761-1835), French deputy; member of *Chambre Introuvable*, **13**, 19.
- Beurnonville, Pierre Riel de (1752-1821), French general and politician; negotiates with Spain, **12**, 533; as ambassador at Berlin, **17**, 438.
- Beust, Friedrich Ferdinand von (1809-1886), Austrian statesman; rise of, **15**, 31, 33; foreign policy of, **15**, 40.
- Bevern, August Wilhelm, Duke of (1715-1781); in Seven Years' War, **15**, 196, 202.
- Beverning (Beverningk) Jérôme van (1614-1690), Dutch statesman; plenipotentiary at Nimeguen, **11**, 589; ambassador of states-general to London, **13**, 622.
- Beverwick, the former name of Albany; first settlement of, **23**, 14-15; Stuyvesant assumes jurisdiction over, **23**, 17.
- Bexon, Abbé Gabriel (1748-1784), French naturalist; assists Buffon, **12**, 121.
- Beyer, Gustav Friedrich von (1812-1889), Prussian soldier; at battle of Kissingen (1866), **15**, 491.
- Beyme, Karl Friedrich (1765-1838), Prussian statesman; opposes Karlsbad Decrees, **15**, 373.
- Beyrout, see Beirut.
- Bèze (Latinized, Beza), Théodore de (1519-1605), French Protestant theologian; becomes Calvin's successor at Geneva, **16**, 640; relation to the Escalade, **16**, 643.
- Béziers, a city in France; massacre of (1209), **8**, 462; **11**, 53.
- Bhagavad-gita, a Sanskrit heroic poem, **2**, 528.
- Bhamo, a town in British India; captured by British (1885), **22**, 219.
- Bharata, mythical Indian king, **2**, 522.
- Bhartpur or Bhurtpore, a feudatory state in British India; conquered by British (1826), **22**, 135-136.
- Bhatarka (Bhattarakaka); a traditional king of India, **2**, 500.
- Bhils, a tribe of India, **2**, 488.
- Bhonsla, rajah of Berar and Nagpur; defeated by Wellington at Assaye (1803), **22**, 120.
- Bhutan or Bootan, a country in Asia; main treatment, **24**, 512-513; war, with British India (1864), **22**, 204; chronology, **24**, 687.
- Bhurtpore, see Bhartpur.
- Bianca Sforza, see Sforza, Bianca.
- Bianchi (Whites), The, a Florentine political faction (fourteenth century); feud of, with Neri (Blacks), **9**, 120-123.
- Biart or Biard, Peter (1565-1622), French priest; missions of, in North America, **22**, 555.
- Bias of Priene (sixth century B.C.), one of the "Seven Sages" of Greece; advises Croesus, **2**, 449.
- Bibaculus, Furius (b. ca. 103 B.C.), Roman epic poet, **5**, 649.
- Bibars (Beybars) or Bundukdari, mameluke sultan in Egypt 1260-1277; origin, **24**, 291; in wars with Christians, **8**, 443, 448, 450; relations with Mongols, **24**, 291, 294; death of, **2**, 306; **8**, 453.
- Biberach, battle of (1800), **14**, 533.
- Bibesco, George Demetrius (1804-1873), prince of Wallachia 1842-1849, **24**, 149.
- Bible, as source of Hebrew history, **2**, 56 seq.; style of prophetic books, **2**, 213 seq.; translated into Vaudois vulgate, **11**, 41; Luther's translation of New Testament, **14**, 259; English translations (1526, 1538), **19**, 180; translated into English under James I, **19**, 494-495; see also **2**, *History of Israel*.
- Bicêtre; peace of (1410), **11**, 167; massacre at (1792), **12**, 271.
- Bibikov, Alexander, in insurrection at Moscow in time of Catherine the Great, **17**, 387.
- Bibulus, Lucius Calpurnius (d. 48 B.C.), Roman politician; consul 59 B.C., **5**, 501-504.
- Bicocca, a village in Italy; battle of (1522), **9**, 447; **11**, 314.
- Bidassoa, see Pyrenees, Treaty of.

- Biddle, Nicholas** (1750–1778) American naval commander; in Revolution, **23**, 272.
- Bidwell, Marshall S.** (1798–1872), Canadian politician; in Canadian reform movement, **22**, 335–337.
- Bieberstein, Baron Adolf Hermann Marschall von** (1842–), German statesman; secretary of state for foreign affairs (1894–1897), **15**, 551.
- Bieberstein, Marschall von**, German statesman; oppression of, in Nassau (1848), **15**, 439.
- Biedermann, Friedrich Karl** (1812–1901), German writer and political agitator; leader in revolt of 1848 at Leipsic, **14**, 648; **15**, 440.
- Biel**, see **Bienne**.
- Bien-Hoa or Tale-Sab**, a town in French Cochinchina; capture of (1863), **13**, 138.
- Bienne (Biel)**, a town in Bern, Switzerland; seized by the French (1798), **17**, 22.
- Bienville, Jean Baptiste Lemoine** (1680–1768), French colonist; discovers mouth of Mississippi, **23**, 80; founds New Orleans (1718), **23**, 83.
- Big Black River**, Grant defeats Pemberton at battle of, **23**, 441.
- Bigi**, Medicean party of fifteenth century in Florence, **9**, 422.
- Bigod, Hugh** (d. 1176), 1st earl of Norfolk; procures support of archbishop of Canterbury for Stephen (1135), **13**, 241; deserts Stephen (1137), **13**, 243; protector of Archbishop Theobald, **13**, 253.
- Bigod, Hugh** (d. 1266), son of 3rd earl of Norfolk; opposes Henry III, **13**, 377.
- Bigod, Roger** (d. 1270), fourth Earl of Norfolk; opposed to Henry III in Mad Parliament, **13**, 376; member of committee of government (1258), **13**, 377; at battle of Lewes, **13**, 380.
- Bigod, Roger** (1245–1306), 5th earl of Norfolk; earl marshal, leader of English at Falkirk, **13**, 412; refuses to follow Edward I to the Continent, **13**, 413; demands confirmation of the Charters, **13**, 416.
- Bigot de Préameneu, Félix** (1747–1825), French jurist; relation to civil code, **12**, 520.
- Bijns, Anna** (1494 ?–1575), "Sappho of Brabant," Dutch writer, **13**, 593.
- Bikker, Cornelis**, burgomaster of Amsterdam (1650), **13**, 611.
- Bilal**, muezzin in first mosque of Mohammed, **3**, 119.
- Biland Abbey or Byland Abbey**, battle of (1322), **13**, 439; **21**, 112.
- Bilde, André**, grand marshal of Denmark (1648), **16**, 361.
- Bildt, Diedrik Anders Gillis** (1820–), Swedish statesman; ministry, **16**, 490.
- Bileiev, Kondratz** (nineteenth century), leader of Northern Alliance (Russian secret society), **17**, 512.
- Billard-Varennes, Jean Nicolas** (1756–1819), French Revolutionist; incites the people, **12**, 271; member of Commune, **12**, 273; plots against Robespierre, **12**, 338–339; at assembly of ninth Thermidor, **12**, 341; trial and transportation of, **12**, 393.
- Bill of Rights**, (1689), act of British parliament, confirming the Declaration of Right, declaring the rights and liberties of the people and defining the power of the king, **20**, 421; text of, **22**, 361–366.
- Bindoes or Bindoe** (d. ca. 591 A.D.), a Sassanid prince; in civil war in Persia, **7**, 146; **8**, 91–92; death, **8**, 93.
- Bineses** (fourth century), Persian ambassador to Emperor Jovian, **6**, 513.
- Bingen**, town on the Rhine; devastated by French (1689), **11**, 603.
- Bingham, Sir Richard** (1528–1599), English soldier; governor of Connaught under Queen Elizabeth, **19**, 422; drives Irish of Connaught into rebellion (1595), **21**, 414; removed from command, **21**, 414.
- Birague, René de** (1507–1583), French bishop and cardinal; share of, in massacre of St. Bartholomew, **11**, 371.
- Birch, Samuel** (1813–1885), an English antiquarian and Egyptologist; deciphers Rosetta Stone, **1**, 253.
- Birg, Count**, Russian viceroy of Warsaw (1863), **17**, 597.
- Bir-dadda**, see **Ben-Hadad**.
- Birger**, king of Sweden 1284–1321; murders Eric, **16**, 119, 193; death of, **16**, 194.
- Birger de Bielbo** (ca. 1210–1266), duke of Gothia; regent of Sweden, **16**, 116; founds Stockholm, **16**, 191.
- Birgitta**, or **Brigitta**, or **Bridget**, Saint (ca. 1302–1373), Swedish nun; founder of Birgittine order; career of, **16**, 197–198.
- Birgittine Order**, an order founded by Saint Birgitta of Sweden, **16**, 198.
- Birkerett**, Danish code; promulgated by Eric Glipping, **16**, 175.
- Birmingham**, John de, see **Bermingham**.
- Birmingham Riots** (1791), **20**, 652–653.
- Biron, Armand de Goutant, Baron** (1524–1592), French marshal; at battle of Ivry, **11**, 398.
- Biron, Armand Louis, Duke of** (1747–1793), French general; at Nice, **12**, 365; in La Vendée, **12**, 376.
- Biron, Charles de Goutant, Duke of** (1562–1602), French marshal; intrigues of, **11**, 412.
- Biron or Biren, Ernst Johann von**, Duke of Courland (1690–1772); favourite of the empress Anna Ivanovna, **17**, 338; as regent of Russia, **16**, 399; **17**, 340; estimate of, **17**, 340; exiled, **17**, 341; restored by Peter III, **17**, 361.
- Birrell, Augustine**, British statesman; introduces Education Bill (1906), **21**, 663; introduces Irish Council Bill (1907), **21**, 665.
- Bischoffwerder, Johann**, Prussian soldier, **15**, 261.
- Bishops' Wars** (in English history); first (1638), **19**, 575; second (1640), **19**, 578.
- Bisnus or Bassinus** (fifth century A.D.), Thuringian king, **7**, 431, 466.
- Bismarck (Bismarck - Schönhausen), Otto Eduard Leopold, Prince von** (1815–1898), a Prussian statesman; early career of, **15**, 467; becomes Prussian delegate to

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- Blanc, Jean Joseph Charles Louis** (1811–1882), French politician and author; member of provisional government, **13**, 88, 93; in insurrection of May 15th, 1848, **13**, 97; teachings, **13**, 209.
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- Blanchard, Alain** (d. 1418), a citizen of Rouen, France; defends the city against the English (1418), **11**, 176.
- Blanche of Bourbon** (ca. 1338–1361), a French princess; marries Pedro I the Cruel, of Castile (1353), **10**, 76; imprisoned, **10**, 77; murdered, **10**, 84.
- Blanche of Castile** (1187–1252), daughter of Alfonso IX of Castile; regent of France 1226–1236, **11**, 58; death, **11**, 61.
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- Blanckenberg, Moritz von** (1815–1888), German politician; at Berlin customs parliament, **15**, 510.
- Blancménil, Nicholas Potier de, Novion de** (1618–1693), French magistrate and partisan of the Fronde; arrested, **11**, 499.
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- Blanco, Ramon** (1832–), a Spanish general; succeeds Weyler in Cuba (1897), **23**, 487.
- Blancos or Blanquillos**, one of the two great political parties in Uruguay, **23**, 617–618.
- Bland, Richard Parks** (1835–1899), an American legislator; author of the Bland Silver Bill, (1878), **23**, 476.
- Blanquetaque, battle of** (1346), **18**, 461.
- Blanqui, Louis Auguste** (1805–1881), French political agitator; leader of "The Seasons," **13**, 71, 96–98.
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- Blignières, French minister of public works in Egypt** (1878), **24**, 458.
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- Blockhouse System** (British) in South Africa in second Boer War (1900–1901), **22**, 315–316.
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- Blois, Treaty of** (1504), **9**, 428; **14**, 242.
- Blois, Mlle. de**, daughter of Louis XIV and Montespan; marriage of, **11**, 558.
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- Blomberg, Barbara** (sixteenth century), mother of Don John of Austria; influence of, over duke of Alva, **13**, 465.
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- Bloody Assizes, trials under Lord Jeffreys**; for participation in Monmouth's rebellion of 1685, **20**, 369.
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- Blumenau, village in county of Pressburg, Hungary**; battle of (1866), **15**, 493.
- Blunt, Sir Walter** (d. 1403), English soldier; killed at battle of Shrewsbury, **18**, 524.
- Bluntschli, Johann Kaspar** (1808–1881), Swiss publicist and statesman; representative of Baden nationalists, **15**, 510.
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- Bo, in Scandinavian mythology**; son of Odin, **16**, 28.
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- Boadicea** (d. 62 A.D.), queen of the Iceni in Britain; wars of, with the Romans, **6**, 190–192; **18**, 14–15.
- Bobadilla, Francisco de** (d. 1502), Spanish official in America; arrests Columbus in Santo Domingo, **22**, 449; as governor of Haiti, **22**, 535; drowned, **22**, 450.
- Bobrikov, Nicolai Ivanovich** (d. 1904), Russian soldier and governor-general of Finland; assassinated, **17**, 625.
- Boccaccio, Giovanni** (1313–1375), Italian author, **9**, 178, 198, 202; his influence on Chaucer, **18**, 496.
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- Bocchoris** (eighth century B.C.), king of Egypt, framer of debt-law, **1**, 201.
- Bocchus** (second century B.C.), king of Mauretania; in Jugurthine War, **5**, 389, 391.
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- Bocskay, Stephen** (1556–1606), Hungarian

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- Bodley**, Sir Thomas (1544–1612), founder of the Bodleian library; made earl marshal by Queen Elizabeth, **19**, 417.
- Boduognatus** (first century B.C.), chief of the Nervii; in campaign against Cæsar, **5**, 518.
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- Boem Plaats**, in Orange River colony, South Africa; battle of (1848), **22**, 267.
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- Boerebistes** (first century B.C.), Dacian king; reforms of, **24**, 126; and the Romans, **24**, 127.
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- Boer Wars**: 1. (1880–1881), also called Transvaal War, a war following the proclamation of the Transvaal Republic, waged between that country and England, **22**, 290–292. 2. (1899–1902), also called South African War, a war waged by the Transvaal and Orange Free State against England; main treatment, **22**, 300–317; causes, **22**, 300; battles of Stormberg and Magersfontein, **22**, 308; battle of Colenso, **22**, 309; battle of Spion Kop, **22**, 310; siege of Kimberley, **22**, 305, 306, 310, 312; siege of Ladysmith, **22**, 305, 308, 310, 312; death of Piet Joubert, **22**, 313; siege of Mafeking, **22**, 310, 313; annexation of Orange Free State to British Empire, **22**, 313; occupation of Pretoria by British, **22**, 314; annexation of Transvaal to British Empire, **22**, 314; peace ratified at Pretoria, **22**, 317.
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- Boethius**, Anicius Manlius Severinus (ca. 475–ca. 525 A.D.), a Roman philosopher and statesman; as minister to Theodoric, **7**, 388, 390–394.
- Boethos**, see Neter-ba-u.
- Bogardus**, Everard (d. 1647), minister of the Dutch Reformed Church at New Amsterdam, **23**, 11.
- Bogdan**, prince of Moldavia; becomes vassal of sultan (1513), **24**, 135, 349.
- Boges** (fifth century B.C.), Persian governor of Eion in Macedonia, **3**, 316, 404.
- Bog-folk**, sobriquet for the "centre" of the French National Assembly, **12**, 154.
- Bogislaw** or **Boleslaw** (1136–1187), duke of Pomerania; aids Valdemar I, **16**, 150; vassal of Denmark, **16**, 155.
- Bogomiles**, religious sect of Bulgaria; teachings of, **24**, 165–166; persecution of, **24**, 171.
- Bogorji**, companion of Jenghiz Khan, **24**, 275.
- Boha ad Din** (twelfth century), Arab chronicler, **8**, 407.
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- Bohemond**, or **Bohemund**, (I) Marc (1056?–1111), son of Robert Guiscard, and prince of Tarentum and Antioch; in Norman War against Byzantine Empire, **7**, 260–262; leader in first crusade, **8**, 341; at siege of Antioch, **8**, 347; takes Corfu, **9**, 73; besieges Larissa, **9**, 75.
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- Bohemond IV**, prince of Antioch 1201–1233, **8**, 449.
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- Bohun**, Sir Henry de (d. 1314), English knight; killed by Bruce at Bannockburn, **21**, 100.
- Bohun**, Humphrey de, lord constable of England; defeats Scots (1172), **18**, 285.
- Bohun**, Humphrey de (d. 1274), 1st earl of Hereford and 1st earl of Essex; chosen by the barons on committee of government (1258), **18**, 377; at battle of Lewes, **18**, 380.
- Bohun**, Humphrey de (d. 1298), 3d earl of Hereford and 2nd earl of Essex; at battle of Falkirk, **18**, 412; opposes Edward I, **18**, 413, 417.
- Boians** (Boii), Celtic tribe; war with Rome, **5**, 200, 236–237, 249, 251; in Bohemia, **6**, 63; **7**, 429.
- Boileau**, Étienne (d. ca. 1269), provost of Paris, **11**, 69.
- Boileau-Despréaux**, Nicholas (1636–1711), French poet and critic, **11**, 640–641.
- Boiorix** (first century B.C.), king of Cimbrians, **5**, 393, 397, 398.
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- Boisot**, Louis (d. 1576), Dutch admiral; at siege of Middelburg, **13**, 446; defeats Spanish fleet off Antwerp, **13**, 446 note; at siege of Leyden, **13**, 448; death of, **13**, 458 note.

- Boisrobert**, François le Metel, Sieur de (1592–1662), a French poet; a founder of the French Academy, 11, 633.
- Boissy d'Anglas**, Count François Antoine de (1756–1826), French statesman; as president of the council during the famine insurrection of 1795, 12, 392–396, 396 note; calls for new constitution, 12, 410; character of, 12, 421.
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- Bokhara**, capital of Bokhara; first mosque built in (712 A.D.), 24, 269; conquered by Jenghiz Khan, 24, 282.
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- Boleslaw II**, "the Bold," king of Poland 1058–1082; reign of, 24, 16–19.
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- Bolingbroke**, Henry St. John, 1st Viscount (1678–1751), English statesman; appointed secretary of war, 20, 480; created Viscount Bolingbroke (1714), 20, 489; intrigues of, 20, 490; draws up Schism Act, 20, 491; prime minister, 20, 493; impeachment and flight (1715), 20, 508–509; political warfare against Walpole, 20, 509, 546; at court of the Pretender, 20, 509–510; conducts *The Craftsman*, 20, 541.
- Bolingbroke**, Roger (d. 1445), English astronomer; charged with witchcraft and executed, 18, 562.
- Bolivar**, Simon (1783–1830), South American soldier and statesman; leads revolution in Venezuela and New Granada, 23, 582, 583–584; aids Peruvian revolutionists, 23, 587; organises republic of Bolivia, 23, 588; reaction against, 23, 588; a Colombian estimate of, 23, 589.
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- Bombay**, a seaport of India, capital of governorship Bombay; ceded by Portugal to England (1661), 22, 43; Clive at (1755), 22, 54.
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- Bona** of Savoy, duchess of Milan (fifteenth century); regent of Milan, 9, 260, 375; 16, 605.
- Bonagratia**, Minorite friar; opposes Pope John XXII (ca. 1338), 14, 175.
- Bonaparte**, Caroline, earlier Maria Annunziata (1782–1839), sister of Napoleon I; wife of Murat, 9, 571.
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- Bonaparte (Buonaparte)**, Charles Lucien Jules Laurent (1803–1857), prince of Canino and of Musignano, nephew of Napoleon I; leads insurrection at Rome, 9, 596.
- Bonaparte**, Jerome (1784–1860), brother of Napoleon I; made king of Westphalia (1807), 12, 567; commands corps in grand army (1810), 12, 584; quarrels with Davout and is disgraced, 12, 587; at battle of Waterloo, 12, 628.
- Bonaparte**, Joseph (1768–1844), eldest brother of Napoleon I; proclaimed king of Naples and Sicily (1805), 9, 570; 10, 324; 12, 548; proclaimed king of Spain (1808), 10, 324; 12, 569; in Peninsular War, 10, 339, 349, 365, 368, 540; favours the pope, 12, 459; envoy to Lunéville, 12, 509; commander of Paris, during siege

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- Bonaparte, Louis** (1778-1846), brother of Napoleon I; made king of Holland (1806), **12**, 548; **14**, 23-24; opposes Napoleon and is forced to abdicate (1810), **12**, 580-581; **14**, 24.
- Bonaparte, Lucien** (1775-1840), prince of Canino, brother of Napoleon I; character of, **12**, 462; elected president of council of Five Hundred (1799), **12**, 482; defends Napoleon in council of Five Hundred, **12**, 487.
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- Bonaparte, Napoleon Eugène Louis Jean Joseph** (1856-1879), prince imperial of France, son of Napoleon III; birth of, **13**, 128; death of, **13**, 193.
- Bonaparte, Pierre Napoleon** (1815-1881), nephew of Napoleon I; in civil war in Paris (1848), **13**, 100; kills Victor Noir (1870), **13**, 145.
- Bonaventura, Saint** (Giovanni di Fidenza) (1221-1274), Italian scholastic philosopher, professor at Paris, **11**, 173; influence, **9**, 184.
- Bond, Sir Robert** (1845-), British colonial statesman; becomes premier of Newfoundland (1900), **22**, 348.
- Bondi**, class of free peasant proprietors in early history of Scandinavia, **16**, 84-87.
- Bonham, Sir George**, British naval officer; negotiates with Taiping rebels (1853), **24**, 548.
- Bonhomme, Jacques**, contemptuous sobriquet given to the lower classes of France, **11**, 135.
- Boniface I** (Bonifacius), Saint (d. 422 A.D.), bishop of Rome 418-422 A.D.; pontificate of, **8**, 527.
- Boniface II**, pope 530-532 A.D.; attempts to regulate papal election, **8**, 528-529.
- Boniface III**, pope 607 A.D.; first to be entitled "universal bishop," **8**, 540.
- Boniface IV**, pope 608-615 A.D.; attempts to bring separatists back into the church, **8**, 540.
- Boniface V**, pope 619-625 A.D.; pontificate of, **8**, 540.
- Boniface VI**, pope 896 A.D.; disgraceful life of, **8**, 578.
- Boniface VII** (Francone), pope 974-975, 984-985; twice usurps pontifical chair, **8**, 586-587, 589.
- Boniface VIII** (Benedict Cajetan) (ca. 1228-1303), pope 1294-1303; pontificate of, **8**, 618-619; preaches crusade (1300), **8**, 454; character of, **8**, 621; **9**, 115; attempts to check Bianchi faction in Florence, **9**, 121; founds University of Rome, **9**, 183; quarrel with Philip the Fair, **9**, 618-619; **11**, 77-82; relations with Albert I of Germany, **14**, 160-162; claims Scotland for the papacy, **21**, 78; death of, **8**, 619.
- Boniface IX** (Pietro Tomacelli), pope 1389-1404; pontificate of, **8**, 630-631.
- Boniface** (originally Winfrid, Winifred or Winfrith), Saint (d. 755), English missionary called "the Apostle of Germany"; influence of, **7**, 499, 504, 507, 508, 514; teaching of, **8**, 525; organises German church, **21**, 342; sketch of career, and death, **13**, 277.
- Boniface of Savoy** (d. 1270), an Italian English prelate, uncle of Eleanor of Provence, queen of Henry III of England; made archbishop of Canterbury, **18**, 372.
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- Bonifacius** (Boniface), Count (d. 432 A.D.), Roman general; campaigns of, **6**, 564, 575-579; **10**, 16.
- Bonin, Adolf von** (1803-1872), Prussian general; in Austro-Prussian War, **15**, 489.
- Bonin, Eduard von** (1793-1865), Prussian general; in Schleswig-Holstein War, **15**, 449; **16**, 440; member of cabinet of Frederick William IV, **15**, 474.
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Brewster, William (1560-1644), English colonist in America, one of the "Pilgrim Fathers"; life work of, **22**, 617; appointed to accompany pilgrims to America, **22**, 624; publishes books, **22**, 622; becomes ruling elder of Plymouth colony, **22**, 635.

Breydel, John, leads revolt of weavers in Bruges (1302), **13**, 317.

Brézé, Marquis de, see Dreux-Brézé.

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Brézé, Pierre de (d. 1465), seneschal of Anjou, Poitou and Normandy; assists Queen Margaret in War of Roses (1462), **18**, 582.

Brian Boruma (Boru or Borohma) (926-1014), king of Ireland; career of, **21**, 18, 349-355.

Briani, Cristoforo, Venetian inventor of coloured beads, **9**, 316.

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Bridgman (Bridgeman), Sir Orlando (d. 1674), English jurist; succeeds Lord Clarendon as keeper of the great seal (1667), **20**, 264.

Brieg, siege of (1741), **15**, 166.

Briel (Brielle or Brill), siege of (1572), **13**, 428.

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Briord, French ambassador to Holland; signs partition treaty (1697), **11**, 611.

Brisbane, Sir Thomas Makdougall (1773-1860), British general and astronomer; governor of New South Wales 1821-1825, **22**, 238.

Briseis, character in Greek legend; captured by Achilles, **3**, 98.

Brissac, Charles de Cossé, Count de (1505-1564), French soldier; campaigns in Piedmont, **11**, 346.

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Brisson, Eugène Henri (1835-), French statesman; premier (April-December, 1885), **13**, 193.

- Brissot, Jean Pierre, surnamed de Warville (1754-1793), French politician and writer; leader of Girondists, **12**, 251; corresponds with Louis XVI, **12**, 258; secretary of national convention, **12**, 281; denounced by Jacobins, **12**, 290; executed, **12**, 326.
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- Bristol, Earls of, see Digby and Hervey.
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- Britannicus, originally Claudius Tiberius Germanicus (42-55 A.D.), son of Emperor Claudius; career of, **6**, 177-179, 185.
- British Columbia, province in Dominion of Canada; admitted to the Canadian Confederation, **22**, 343.
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- Britons (Brython), national name of Celts in England; see England.
- Brittany (Bretagne), former government of France; invaded by William the Conqueror (1054), **11**, 26; passes to English crown (1154), **11**, 34; war in (1341), **11**, 107; treaty with England, **11**, 152; united to France, **11**, 286.
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- Broc, Ranulf de, Anglo-Norman nobleman; hostility of, to Becket, **18**, 273-274.
- Broc, Robert de, Anglo-Norman clergyman; hostile to Becket, **18**, 274; excommunicated, **18**, 274.
- Brock, Sir Isaac (1769-1812), British soldier; captures General Hull's army at Detroit (1812), **23**, 330; killed at battle of Queenstown, Canada, **23**, 333.
- Broderick, David Colbreth (1820-1859), American politician; death of, **23**, 406.
- Brodin, Danish viking; joins league against Brian Boruma, **21**, 353; slays, and is slain by, Brian Boruma, **21**, 355.
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- Broglie, Achille Charles Léonce Victor, Duke de (1785-1870), French statesman; minister of public instruction, **13**, 56, 57; minister of foreign affairs, **13**, 62.
- Broglie, François Marie, Duke de (1671-1745), French marshal; in battle of Parma, **12**, 29; in the Austrian War, **12**, 37.
- Broglie, Jacques Victor Albert, Duke de (1821-1901), French statesman; ministry of, **13**, 188.
- Broglie, Victor François, Duke de (1718-1804), French marshal; commands troops at Paris (1789), **12**, 168.
- Broken Hill, New South Wales, silver discovered at (1883), **22**, 241.
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- Brömsebro, Peace of (1645), **16**, 360.
- Bronze Age, Greece, **3**, 35, 40; Switzerland, **16**, 525.
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- Brookes, bishop of Gloucester; presides at trials for heresy (1555), **19**, 252.
- Brooks, an English missionary in China; murdered in Boxer uprising, **24**, 567.
- Brooks, Preston Smith (1819-1857), American politician; assaults Charles Sumner in U. S. senate chamber, **23**, 397.
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- Brothers of the Sword or Soldiers of Christ, a religious military order; founded (thirteenth century), **8**, 460; **16**, 160; conquer Esthonia, **16**, 160-162.
- Brough, John (1811-1865), American politician; defeats Vallandigham for governorship of Ohio (1864), **23**, 450.
- Brougham, Henry Peter (Baron Brougham and Vaux) (1778-1868), English statesman; advocates education of the poor (1816), **21**, 496, (1820), **21**, 515; legal adviser of Queen Caroline, wife of George IV (1820), **21**, 516-521; warning of, to slaveholders in West Indies, **21**, 528; joins Canning, **21**, 533; as reformer, **21**, 538; made lord chancellor, **21**, 549; speaks in favour of Reform Bill, **21**, 555; proposes Bankruptcy Court Bill, **21**, 557; speech of, on the new Poor Law, **21**, 569; proposition of, for education, **21**, 574; eulogy of, on William IV, **21**, 581.
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- Brown, Jacob (1775-1828), American general; at battle of Sackett's Harbor, **23**, 333; takes Fort Erie, **23**, 334; at battle of Chippewa, **23**, 334; at battle of Lundy's Lane, **23**, 334.
- Brown, John, "of Ossawatimie" (1800-1859), American abolitionist; organises Pottawottamie massacre, **23**, 398; raid of, **23**, 404; trial and execution of, **23**, 405.
- Browne, Colonel, English military officer; commands expedition in China (1875), **24**, 553.
- Browne, John, leader of religious faction in Plymouth colony; sent back to England (1629), **22**, 643.
- Browne, Count Maximilian Ulysses von (1705-1757), Austrian field-marshal; commands in Seven Years' War, **15**, 190-195; killed at battle of Prague, **15**, 195.
- Browne or Brown, Robert (1550-1633), English theologian; founds Brownist sect (ca. 1580), **19**, 452; **22**, 616.
- Browne, Samuel, leader of religious faction in Plymouth colony; sent back to England (1629), **22**, 643.
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- Brownlow, William Gannaway (1805-1877), American journalist and politician; elected governor of Tennessee, **23**, 458.
- Bruce, abbot of Kinross; ambassador of James VI of Scotland to England (1601), **10**, 427.
- Bruce, Alexander Hugh, 6th Baron Balfour of Burleigh (1849-), English politician; resigns from Balfour ministry (1903), **21**, 662.

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 Bruce, Edward (d. 1318), Scottish noble, younger brother of Robert Bruce (1274-1329); wins several battles in Galloway, 21, 95; subjects Isle of Man, 21, 97; lays siege to Stirling (1313), 18, 434; 21, 97; appointed heir of Scottish throne, 21, 104; invades Ireland, 18, 436; 21, 104, 381; crowned king of Ireland, 18, 436; 21, 383; slain in Ireland, 18, 436; 21, 105, 384.

Bruce, Sir Frederick (1814-1867), English diplomat, brother of 8th earl of Elgin; appointed plenipotentiary in China (1859), 21, 626.

Bruce, Henry Austin, Lord Aberdare (1815-1895), English statesman; home secretary in first Gladstone ministry (1869), 21, 638.

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Bruce, Marjory, daughter of Robert Bruce; English imprison, 21, 91; released after Bannockburn (1314), 21, 102; marries Walter Stuart (1315), 21, 104.

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Bruce, Robert de, Scotch-Norman baron; renounces Scotch allegiance (1138), 18, 244.

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Brueys d'Aigalliers, François Paul de (1753-1798) French naval commander; sails for Malta (1798), 12, 463; in battle of the Nile (1798), 12, 466.

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Bruggen, Dr. Justinus van der, Dutch statesman; educational legislation of (1857), 14, 62.

Brugsch, Emil (1827-1894), German archaeologist; discovers royal mummies, 1, 155.

Brühl, Count Heinrich von (1700-1763), Saxon politician; policy of, 14, 426; responsibility of, for capture of Saxon army (1756), 15, 192; leads party of prince of Saxony in Poland, 17, 376; influence of, in Poland, 24, 77.

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Brune, Guillaume Marie Anne (1763-1815), French marshal; commands in Switzerland, 12, 460; 17, 22-23; commands in Holland, 12, 474; commands in Tuscany, 12, 509; execution of, 13, 16.

Bruneild (Brunehaut or Bruneilde) (d. 613), queen of Austrasia; story of, 7, 479-480.

Brunelleschi, Filippo (1379-1446), Italian architect; Cosmo de' Medici employs, 9, 359; Vasari on, 9, 393-394.

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Brunswick, Charles William Ferdinand, Duke of (1735-1806), Prussian general; in Prussian military council, 15, 259; issues manifesto, 12, 257, 278; 15, 269; in Franco-Austrian War, 12, 269-280, 363; 14, 507; 15, 269, 273; killed, 15, 294.

Brunswick, Christian, Duke of (d. 1626); as bishop of Halberstadt leads Protestant troops in Thirty Years' War, 14, 336-337.

- Brunswick, Ferdinand, Duke of (1721-1792)**, Prussian field-marshal; campaign against French in Seven Years' War, **12**, 73-77; made commander of English army, **15**, 204; conquest of, in Westphalia, **15**, 210; campaigns of (1759), **15**, 212; campaign of (1761), **15**, 221; captures Cassel (1762), **15**, 223.
- Brunswick, Frederick William, Duke of (1771-1815)**; campaign of, in Saxony (1809), **14**, 555; **15**, 307.
- Brunswick, Ludwig Ernst, Duke of (1718-1788)**; administration of, in Netherlands, **14**, 6 seq., 11.
- Brus, Robert de, see Bruce, Robert.**
- Brusa (Brussa)**, a city in Asiatic Turkey; conquered by Ottomans (1326), **24**, 313.
- Brussels, capital of Belgium**; "The Joyous Entrance" granted at (1356), **13**, 310; Charles V abdicates in (1555), **13**, 381; the regent, Margaret of Parma, establishes her capital at, **13**, 388; taken by French (1746), **12**, 42; rises against Emperor Joseph II (1787), **14**, 481; revolt in (1830), **14**, 50.
- Brussels, Edict of**, an edict re-enacting all previous religious decrees for the Netherlands (1549), **13**, 379.
- Brussels, Union of**, a compact between the states of the Netherlands (1577), **13**, 466.
- Brutus (Scæva), Decimus Junius**, Roman consul 325 B.C.; invades Vestinian country, **5**, 186.
- Brutus, Decimus Junius, surnamed Albinus (d. 43 B.C.)**, Roman general; defeats Bellovaci, **5**, 568; in conspiracy against Cæsar, **5**, 580-586; seizes Cisalpine Gaul, **5**, 614-616; death, **5**, 617.
- Brutus, Lucius Junius**, Roman prince; establishes republic (510 B.C.), **5**, 85-89.
- Brutus, Marcus Junius (Quintus Cæpio Brutus), (85-42 B.C.)**, Roman politician and scholar; becomes prætor, **5**, 578; in conspiracy against Cæsar, **5**, 580-586; after death of Cæsar, **5**, 611-614; war with Antony, **5**, 621-624.
- Bry, Jean de**, aids in humiliating German Empire (1797), **15**, 283.
- Bryan, Sir Francis (d. 1550)**, English poet, soldier, diplomatist; agent of Henry VIII at Rome (1528), **19**, 111.
- Bryan, William Jennings (1860-)**, American politician; Democratic nominee for president of United States (1896), **23**, 486; (1900), **23**, 491.
- Bryant, William Cullen (1794-1878)**, American poet and journalist; opposes Lincoln's renomination (1864), **23**, 450.
- Bryce, James**, British historian and statesman; chief secretary for Ireland (1905), **21**, 663; ambassador to United States (1907), **21**, 665.
- Bubenberg, John of (fourteenth century)**, chief ruler of Bern, **16**, 569, 570.
- Bubna, Ferdinand, Count of (1768-1825)**; an Austrian field-marshal; negotiates terms of peace of Schönbrunn (1809), **14**, 559; ambassador to Napoleon (1813), **14**, 574; driven into Switzerland (1814), **17**, 486.
- Buccelin, Alamannian duke, see Butilin.**
- Buccleuch, Walter Francis Scott, Duke of (1806-1884)**, English statesman; succeeds Lord Wharncliffe as president of the council in Peel cabinet, **21**, 604.
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- Bucephalus**, horse of Alexander the Great; tamed by Alexander, **4**, 263; killed, **4**, 360.
- Bucer or Butzer, Martin (1491-1551)**, German theologian; at conference of Marburg, **14**, 267.
- Buch, Jean de Grailly, Captal de**, French military leader; captured (1372), **11**, 151.
- Buchan, Earl of; see Comyn, Alexander.**
- Buchanan, Franklin (1800-1874)**, American naval officer; enters service of Confederacy **23**, 417; in battle of *Monitor* and *Mer-rimac*, **23**, 427.
- Buchanan, James (1791-1868)**, 15th president of United States; competes for presidential nomination in 1848, **23**, 377; competes for presidential nomination in 1852, **23**, 388; minister to England (1852), **23**, 390; joins in drawing up Ostend Manifesto (1854), **23**, 393; elected president (1856), **23**, 399-400; last months of administration of, **23**, 412; as ex-president, encourages Northern cause, **23**, 415.
- Bucharest (Bukharest)**, capital of Rumania; taken by Sinan Pasha (1595), **24**, 373; siege of (1789), **17**, 408.
- Bucharest, Treaty of (1812)**, **17**, 468; **24**, 147.
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- Buchek, Berthold von (fourteenth century)**, commander of order of Teutonic Knights, **14**, 173.
- Büchner, General von**, at battle of Hennersdorf (1745), **15**, 181.
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- Buckingham, Edward Stafford, Duke of (d. 1521)**; honours, **19**, 81; execution, **19**, 82.
- Buckingham, George Villiers, 1st Duke of (1592-1628)**, English courtier and politician; accomplishments of, **18**, 496; rise of, in favour of James I, **19**, 499; character and appearance of, **19**, 500; accompanies Prince Charles to Spain, **19**, 509; under Charles I, **19**, 535, 537, 539; impeached, **19**, 541; passion of, for Anne of Austria, **19**, 545; assassinated, **19**, 555.
- Buckingham, George Villiers, 2nd Duke of (1627-1688)**, English politician, courtier, and writer; at French court, **11**, 450; influence of, at court of Charles II, **20**, 264; negotiations of, with the duchess of Orleans (1668), **20**, 270; profligacy of, **20**, 270; plans of, to prevent succession of duke of York, **20**, 272; concludes secret treaty with France (1671), **20**, 273; joins Shaftesbury and the opposition (1675), **20**, 280; committed to Tower, **20**, 284; negotiations of, with William III, **13**, 636.

Buckingham, Henry Stafford, Duke of (ca. 1440-1483), English politician; efforts of, in behalf of Richard, duke of Gloucester (1483), **18**, 611; revolt of, against Richard III (1483), **18**, 615; death of **18**, 617.

Buckner, Simon Bolivar (1823—), American Confederate soldier; surrenders Fort Donelson, **23**, 426.

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Buddenbrock, Wilhelm Dietrich von (1672-1757), Prussian soldier; at battle of Chotusitz (1742), **15**, 171.

Buddha (ca. 562 B.C.—ca. 482 B.C.), Indian philosopher; founder of Buddhism, **2**, 535-545.

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Budé, Guillaume (1467-1540), French savant; as ambassador to Leo X, **11**, 308; deputed by the king to receive Greek and Italian colonists, **11**, 329.

Buell, Don Carlos (1818-1898), American soldier; major-general of volunteers (1862) **23**, 425; at battle of Shiloh (1862), **23**, 428; at battle of Perryville (1862), **23**, 434; superseded, **23**, 434.

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Buffalo, a city in the state of New York; President McKinley assassinated at (1901), **23**, 491.

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Buffon, Georges Louis Leclerc, Count de (1707-1788), French naturalist; works of, **12**, 121.

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Bugeaud de la Piconnerie, Thomas Robert, duke d' Isly (1784-1849), French marshal and military writer; in war with Arabs, **13**, 68; wins battle of Isly, **13**, 76.

Bugenhagen, Johann, surnamed Pomeranus or Dr. Pommer (1485-1558), German reformer; coadjutor of Luther, **16**, 263-265.

Bühl, Mattis am, Swiss leader; commands Glaronaise at Näfels (1388), **16**, 577.

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Bull, Stephen (fifteenth century), London merchant; privateering ships of, captured by Scottish vessels under Sir Andrew Wood (1490), **21**, 204.

Buller, Sir Redvers Henry (1839-), British general; campaigns in Natal (1899), **22**, 306; defeated at Colenso, **22**, 309; occupies Laing's Nek (1900), **22**, 314; occupies Lydenburg (1900), **22**, 314.

Bullock, William (fourteenth century), soldier and ecclesiastic; at siege of Perth, **21**, 136.

Bull Run (Manassas); first battle of (1861), **23**, 423; second battle of (1862), **23**, 432.

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Bulnes, Manuel (1799-1866), Chilean general and statesman; president of Chili (1841-1851), **23**, 610.

Bülow, Bernhard, Count von (1849-), a German statesman; becomes secretary of state for foreign affairs (1897), **15**, 551; succeeds Prince Hohenlohe as chancellor of the German Empire (1900), **15**, 565.

Bülow, Friedrich Wilhelm von (1755-1816), Prussian general; crosses the Rhine, **12**, 608; **17**, 485; at Waterloo, **12**, 640; Prussian commander in War of Sixth Coalition, **15**, 319; reinforces Blücher, **17**, 486.

Bultadji Muhammed, Turkish grand vizir; in war with Russia (1711), **24**, 405.

Bulverhethe (Bulverhithe), former village in England; Normans under William the Conqueror land at (1066), **18**, 151.

Bulwer, Sir Henry Lytton (1801-1872), English diplomat; as minister to United States negotiates Clayton-Bulwer Treaty (1850), **23**, 383.

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Bunsen, Christian Karl Josias, Baron von (1791-1860), German scholar and diplomat; opposes London Protocol, **15**, 458.

Buol-Schauenstein, Karl Ferdinand, Count von (1797-1865), Austrian statesman; becomes minister of foreign affairs, **15**, 11; negotiations of, with Russia in Crimean War, **15**, 12; at congress of Paris (1856), **15**, 14; sends ultimatum to Piedmont, **15**, 15; foreign policy of, **15**, 16; Austrian envoy to diet of Frankfort, **15**, 379.

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Buondelmonti, powerful family of Florence (twelfth century); subdued, **9**, 41; at war with Uberti (1215), **9**, 88 seq.

Bura, Treaty of (1730), **17**, 330.

Burchard, Saint (d. 752 A.D.), bishop of Würzburg; Pepin's ambassador to Rome, **7**, 508.

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Burdett, Sir Francis (1770-1844), English politician; chairman of London Hampden Club, **21**, 500; speech of, at Westminster (1820), **21**, 510; at opening of parliament (1827), **21**, 533.

Buren, Maximilian van Egmond, Count of (d. 1548), general of Charles V; in Smalkaldic War (1546), **14**, 295.

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Burghley (Burleigh), William Cecil, Baron of (1520-1598), English statesman; secretary of state under Elizabeth, **19**, 268; created baron of Burghley by Elizabeth, **19**, 271; character of, **19**, 271, 419; influence of, over Elizabeth, **19**, 271; councillor of Elizabeth, **19**, 273; efforts of, to convict duke of Norfolk, **19**, 347; death of, **19**, 419.

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Burgundians, French political party of the fifteenth century; opposed to the Armagnacs, **11**, 165-179.

Burgundians (Burgundi, Burgundiones), a Germanic tribe which settled in Gaul and founded kingdom of Burgundy; migrations of (third century), **7**, 428; invade Gaul (407 A.D.), **6**, 547; **16**, 534; see also Burgundy.

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- Butler, Benjamin Franklin** (1818-1893), American lawyer, politician, and general; leads expedition to Hatteras Inlet (1861), **23**, 422; in New Orleans campaign (1862), **23**, 429; declares slaves contraband of war, **23**, 435.
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- Calonne, Charles Alexandre de (1734-1802), French statesman; favourite of Marie Antoinette, 12, 140; at the Assembly of Notables, 12, 143; opposition to, 12, 144; adopts liberal plans, 12, 145; as minister of finance, 12, 182; opposes manifesto of duke of Brunswick, 12, 257.
- Calpurnia, last wife of Julius Caesar (59-44 B.C.), 5, 582, 585, 609.
- Calpurnian Law, Roman law providing for investigation of provincial governments (149 B.C.), 5, 374, 375.
- Calpurnius, see Bestia and Piso.
- Calvena, see Matius, Caius.
- Calvert, Cecil, 2d Lord Baltimore (1605-1675), son of George Calvert, first proprietor of Maryland; created absolute proprietor of Maryland, 22, 599; judicious administration of, 22, 601; invites New England Puritans to settle in Maryland (1642), 22, 604; promotes cause of religious freedom in Maryland, 22, 605; adheres to parliamentary party in Civil War in England, 22, 606; property rights in Maryland respected by Cromwell, 22, 607.
- Calvert, George, 1st Lord Baltimore (1580-1632), English statesman, founder of Maryland; visits Virginia (1629), 22, 590, 599; attempts to colonise Newfoundland, 22, 599; granted charter for settlement of Maryland, 22, 599; death of, 22, 599; character of, 22, 603.
- Calvert, Leonard (1582-1647), brother of Cecil Calvert, first governor of Maryland; sails to America with first emigrants for Maryland (1633), 22, 600; relations with Indians, 22, 600; flees to Virginia during Clayborne's rebellion (1645), 22, 602.
- Calvin, John (1509-1564), Protestant reformer; biographical notice of, 11, 426; at Geneva, 16, 639; banishment of, 16, 639; founds academy of Geneva, 16, 640.
- Calvinus, Caius Sextius (second century B.C.), Roman proconsul in Gaul; founds Aix, 5, 377, 382.
- Calvinus, Cneius Domitius, Caesar's lieutenant in Pontus (48 B.C.), 5, 546, 547, 551.
- Calyus, Licinius Stolo, see Licinius.
- Calydonian Boar, in Greek legend, 3, 72.
- Cam, Diego (fifteenth century), Portuguese navigator; explores African coast (1484-1485), 10, 474.
- Camacho, Colonel, Bolivian soldier in Chilian War (1880), 23, 612.
- Camarilla, Spanish political institution under Ferdinand VII; power of, 10, 381.
- Cambacères, Jean Jacques Régis de, duke of Parma (1753-1824), French statesman; and the executive Directory, 12, 419; made consul, 12, 494; his influence with Napoleon, 12, 523, 526, 584; made arch-chancellor, 12, 537; minister in Hundred Days, 12, 624.
- Cambles (Cambletes), hero of Lydian folklore, 2, 426, 429.
- Cambodia, see French Indo-China.
- Cambon, Pierre Joseph (1754-1820), French financier, 12, 311.
- Cambray or Cambrai, a town in France; sieges of (1580), 13, 489; 19, 354; (1657), 11, 518; (1677), 11, 587; 13, 640.
- Cambray, Congress of, a congress which provided for the possession of Tuscany and Parma (1725), 9, 526.
- Cambray, League of, an alliance between the pope, the emperor of Germany and the

- kings of France and Spain (1508), **9**, 432; **11**, 301; **19**, 58.
- Cambray, Peace of, known also as "La paix des dames," "The Ladies' Peace," or "La Traité des dames," a peace negotiated between Francis I of France and Charles V (1529), **9**, 457; **11**, 325; **13**, 369.
- Cambridge, city in Massachusetts; founding of Harvard College at, **22**, 648; Washington establishes his headquarters at (1775), **23**, 248.
- Cambridge, Richard, Earl of (d. 1415), grandfather of Edward IV of England; marries Anne Mortimer, **18**, 569; executed, **18**, 530, 569.
- Cambridge, University of, a university at Cambridge, England; as Puritan stronghold under Queen Elizabeth, **19**, 451; Buckingham as chancellor of, **19**, 543; in religious quarrel with James II, **20**, 388.
- Cambyses I, king of Persia, father of Cyrus the Great, **2**, 576.
- Cambyses (II or III) Kambujiya (sixth century B.C.), king of Persia; subdues Egypt, **1**, 62, 188, 190-194; and the Phœnicians, **2**, 289, 311; reign of, **2**, 600, 604; and Persian civilisation, **2**, 657.
- Camden, a town in South Carolina (U. S. A.); battle of (1780), **23**, 274.
- Camden, Charles Pratt, 1st Earl of (1714-1794), English statesman; discharges Wilkes in *habeas corpus* proceedings, **20**, 602; made lord chancellor, **20**, 609; defends embargo on corn exportation, **20**, 610; speech of, supporting Chatham, **20**, 614; dismissal of, **20**, 615.
- Camerata, Napoleone, Countess, niece of Napoleon I; relations of, with duke of Reichstadt (1830), **14**, 589 seq.
- Cameron, Dr. Archibald (ca. 1698-1753), a Scottish Jacobite; execution of, **15**, 187.
- Cameron, Richard (d. 1680), Scottish covenantant; leader of the "Cameronians," **21**, 306.
- Cameroon, see Kamerun.
- Camillus, L. Furius, Roman consul 349 B.C., **5**, 165-166, 177, 186.
- Camillus, M. Furius (d. 365 B.C.), Roman dictator, **5**, 160-165, 171-172.
- Camillus, Spurius, son of Marcus Furius; Roman prætor 367 B.C., **5**, 172.
- Camisards, Protestants of the Cévennes; revolt of (1703), **11**, 617.
- Campan, Jeanne Louise (1752-1822), attendant to Queen Marie Antoinette, **12**, 239, 539.
- Campanella, Tommaso (1568-1639), Dominican friar; incites revolution in Calabria, **9**, 482, 487.
- Campanians, inhabitants of Campania, a district of ancient Italy; origin of, **5**, 179; in wars with Romans, **2**, 319; **5**, 180, 183, 206, 208-210, 437.
- Campbell, Sir Archibald (1769-1843), English general; captures Donabew (1825), **22**, 134.
- Campbell, Archibald, see Argyll.
- Campbell, Sir Colin, Lord Clyde (1792-1863), British soldier; at Lucknow, **22**, 193-195; at Cawnpore, **22**, 196; created Lord Clyde, **22**, 201; governor-general of Nova Scotia, **22**, 341.
- Campbell, John, see Argyll.
- Campbell-Bannermann, Sir Henry (1836-), English statesman; war secretary in Rosebery ministry, **21**, 650; premier (1905), **21**, 663; House of Lords reform, **21**, 675.
- Campeggio or Campeggi, Lorenzo (1474-1539), Italian cardinal; connection with divorce proceedings between Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon, **19**, 108-114.
- Camperdown, naval battle of (1797), **21**, 458.
- Camperdown, Viscount, see Duncan, Adam.
- Campero, Narciso (1815-), president of Bolivia 1880-1884, **23**, 613.
- Camphausen, Ludolph (1803-1890), Prussian politician, **15**, 428, 429.
- Camphausen, Otto (1812-1896), Prussian minister of finance; reforms of, **15**, 501.
- Campillo, Treaty of (1305 ?), **10**, 70.
- Campion, Edmund (1540-1581), English Jesuit; martyred, **19**, 355.
- Campobasso, Count Niccolo (fifteenth century), Italian soldier; traitor to Charles the Bold, **11**, 267.
- Campo-Formio, Peace of (1797), a treaty between France and Austria, **9**, 556; **10**, 317; **12**, 452; **14**, 523; **17**, 18, 432; **21**, 456.
- Canaan, land of, the modern Palestine; wars of, with Egypt, **1**, 73, 142, 146; language of, **1**, 119, 344; human sacrifices in, **1**, 463; origin of people of, **1**, 347; conquered by Assyria, **1**, 408; conquest of, by Israelites, **2**, 66; Assyrians colonise, **2**, 125; see also Hebrews, Israel, Judæa, Palestine, Phœnicia.
- Canada, Dominion of; main treatment, **22**, 321-348; discovery, **22**, 321-322; French régime, **22**, 322-324; English rule (1763-1774), **22**, 325-326; Quebec Act and American Revolution, **22**, 326-327; the Loyalists, **22**, 327-328; the Constitutional Act, **22**, 328-331; struggle for constitutional government, **22**, 331-336; the revolt of 1837, **22**, 336-339; Union Act of 1840, **22**, 339-340; establishment of responsible government, **22**, 340-341; Canadian Confederation, **22**, 341-342; the Northwest, **22**, 342-345; history since confederation, **22**, 345-346; **21**, 671; Newfoundland, **22**, 346-348.
- Canale, Niccolo, Venetian admiral; commands against Turks (1469-1470), **9**, 295.
- Canals:
- Assyria; irrigation canal at Nineveh, **1**, 387.
 - Babylonia; irrigation canals, **1**, 339, 476, 481; regulations concerning (Code of Khammurabi), **1**, 504.
 - Egypt; Neku's canal between Nile and Red Sea, **1**, 183; Neku's canal restored or completed by Amru, **8**, 164; Mah-mudia canal, **24**, 456.
 - Erie, **23**, 500.
 - Kiel canal, completed (1895), **15**, 554.
 - Panama, **23**, 491, 604-605.

- Suez; English government purchases share in (1875), **21**, 639; **23**, 458; share of Egypt in building of, **24**, 456.
- Canaris, Constantine (1790-1877), Greek politician; forms coalition ministry in Greece (1877), **24**, 237.
- Canaries, islands in the Atlantic, off coast of Africa; visited by Punic mariners, **2**, 277; in Spanish possession, **10**, 156.
- Candlaux, J. B. Camille, Count (1740-1817), French soldier; defeated by the Vendéans, **12**, 376; in command of the republican army, **12**, 404.
- Cancellieri, Guelph family in Italy; power of, in Tuscany, **9**, 119.
- Cancello, Louis (sixteenth century), Dominican missionary; in Florida, **22**, 485.
- Candamo, Manuel, Peruvian statesman; president (1903), **23**, 609.
- Candaules (Myrsilus, Sadyattes) (d. ca. 715 B.C.), last Heraclid king of Lydia; killed by Gyges, **2**, 411, 447-448.
- Candia, island of; see Crete.
- Candia, capital of Crete; siege of (1666), **24**, 386.
- Candish (sixth century), chief of Avars; ambassador to Justinian, **7**, 120.
- Canea, a town in Crete; siege of (1615), **9**, 519.
- Canglor, battle of (1488), **19**, 25.
- Can' Grande della Scala, see Scala.
- Cannæ, an ancient town of southern Italy; battle of (216 B.C.), **4**, 398; **5**, 254-256.
- Cannibalism, New Zealand (the Maoris), **22**, 264; ancient Brazil, **23**, 653.
- Canning, Charles John, Earl Canning (1812-1862), an English statesman; governor-general of India (1856), **22**, 166; attempts to mollify native troops, **22**, 170; action after massacre at Delhi, **22**, 173; proclamation of, **22**, 198; receives new title of viceroy of India, **22**, 202; estimate of, **22**, 203.
- Canning, George (1770-1827), English statesman; foreign secretary, **21**, 470; trial of Queen Caroline and, **21**, 517; supports Catholic emancipation, **21**, 521; policy toward Spanish-American colonies, **21**, 524-525; proposes joint Anglo-American declaration concerning independence of Latin-American republics, **23**, xx; policy of, toward slavery, **21**, 527; ministry of, **21**, 532; brings about treaty between England, France and Russia concerning Greek independence, **21**, 534; death of, **21**, 534.
- Canning, Stratford, Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe (1786-1880), English diplomatist; assists Layard in archaeological work, **1**, 605; English ambassador at Constantinople, **21**, 615.
- Canonicus (ca. 1565-1647), an American Indian chief; defies Governor Bradford, **22**, 631; friendship of, for Roger Williams, **23**, 96.
- Canopus, a city of ancient Egypt, near present Abukir; battle of (1801), **24**, 448.
- Canossa, a castle in northern Italy; humiliation of Henry IV at (1077), **8**, 600.
- Canovas del Castillo, Antonio (1809-1897), Spanish statesman; forms ministry (Dec. 31st, 1874), **10**, 416; policy, **10**, 417, 418-419; resignation and reappointment, **10**, 419; assassination, **10**, 419.
- Canrobert, François Certain (1809-1895), French soldier; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 154; at battle of the Alma, **17**, 565; as commander-in-chief in Crimea, **17**, 570.
- Cantacuzenus, see Johannes VI.
- Cantemir, Demetrius (1673-1723), hospodar of Moldavia; assists Peter the Great in Turkish wars, **17**, 282; **24**, 144.
- Canterac, José (ca. 1775-1835), Spanish soldier; in South American war of revolution, **23**, 586.
- Canterbury Tales, a work by Geoffrey Chaucer (fifteenth century), **18**, 478-479, 496-497.
- Cantii, a pre-Roman people in Britain, **18**, 3.
- Cantillon, Pierre Joseph (1788-1869), French soldier; receives legacy from Napoleon, **12**, 645.
- Canton, an important commercial city of China; bombardment of (1857), **21**, 618.
- Canudos, siege of (1897), **23**, 666.
- Canuleian Law, a Roman law proposed in 445 B.C. by Caius Canuleius, concerning marriage between patricians and plebeians, **5**, 140.
- Canute, or Cnut, or Knud the Great (ca. 994-1035), king of England, Denmark, and Norway; main treatment of, **16**, 47-49; **18**, 117-123; introduces Christianity into Denmark, **16**, 48; in Rome, **16**, 48; **18**, 122; invades Norway, **16**, 72, 76; Eadmund (Ironside), divides kingdom with, **18**, 118; development of England under, **18**, 121; character of, **18**, 121; death of, **16**, 77; **18**, 123.
- Canute, Kings of Denmark and Sweden, see Knud.
- Cao, Diego, see Cam.
- Cape Ann, a cape on the northeastern coast of Massachusetts (U. S. A.); colony of (1624), **22**, 639.
- Cape Colony, or Cape of Good Hope, British colony in South Africa; main treatment, **22**, 265-276; first Dutch colonisation (1652), **22**, 265; first English occupation (1795), **22**, 266; second English occupation (1806), **22**, 266; Kaffir wars and the Great Trek, **22**, 266-268; convict agitation and history to 1880, **22**, 268-270; the Afrikander Bond (1880-1889), **22**, 270-272; the Rhodes administration, **22**, 273-274; the Schreiner ministry, **22**, 274-275; the Boer War, **22**, 275-276.
- Cape Fear, a promontory on Smith Island, North Carolina (U. S. A.); New England settlement at (1630), **23**, 47.
- Cape of Good Hope, a colony in South Africa; see Cape Colony.
- Cape of Good Hope, a promontory of southern Africa; discovery of, **22**, 265.
- Cape Town, capital of Cape Colony; convicts deported to, **22**, 268; Roberts and Kitchener in, **22**, 275, 310.

Capel

- Capel, Lord Arthur (1610-1649), an English royalist; execution of, **20**, 92.
- Capel, Arthur, earl of Essex (1631-1683), English diplomat and statesman; becomes member of Temple ministry (1679), **20**, 293; resignation of, from treasury, **20**, 297; suicide of, **20**, 304.
- Capellianus (third century A.D.), governor of Mauretania; defeats Gordian at Carthage, **6**, 410.
- Capello, Bianca (ca. 1548-1587), an Italian of noble family; wife of Francesco de' Medici, **9**, 480.
- Capet, House of, royal dynasty in France (987-1328); and Salic Law, **11**, 46.
- Capet, Hugh, see Hugh Capet.
- Capistrano, Giovanni di', Saint (1386-1456), Italian monk; at siege of Belgrade, **24**, 330 note.
- Capital, see Labour, Manufactures and Industry.
- Capitani, military commanders in Florence; powers of, **9**, 332, 335.
- Capito, C. Ateius, Roman tribune (55 B.C.), opposes Crassus, **5**, 509.
- Capito, C. Ateius (d. 22 A.D.), son of the preceding, Roman jurist; and the secular games of Augustus, **6**, 101.
- Capito, Fonteius, Roman commander; proclaimed emperor by soldiers (68 A.D.), **6**, 221.
- Capitolinus, P. Manlius (fourth century B.C.), Roman dictator, **5**, 171.
- Capo d'Istria, Count Giovanni Anton (1776-1831), president of Greece; administration of, **24**, 234.
- Cappadocia (Tabal), an ancient country in eastern Asia Minor; main treatment of, **2**, 415; under Assyrian sway, **1**, 311, 388, 394, 398, 400, 418-419.
- Capponi, Neri (1388-1457), one of chief magistrates of Florentine Republic; rival of Cosmo de' Medici, **9**, 357.
- Caprara, Æneas Sylvius, Count of (1631-1701), an Italian soldier in the Austrian service; in wars with Turks, **14**, 398.
- Caprara, Giovanni Battisto (1733-1810), Italian cardinal, **12**, 512.
- Caprivi de Caprara de Montecucoli, Georg Leo von (1831-1899), German statesman; chancellor of the empire; opposed to Bismarck, **15**, 545; as chancellor, **15**, 546-550.
- Caprotinæ nones, Roman festival, **5**, 73-74.
- Capua, ancient city in Italy; Romans besiege (211 B.C.), **5**, 267-268; battle of (Vulturnus) (554 A.D.), **7**, 423.
- Car, ancestor of the Carians, **2**, 419.
- Caracalla, Marcus Aurelius Antoninus (188-217 A.D.), Roman emperor; reign of, **6**, 388-393; reforms of, **6**, 404, 406; in Britain, **18**, 21.
- Caracas, company of, commercial association in Spanish America; founded (1728), **23**, 563, 577.
- Caracciolo, Ser Gianni, favourite of Joanna II of Naples, **9**, 235, 236.
- Caractacus or Caradoc, a British king (ca. 50 A.D.), wars of, with Romans, **6**, 169-170, 178; **18**, 13.

- Caraffa, Antonio (d. 1693), a general in Austrian service; holds tribunal called Slaughter-house of Eperies (1687), **14**, 398.
- Caraffa, Cardinal, see Paul IV, pope.
- Carausius, Marcus Aurelius Valerius (d. 293 A.D.), Roman insurgent; proclaims himself emperor of Britain (287 B.C.), **6**, 434; **7**, 460; **18**, 22.
- Carbajal or Carvajal, Francisco de (1464-1548), a Spanish soldier in South America; execution of (1548), **23**, 561.
- Carbo, Caius Papirius, a Roman tribune; partisan of Gracchus, **5**, 367-371; elected consul (120 B.C.), **5**, 381.
- Carbo, Cneius Papirius, Roman consul 113 B.C., war with the Cimbrians, **5**, 392-393.
- Carbo, Cneius Papirius (d. 82 B.C.), son of the preceding, Roman consul 85 B.C., supporter of Marius, **5**, 427, 431, 434-436, 442.
- Carbon, French royalist, agent of Cadoudal; attempt to assassinate Napoleon, **12**, 509.
- Carbonari, a political secret society; in Italy, **9**, 581; in France, **13**, 26.
- Carcassonne, French city, given to Simon de Montfort, **11**, 53; united to the French crown, **11**, 58.
- Carchedon, a founder of Carthage, **2**, 360.
- Carchemish, ancient capital of Hittites; battle of (605 B.C.), **2**, 286.
- Cardigan, James Thomas Brudenel, Lord (1797-1868), English general; leads charge of the Light Brigade, **17**, 572.
- Cardona, Raymond (fourteenth century), Spanish general; Italian campaign of (1325), **9**, 137-141.
- Cardona, Raymond de (sixteenth century), Spanish viceroy of Naples; at Ravenna, **9**, 435; restores the Medici in Florence, **9**, 437; made viceroy (1509), **10**, 165.
- Caretta, Colonel, marquis of Grana, Italian soldier; secret agent in intrigues against Wallenstein, **14**, 363.
- Carew, George, baron Carew and earl of Totnes (1555-1629), English soldier and statesman; campaign in Ireland (ca. 1599), **21**, 417.
- Carew, John (d. 1660), English parliamentary leader, one of the regicides; trial and execution, **20**, 236.
- Carew, Thomas (1598-1639), English poet, **20**, 4.
- Carey, William, English courtier, marriage of, to Mary Boleyn (1521), **19**, 101 note.
- Cargill, Donald (1619-1681), a Scotch covenanting preacher; leader of the "Cameronians," **21**, 306.
- Caria, in ancient geography a division of Asia Minor; history of, **2**, 386, 417.
- Carignan, Thomas François of Savoy, Prince of (1596-1656), son of Charles Emmanuel, duke of Savoy; at battle of Avein, **11**, 469; claims regency, **9**, 506.
- Carinus, Marcus Aurelius, Roman emperor 283-285 A.D.; reign of, **6**, 431-433.
- Caristo, naval battle of (ca. 1350), **9**, 266.
- Carle, François de, first French ambassador to Moscow (1586), **17**, 227.

Carlen, French republican general in revolution, **12**, 366.

Carleton, George (1559-1628), bishop of Llandaff; English ambassador at the Hague (1616), **13**, 556; delegate to synod of Dort (Dordrecht), **13**, 563.

Carleton, Sir Guy, Lord Dorchester (1724-1808), British soldier and administrator; appointed governor-general of Canada (1766), **22**, 326; administers Canada under Quebec Act, **22**, 326-327; made commander-in-chief of British forces in America (1782), **23**, 280; proclaims cessation of hostilities in America (1783), **23**, 280; second administration of, in Canada (as Lord Dorchester) 1786-1796, **22**, 328.

Carlisle, the capital of the county of Cumberland, England; seized by Alexander II (1215), **21**, 51; battle of (1461), **18**, 581.

Carlisle, Countess of, mistress of Strafford; reveals to parliament plot of Charles I, **19**, 615, 615 note.

Carlists, supporters of the Spanish pretender Don Carlos; rise of, in Spain, **10**, 395; driven from Spain, **10**, 398; insurrection of (1873-1876), **10**, 412-417.

Carlo, duke of Mantua, see Gonzaga.

Carloman (d. 755 A.D.), son of Charles Martel; shares kingdom with Pepin the Short, **7**, 502-503; abdicates and becomes a monk, **7**, 504-505, 522; opposes the pope, **7**, 512.

Carloman (d. 884 A.D.), son of Louis the Stammerer, king of West Franks, **7**, 585; **11**, 7.

Carloman (d. 880 A.D.), eldest son of Ludwig the German; at war with Ratislaw, prince of Moravia, **7**, 580; as king of Italy, **8**, 576.

Carloman (751-771 A.D.), son of Pepin; divides kingdom with Charlemagne, **7**, 518, 522.

Carloman, son of Charlemagne; see Pepin.

Carlos I, king of Portugal; see Charles I.

Carlos, Don (1545-1568), son of Philip II, and infante of Spain; main treatment, **10**, 251; promised heritage of the Spanish possessions, **11**, 346.

Carlos, Don (Carlos Maria Ysidoro de Bourbon) (1788-1855), second son of Charles IV of Spain; pretender to the Spanish crown, **10**, 395-397.

Carlos, Don (Carlos Maria de los Dolores Juan Isidoro José Francisco), duke of Madrid (1848-), pretender to Spanish throne; rising in favour of (1872), **10**, 409, 410; in Spain (1873), **10**, 412; policy ruled by church, **10**, 414; Carlist battles, **10**, 415-417; retreats to France, **10**, 417.

Carlovingian or **Carolingian** ("descendant of Carl," particularly Charles Martel), a royal Frankish house, furnishing second dynasty of French kings (751-987), a line of German rulers (752-911), and a line of Italian rulers (774-961); main treatment to Treaty of Verdun (843), **7**, 507-573; in France after 843 A.D., **11**, 1-21;

in Germany and Italy after 843 A.D., **7**, 574-615.

Carlson E., Swedish political leader; forms party of liberals and radicals (1900), **16**, 492.

Carlsson, Ketil, bishop of Linköping; denounces Christian I of Denmark, **16**, 213.

Carmagnola, Francesco Bussone (1390-1432), Italian general; under Visconti, **9**, 257; in the service of Venice, **9**, 276-289; fall of, **9**, 289.

Carmania (Kerman), Persian province; **4**, 366, 369, 371, 381.

Carmarthen or **Cærmarthen**, Marquis of, see Danby, Earl of.

Carmen Sylva, see Elizabeth, queen of Rumania.

Carnap, Lieutenant von, German soldier; leads expedition in West Africa (1894), **15**, 559.

Carnarvon, Henry Howard Molyneux Herbert, 4th Earl of (1831-1890), English statesman; South African policy as colonial secretary, **22**, 269-270; settles boundary difficulty between Orange Free State and Griqualand (1876), **22**, 270; as lord-lieutenant of Ireland in Salisbury's first ministry (1885) negotiates with Parnell, **21**, 647.

Carne, Sir Edward (d. 1561), English ambassador at Rome for Queen Mary I of England, **19**, 252, 272.

Carneiro de Campos, José Joachim, marquis of Caravelles (1768-1836), Brazilian statesman; one of three regents for Pedro II, **23**, 658.

Carneiro, Leao Honorio Hermeto, marquis of Paraña (1801-1856), Brazilian statesman; premier (1843-1844), **23**, 659; death, **23**, 659.

Carnot, Lazare Nicolas Marguerite (1753-1823), French statesman; as war minister, **12**, 360, 419; at battle of Wattignies, **12**, 365; despatches Napoleon to the Alps, **12**, 372; foreign policy of, **12**, 379; elected to the Directory, **12**, 419; gives Napoleon command of the army of the Alps, **12**, 423; plan of campaign in Italy, **12**, 424; Rhine policy of, **12**, 431; character and policy, **12**, 441; escape and condemnation of, **12**, 547, 548; recall of, **12**, 523; supports Napoleon after return from Elba (1815), **12**, 624.

Carnot, Marie François Sadi (1837-1894), grandson of the preceding; becomes president of France, **13**, 194; assassinated, **13**, 195.

Carolina Code, criminal code of Emperor Charles V, **14**, 280.

Carolina of Austria, consort of Ferdinand IV of Two Sicilies, **9**, 538.

Carolinas, see North Carolina and South Carolina.

Caroline Affair, destruction of American vessel *Caroline* (1837), **22**, 337; **23**, 367.

Caroline Amelia Elizabeth (1768-1821), queen of George IV of England; trial of, **21**, 516; death of, **21**, 521.

Caroline Mathilda (1751-1775), queen of

- Christian VII of Denmark; marriage of, 16, 415; banishment and death of, 16, 418.
- Caroline Wilhelmina of Anspach (1683-1737), queen-consort of George II of England; marriage of, 20, 538; character and influence of, 20, 539; as regent, 20, 547, 550; and Robert Walpole, 20, 552; illness and death of, 20, 552-553.
- Caroline Books, Charlemagne's refutation of doctrine of image worship, 7, 218.
- Carolines or Caroline Islands, sold to Germany (1899), 10, 420.
- Carolingian, see Carolingian.
- Caron, Augustin Joseph (1774-1822), a French officer and Bonapartist; execution of, 13, 27.
- Carpi, battle of (1701), 11, 615; 14, 407.
- Carpilio (fifth century A.D.), son of Aëtius, 6, 580.
- Carpini, Giovanni Piano (b. ca. 1200), Italian monk; papal legate to khan of Tartary (1245-1247), 24, 289.
- Carpio, Bernardo del (ninth century), a Spanish hero; at battle of Roncesvalles, 10, 42.
- Carr, Robert, earl of Somerset (ca. 1589-1645); favourite of James I of England, 19, 495; titles bestowed upon, 19, 496; trial of, 19, 496-498.
- Carr, Sir Robert (d. 1667), commissioner sent by Charles II to settle disputes in America (1664), 23, 143-145.
- Carra, Jean Louis (1743-1793), a Girondist; execution of, 12, 326.
- Carraras, reigning family of Lombardy (fourteenth century); in war with Venice, 9, 275-276.
- Carrel, Armand (1800-1836), editor of newspaper *Le National*, 13, 44; killed in duel, 13, 69.
- Carrera, Juan José, Chilian general, brother of José Miguel de Carrera; in war of liberation from Spain (1811), 23, 585.
- Carrera, Rafael (1814-1865), a Guatemalan general and statesman, of Indian extraction; career of, 23, 650-651.
- Carrhæ (Kharran), town in Mesopotamia, 2, 57, 58; battle of (53 B.C.), 5, 510; 8, 63.
- Carrick, Earl of, see Bruce, Robert de (1253-1304).
- Carrickfergus Castle, siege of (1689), 21, 428.
- Carrier, Jean Baptiste (1756-1794), French revolutionist; noyades of, 12, 330, 330 note; trial of, 12, 389, 391.
- Carrión, battle of (1037), 10, 47.
- Carrión, Geronimo, president of Ecuador 1865-1867, 23, 614.
- Carstares, William (1649-1715), a Scottish ecclesiastic; adviser of King William III, 21, 311.
- Cartagena (New Carthage), Spanish Mediterranean port; founded by Hasdrubal (228 B.C.), 5, 238; 10, 6; captured by Scipio (209 B.C.), 5, 279-280; siege of (1873), 10, 412.
- Carteaux, Jean François (1751-1813), French general; in French Revolution, 12, 372, 423.
- Carter, John, colonial leader in Virginia; in struggle for popular liberty (1658), 22, 596.
- Carter, Richard, English admiral; at battle of La Hogue (1692), 20, 436.
- Carteret, General, Dutch soldier; killed by Schill at Stralsund (1809), 15, 306.
- Carteret, Sir George (d. 1680), English sailor; proprietary of New Jersey, 23, 26, 30.
- Carteret, John, Lord, see Granville.
- Carteret, Philip, deputy of Sir George Carteret; in east New Jersey (1675), 23, 153.
- Carteret County, early settlement in South Carolina, 23, 53.
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- Carthalo (third century B.C.), a Carthaginian leader, 5, 305.
- Carthusians, order of; founded, in twelfth century, 14, 92.
- Cartier, Jacques (1494-1552), French explorer in America; voyages of, 22, 322, 464, 553; commission of, 22, 553.
- Cartwright, commissioner sent by Charles II, to settle disputes in America (1664), 23, 143-145.
- Cartwright, John (1740-1824), English radical; chairman of reform convention, 21, 500.
- Cartwright, Thomas (1535-1603), English Puritan divine, 19, 344, 451, 533.
- Carus, Marcus Aurelius (d. 283 A.D.), Roman emperor 282-283 A.D.; reign of, 6, 431-432; in Persia, 8, 79.
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- Carvajal, José, Spanish statesman; death of (1754), 10, 302.
- Carvalho Mello, Sebastião José de, see Pomal.
- Carver, John (1575-1621), American colonial statesman, first governor of Plymouth, Massachusetts; treats with Virginia Company for land, 22, 623; at Plymouth, 22, 628-630.
- Carvilius Maximus, Spurius, Roman consul 293 B.C.; in war with Samnites, 5, 197, 198, 209, 355.
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- Cary, a Jacobite; mediator between James II and English nobles (1693), 20, 440.
- Cary, Lucius, viscount Falkland (1610-1643),

- English politician and *littérateur*; position regarding Strafford's impeachment, **19**, 595; killed at battle of Newbury, **20**, 16.
- Cary, Thomas, deputy governor of North Carolina; rebellion of (1710), **23**, 194.
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- Casa de la Contratacion de las Indias, board of trade at Seville; (1501), **23**, 569.
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- Casale, capital of Montferrat; sold to Louis XIV, **9**, 500; siege of (1629), **11**, 460.
- Casalishio, battle of (1511), **9**, 434.
- Casas, Bartolomé de las (1474-1566), Spanish "Apostle of the Indies"; life of, **22**, 540.
- Casaubon, Jourdan de Lille, Lord of (fourteenth century), French noble; trial and condemnation of, **11**, 92-93.
- Casca, Caius Servilius, brother of Publius Servilius Casca; in conspiracy against Cæsar (55 B.C.), **5**, 584.
- Casca Publius Servilius (d. ca. 42 B.C.), Roman tribune; a leader in the conspiracy against Cæsar, **5**, 580, 582, 585-586.
- Caserio, an anarchist; assassinate President Carnot (June 24th, 1894), **13**, 195.
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- Casimir-Périer, Jean Paul Pierre (1847-), president of France 1894-1895; becomes premier, **13**, 195; elected president, **13**, 196.
- Casius, Mount, battle of (second century B.C.), **4**, 559.
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- Cassandra (ca. 354-297 B.C.), king of Macedonia; Alexander and, **4**, 390; wars of, **4**, 436-452, 490-499; kills Olympias, Roxane and Alexander the Younger, **4**, 440.
- Cassandra or Cassandra, Greek city, founded by Cassandra (316 B.C.), **4**, 442-443.
- Cassano, a town in Italy; battles of (1158), **14**, 100; (1259), **14**, 125; (1799), **12**, 471; **14**, 531.
- Cassel, capital of Prussian province Hesse-Nassau; battles of (1071), **11**, 29; (1328), **11**, 99; (1677), **11**, 587; siege of (1762), **15**, 223.
- Cassian, minister to the emperor Constantius; treason of (356 A.D.), **6**, 479.
- Cassian Law, a Roman balloting law, **5**, 320 note.
- Cassianus, Johannes Masiliensis (ca. 360-ca. 448 A.D.), a theologian; and Leo the Great, **5**, 527.
- Cassibelaunus, see Cassivelaunus.
- Cassini Convention, secret treaty between Russia and China (1895), **24**, 560.
- Cassius, Avidius (second century A.D.), Roman general; reforms of, **6**, 291, 299; revolt of, against Marcus Aurelius, **6**, 299-300.
- Cassius Longinus, Caius (d. 42 B.C.), Roman soldier and politician; in Parthian War, **5**, 509-511; naval exploits of, **5**, 544, 545; leader in conspiracy against Cæsar, **5**, 580, 584, 586; opposes public burial for Cæsar, **5**, 610; delay of, in leaving Italy (44 B.C.), **5**, 614; commands in Syria and Asia Minor, **2**, 164; **5**, 621; at Philippi, **5**, 622; death, **5**, 623.
- Cassius Longinus, Caius, Roman jurist, governor of Syria (50 A.D.); opposes Nero's extravagance, **6**, 186.
- Cassius Longinus, Lucius, Roman tribune of the plebs (137 B.C.); proposes law for secret balloting, **5**, 119.
- Cassius Longinus, Lucius (d. 107 B.C.), Roman consul (107 B.C.); sent to bring Jugurtha to Rome, **5**, 385; attacked and killed by the Tigrini, **5**, 293.
- Cassivelaunus (ca. 50 B.C.), British chief; conquered by Cæsar, **5**, 526; **13**, 12.
- Castafios, Francisco Xavier de (d. 1852), a Spanish soldier; at Tudela, **10**, 342; at Baylen, **12**, 569.
- Castelar, Emilio (1832-1899), Spanish statesman; foreign minister of republic (1873), **10**, 411; becomes president of the executive, **10**, 412; resignation of (1874), **10**, 414.
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- Castelnaudary, a town in France; battle of (1632), **11**, 465.
- Castes, in Egypt, **1**, 188, 380; in India, **2**, 483, 508, 528, 544; in Persia, **2**, 657.
- Castide (or Christal), Sir Henry (fourteenth century); instructs Irish chiefs in English manners, **21**, 388, 388 note.
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- Castiglione delle Stiviere, a town in Italy; battle of (1796), **12**, 434; **14**, 512.
- Castile, former kingdom and modern province of Spain; origin of, **10**, 46; history of, from 1037-1109, **10**, 48-50; separation of, from Aragón (1126), **10**, 58; union of, with Leon (1230), **10**, 65; and Henry of Trastámara, **10**, 85-87, 115; Ferdinand V and Isabella I become joint sovereigns of (1474), **10**, 132; Philip I sole ruler of (1506), **10**, 182; French invasion of (ca. 1519), **10**, 223.
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- Castillon, a town in France; battle of (1453), **11**, 239.

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- Catholic Church, see Greek Church, Papacy, Religion.
- Catholic League, a league formed by Maximilian of Bavaria with the ecclesiastical princes and electors (1609); history of, **14**, 324-326.
- Catholic Relief Bill, an act admitting Roman Catholics to many offices from which they had previously been excluded in England (1829), **21**, 541 seq.
- Catiline, L. Sergius (ca. 108-62 B.C.), Roman politician; early career of, **5**, 480-483; conspiracy of, **5**, 483; death of, **5**, 493.
- Catinat, Nicolas (1637-1712), French soldier; at battle of Staffarda, **9**, 507; in war of League of Augsburg, **11**, 601; in Italy, **11**, 615; on the Rhine, **11**, 616; destroys Heidelberg Castle, **14**, 402.
- Cato, L. Porcius, Roman consul 89 B.C., slain, **5**, 417.
- Cato, M. Porcius, surnamed "the Censor" (234-149 B.C.), Roman statesman; quaestor under Scipio, **5**, 284; opposes Scipio, **5**, 301; advises destruction of Carthage, **5**, 304; intercedes for Greek captives, **5**, 314; as an author, **5**, 358.
- Cato, Marcus Porcius, surnamed Uticensis (95-46 B.C.), a Roman patriot; relation of, to Catalinian conspiracy, **5**, 490, 494; quaestor in Cyprus, **5**, 505; opposes Cicero, **5**, 506-507; with Pompey in struggle against Cæsar, **5**, 513-514, 530, 544, 554, 556; death of, **5**, 557-558; characterisation of, **5**, 410, 475, 476.
- Cato-street Conspiracy or Thistlewood Conspiracy, a conspiracy in England to assassinate certain ministers (1820); **21**, 512.
- Cats (Catz), Jakob (1577-1660), Dutch poet, **13**, 595, 612 note.
- Catullus, Caius Valerius (ca. 87-54 B.C.), Roman poet, **5**, 596, 647-649.
- Catulus, Caius Lutatius, Roman consul 242 B.C.; at battle of the Ægæan Islands, **5**, 232.
- Catulus, Quintus Lutatius, Roman consul 102 B.C.; aids Marius against Cimbri, **5**, 396; put to death, **5**, 429; as historian, **5**, 644.
- Catulus, Quintus Lutatius, son of Quintus Catulus; Roman consul 78 B.C., **5**, 457; as princeps of senate, **5**, 462, 465, 466, 478, 480, 487, 488, 494, 495.
- Catus, Decianus, Roman procurator in Britain; in war with Boadicea (61 A.D.), **6**, 190; in Britain, **6**, 193; **13**, 14.
- Catuvellauni, pre-Roman people in Britain, **13**, 3, 11.
- Caucasus, a province of Russia; topography of, **17**, 84, 550; conquered by Russia, **17**, 598.
- Cauchon, Pierre (d. 1443), French bishop; directs trial of Joan of Arc, **11**, 205; **13**, 556.
- Caucones, a Greek tribe, **3**, 105.
- Caudine Forks, two mountain gorges in Italy; battle of (321 B.C.), **5**, 188-189.
- Caulaincourt, Armand Augustin Louis de, duke of Vicenza (1773-1827), French statesman and soldier; in Russian campaign, **12**, 597; attends congress at Châtillon, **12**, 609; at the Russian court, **17**, 463; concedes Russia's demands regarding Poland, **17**, 469; Napoleon sends to Alexander I (1814), **17**, 489.
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- Cavaignac, Eugène Louis (1802-1857), French soldier; in revolution of 1848, **13**, 99-102; dictatorship of, **13**, 103; as presidential candidate, **13**, 105.
- Cavalcanti, Hollanda, Brazilian statesman; forms liberal ministry (1841), **23**, 659.
- Cavalier, Jean (1679-1740), French general and leader of the Camisards; won over to the Catholic cause, **11**, 617.
- Cavaliers, nick-name of English royalist party in time of the Stuarts, **19**, 613.
- Cavalotti, Felix Carlo Emanuel (1842-1898), Italian politician and poet; charges of, against Crispi, **9**, 633.
- Cave, Sir Ambrose (d. 1568), English statesman; councillor of Queen Elizabeth, **19**, 273.
- Cave, Stephen (1820-1880), English official; in financial embassy to Egypt (1876), **24**, 458.
- Cavendish, Lord Frederick Charles, son of seventh duke of Devonshire (1836-1882), an English statesman; murder of, **21**, 645.
- Cavendish, Lord John (d. 1796), English Whig statesman; becomes chancellor of the exchequer, **20**, 638; moves vote of censure on terms of peace with America, **20**, 640.
- Cavendish, Thomas (ca. 1555-1592), English navigator; voyages of, **19**, 385, 487; **22**, 558.
- Cavendish, Spencer Compton, eighth duke of Devonshire (1833-), English statesman; becomes member of the government, **21**, 651.
- Cavendish, William, first duke of Devonshire (1640-1707), English nobleman; member of "Country party" (1675), **20**, 281; signs invitation to William of Orange, **20**, 405.
- Cavendish, William (1592-1676), duke of Newcastle, English statesman and writer; besieged at York, **20**, 22; at battle of Marston Moor, **20**, 24.
- Cavendish, William, fourth duke of Devonshire (1720-1764), English statesman; becomes prime minister, **20**, 582.
- Cavour, Camillo Benso, Count di (1810-1861), Italian statesman; compared with Garibaldi, **9**, 590; relations of, to Garibaldi, **9**, 593 note; reforms of, **9**, 602; interview of, with Napoleon III, **9**, 603, 603 note, 607; **15**, 15; supports expedition of Garibaldi to Sicily, **9**, 608; at congress of Paris (1856), **13**, 131; **15**, 14; induces Austria to declare war, **15**, 15; **21**, 627; death of, **9**, 611.
- Cawnpore, city of British India; siege and

- massacre of (1857), **22**, 177-182; British regain, **22**, 183.
- Caxamalca, Peruvian city; Pizarro captures, **23**, 544.
- Cayenne, the capital of French Guiana; siege of (1676), **11**, 586.
- Cayla, Zoé Victoire Talon, Countess du (1785-1852), favourite of Louis XVIII; **13**, 28, 31, 33.
- Cazotte, Jacques (1720-1792), French poet; execution of, **12**, 274-275.
- Ceadwalla (d. 634 A.D.) king of Wessex, **18**, 63, 64.
- Ceawlin (d. 593), king of Wessex; defeats Æthelberht, **18**, 42.
- Cebalinus, Greek soldier; defeats conspiracy against Alexander the Great (330 B.C.), **4**, 343.
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- Cebes (fifth century B.C.), Greek philosopher; disciple of Socrates, **4**, 42.
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- Cecil, Sir Robert, earl of Salisbury, viscount Cranborne (ca. 1563-1612), English statesman; as minister of Elizabeth, **19**, 417, 418; rivalry with Raleigh, **19**, 472; created earl of Salisbury, **19**, 483; plans to make crown independent of parliamentary support, **19**, 494; death and character, **19**, 498.
- Cecil, Sir Thomas (1542-1622), first earl of Exeter, second lord Burghley; English governor of Briel, Holland (1585), **13**, 517.
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- Cecilia, Scandinavian princess; Sigurd (I) the Crusader marries (1130), **16**, 86.
- Cecropians, ancient name for Athenians, **3**, 161.
- Cecrops, mythical founder of Athens, **3**, 154-156.
- Cecryphaleia, battle of (naval) (fifth century B.C.), **3**, 424.
- Cedar Creek, battle of (1864), **23**, 449.
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- Celer, Roman architect; projects plans of Nero's palace, **6**, 200.
- Celer, Metellus, Roman consul 60 B.C., at trial of Rabirius, **5**, 479; elected consul, **5**, 499; opposes Cæsar, **5**, 502.
- Celer, Sabine chief, kills Remus, **5**, 62.
- Celestine I or Cœlestine (d. 432 A.D.), bishop of Rome 422-432 A.D.; pontificate of, **8**, 527.
- Celestine II (Guido di Castello) (d. 1144), pope 1143-1144, **8**, 509.
- Celestine III (Giacinto Orsini) (ca. 1106-1198), pope 1191-1198; confirms the foundation of the Teutonic order, **8**, 383; demands liberty of Richard I, **8**, 406; promotes fourth crusade, **8**, 410; and Henry VI, **8**, 607; **9**, 82.
- Celestine IV (Goffredo Castiglione) (d. 1241), pope 1241; death of, **8**, 615.
- Celestine V (Pietro di Morrhone) (ca. 1215-1296), pope 1294; pontificate of, **8**, 617; **9**, 115.
- Celestines, sect of Benedictine monks; founded by Celestine V, **8**, 618.
- Cellini, Benvenuto (1500-1571), Italian sculptor; at siege of Rome, **9**, 452.
- Celsus, Titus Cornelius, proclaimed emperor of Rome (265 A.D.), **6**, 419.
- Celtiberians, ancient Spanish tribe; in wars with Rome and Carthage, **5**, 238, 268, 285, 317, 394; **10**, 3, 8.
- Celts, a race belonging to the Indo-European family; invade Greece (third century B.C.), **4**, 458, 518, 548; characteristics of, **5**, 118; **21**, 23, 57; wars of, with Romans, **5**, 127, 144; migrations of, **5**, 155; **10**, 3; **18**, 2; **21**, 6; **24**, 156.
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- Cenelm, Saint (eighth century), king of Mercia; assassination of, **18**, 61.
- Censor, Roman office; powers and duties of, **5**, 141, 333, 341, 342.
- Censorinus, Lucius Marcius, Roman consul 149 B.C.; in Third Punic War, **2**, 325; **5**, 305-307.
- Centaur, Greek mythical race, half horse, half man, **3**, 82, 104, 481.
- Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia (1876), illustrates prosperity of the country, **23**, 474.
- Centumviri, Roman judicial officers, **5**, 172.
- Centwin (seventh century A.D.), king of Wessex, **18**, 63.
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- Ceolred, king of Mercia 709-ca. 717 A.D., **18**, 57.
- Ceolric, king of Wessex 593 A.D., **18**, 42.
- Ceolwulf (ninth century), king of Mercia, **18**, 61.
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- Cephisodorus, Athenian captain; killed at Mantinea (362 B.C.), **4**, 193.
- Cephisodotus (fourth century B.C.), Athenian sculptor, **4**, 177, 200.
- Cephres, ancient Egyptian king, **1**, 94.
- Ceratia, battle of (1516), **14**, 243.
- Ceraunus, see Ptolemy Ceraunus and Seleucus III.
- Cerchi, a distinguished Florentine family; in feuds of "Bianci" and "Neri" (ca. 1300), **9**, 119.
- Cerda, Charles de la (Charles of Spain) (d. 1354), constable of France, favourite of King John the Good, **11**, 125-127.
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- Charles (X) Gustavus** (1622-1660), king of Sweden 1654-1660; reign of, 16, 335-340; invades Denmark (1658), 16, 336-339, 363; 13, 623; the Great Elector becomes vassal of, 15, 134-135; in alliance with Cromwell and Mazarin, 15, 137; at war with the Great Elector, 15, 139; at war with Poland, 15, 138; 24, 55; besieges Prague (1648), 14, 382; death of, 16, 340.
- Charles XI** (1655-1697), king of Sweden 1660-1697; reign of, 16, 340-344; accession of, 16, 340; at war with Brandenburg, 16, 341; effects changes in government, 16, 343; relations of, with Louis XIV, 11, 589, 593, 596; 13, 644.
- Charles XII** (1682-1718), king of Sweden 1697-1718; main treatment of, 16, 370-394; becomes king (1697), 16, 370; invades Denmark (1700), 10, 372; 17, 266; at war with Russia, 16, 372, 381-387; 17, 279; conquers Poland, 16, 376-377; 17, 267; 24, 69-71; invades Saxony, 16, 378-380; letter of, describing battle of Holowczyn, 16, 382; exile of, in Turkey, 16, 388-389; 17, 280; 24, 405; return and last war of, 16, 390; death, and various estimates of, 16, 392-397.
- Charles XIII** (1748-1818), king of Sweden 1809-1818, and of Norway 1814-1818, and duke of Sudermania; main treatment of, 16, 455-473; in revolution of 1772, 16, 405; as regent of Sweden (1792), 16, 409; commands fleet in war with Russia (1788-1790), 17, 401; becomes king of Sweden, 16, 455; becomes king of Norway, 16, 472; signs Treaty of Friedrichsham (1809), 17, 459; concludes alliance with Russia and England (1811), 17, 470.
- Charles (XIV) John** (Jean Baptiste Jules Bernadotte) (1764-1844), king of Sweden and Norway 1818-1844, marshal of France and prince of Pontecorvo; joins Napoleon in Italy, 12, 440, 441 note; opposes Directory, 12, 479, 480, 482; at council of St. Cloud, 12, 486; at Austerlitz, 12, 546; at Jena, 12, 552; at Eylau, 12, 556; 17, 452; at Wagram, 12, 575; Napoleon's relations with, 12, 552, 575, 576, 582, 585; 16, 465; chosen heir to Swedish throne (1810), 12, 582; 16, 460; joins with the allies against Napoleon, 12, 604; 16, 467; 17, 485; raises tricolour in Vienna (1799), 14, 528; campaign of, in Denmark, 16, 426; makes alliance with Alexander I, 16, 429, 466; reign of (1818-1844), 16, 473-478.
- Charles XV** (1826-1872), king of Sweden and Norway 1859-1872; reign of, 16, 479-482; proposes alliance with Denmark, 16, 446; favours constitutional equality of Norway and Sweden, 16, 479-482, 487.
- Charles I** (of Anjou) (1220-1285), king of Naples and Sicily; made king by Clement IV (1266), 9, 109; 8, 616; in crusades with Saint Louis, 8, 443, 445, 451; conquers Naples and Sicily, 9, 109-110; defeats Conradin (1268), 9, 110; 14, 128;

- Sicilians revolt against (Sicilian Vespers), 7, 314; 9, 112-114; 10, 96; 11, 74; 14, 130.
- Charles II (1254-1309), king of Naples 1288-1309; waning power of kingdom under, 9, 113-114.
- Charles III (of Durazzo) (1345-1386), king of Naples; dethrones Queen Joanna and becomes king (1382), 9, 233, 343, 344.
- Charles VII, king of the Two Sicilies, see Charles III of Spain.
- Charles (II) the Bad (1332-1387), king of Navarre 1349-1387; at war with King John the Good, 11, 126-128; at war with the Dauphin Charles, 11, 135; suspected of poisoning Charles the Wise, 11, 143; cedes twenty places as security for peace, 11, 152.
- Charles, archduke of Austria, suitor to Elizabeth of England (1559), 11, 294.
- Charles (1771-1847), archduke of Austria, son of Emperor Leopold II; in War of the First Coalition (1793-1797), 12, 431, 432, 441; 14, 507, 513, 520, 530; 15, 281; 17, 435; in War of the Second Coalition (1799-1781), 12, 471, 475, 496; 14, 532; in War of the Third Coalition (1805), 12, 545; 14, 536, 537; 17, 446; in War of the Fifth Coalition (1809), 12, 571-575; 14, 553-556; represents Emperor Francis at marriage of Napoleon, 12, 579; character of, 14, 516-519; and army reform, 14, 552.
- Charles of Blois (d. 1364), duke of Brittany; ally of Edward III of England, 11, 107; at siege of Hennebon, 11, 109; at battle of Auray (1368), 11, 146; imprisoned in England, 13, 468.
- Charles of Bourbon, see Bourbon, cardinal of.
- Charles "the Bold" (1433-1477), duke of Burgundy 1467-1477, and Count Charolais, son of Philip the Good; main treatment of, 11, 250-270; 13, 358-362; in War of Public Weal, 11, 250; becomes duke of Burgundy, 11, 253, 253 note; at siege of Liège, 11, 259; concludes alliance with Edward IV of England (1468), 11, 263; 13, 358, 359; 13, 586; at war with Louis XI, 11, 263; 13, 359-361; 16, 599; at war with Swiss, 11, 266; 13, 360; 16, 601-604; quarrels with Edward IV, 13, 360; lays impost on clerical property, 13, 377; death of, 11, 267; posthumous trial of, 11, 270.
- Charles of Augustenburg (d. 1810), Danish prince; heir to the Swedish crown, 16, 459.
- Charles (d. ca. 1328), duke of Calabria; as ruler of Florence (1325), 9, 144, 145, 150, 155.
- Charles, duke of Courland and Semigallia; expelled from duchy (1762), 17, 353.
- Charles van Egmond, duke of Gelderland, see Egmond.
- Charles the Good (d. 1127), count of Flanders; death of, 13, 311.
- Charles (d. 1472), duke of Guienne, brother of Louis XI of France; in league against Louis, 11, 250, 264, 265.
- Charles, Duke of Nevers, see Nevers, Charles, duke of.
- Charles III (1823-1854), duke of Parma; assassinated, 9, 602.
- Charles III (1486-1553), duke of Savoy; imprisons Bonivard, 16, 637, 638; Geneva rebels against, 16, 635, 637; ally of Emperor Charles V, 9, 457; dominions conquered by France, 16, 638.
- Charles (1270-1325), count of Valois, brother of Philip IV of France; marriage of, 7, 302; as papal legate to Florence, 9, 121; as counsellor to Louis X, 11, 89-90; as claimant to throne of France (1316), 11, 91; claimant for German crown, 14, 165.
- Charles (1420-1461), prince of Viana; claim of, to throne of Navarre, 10, 109-110.
- Charles (d. 811 A.D.), son of Charlemagne; conquers Bohemia (806 A.D.), 7, 528, 552; death of, 7, 531.
- Charles (d. 863 A.D.), son of Lothair I; becomes ruler of Rhone provinces 855 A.D., 7, 578.
- Charles Albert, elector of Bavaria, see Charles VII, emperor.
- Charles Albert (1798-1849), king of Sardinia; favours insurrection in Piedmont, 9, 584; and Mazzini, 9, 589; at war with Austria (1848), 9, 594, 598; 14, 602, 641-644; abdication of (1849), 9, 600; 14, 660.
- Charles Augustus (1757-1828), grand duke of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach; friend and patron of Goethe, 15, 341; reforms of, 15, 368.
- Charles Edward Louis Philip Casimir (1720-1788), the "Young Pretender" to the British throne; birth, 20, 531; lands in Scotland, 20, 562; 21, 324; campaign of 1745, 20, 563; defeated at Culloden (1746), 20, 564; 21, 325; escapes from Scotland, 20, 564-567; expelled from France (1748), 20, 570.
- Charles Emmanuel I (1701-1773), king of Sardinia and, as Charles Emmanuel III, duke of Savoy; in War of the Polish Succession, 9, 532; in War of the Austrian Succession, 9, 534; domestic administration of, 9, 541.
- Charles Emmanuel II (1751-1819), king of Sardinia, and, as Charles Emmanuel IV, duke of Savoy; abdication and retirement of (1802), 9, 559, 574.
- Charles Emmanuel I "the Great" (1562-1630), duke of Savoy; opposes Henry IV of France, 9, 480; in alliance with Henry IV, 9, 481, 482; claims Mantua and Montferrat, 9, 499; invades Provence (1590), 9, 504; attempts to take Genoa, 9, 509; confirms Treaty of Lausanne, 16, 642, 650; in struggle over Valtellina, 16, 646.
- Charles Emmanuel II (1633-1675), duke of Savoy; rule of, 9, 506-507.
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- Charles Felix (1765-1831), king of Sardinia; becomes king (1821), 9, 584.

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Charles Frederick Augustus (1785-1837), duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Prussian general and half-brother of Queen Louise; president of council of state (1825), 15, 396.

Charles Ludwig (1617-1685), count Palatine; religious toleration of, 14, 399.

Charles Martel (ca. 690-741 A.D.), king of the Franks, duke of Austrasia, son of Pepin of Herstal; main treatment of, 7, 488-501; Gregory III asks aid of (739 A.D.), 7, 206, 453, 500-501; friendship of, for Liutprand, 7, 448, 509-510; defeats the Saracens at Tours (732 A.D.), 7, 495-496; 8, 198-199; 10, 37; secularises the church, 7, 506.

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Charles Robert (d. 1342), king of Hungary (1308); election of, favoured by Albert I, 14, 162.

Charles Theodore (d. 1799), Count Palatine; becomes heir to Bavaria (1777), 14, 459; 15, 245.

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Charlotte (b. 1840), daughter of Leopold I of Belgium, empress of Mexico; seeks help in Europe against the Republicans in Mexico, 23, 633, 634; goes insane (1866), 23, 634.

Charlotte (Alexandra), eldest daughter of Frederick William III of Prussia and wife of Nicholas I of Russia; marriage of (1817), 17, 504.

Charlotte Augusta (1796-1817), daughter of George IV of England; marries Prince Leopold of Saxony (later king of Belgium), 21, 488.

Charlotte Sophia (1744-1818), queen of George III of England; marriage and coronation of, 20, 596.

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Charmides (d. 404 B.C.), son of Glaucou; a governor of Piræus, 4, 12.

Charner, Léonard (1797-1809), French admiral; in China, 13, 138.

Charolais, Count of, see Charles the Bold.

Charon, in Greek mythology, the ferry-man of the dead; ascribed to Egyptian mythology by Diodorus, 1, 238.

Charon, a Theban; aids Phyllidas' conspiracy in Thebes (379 B.C.), 4, 137.

Charondas (ca. 500 B.C.), a Sicilian law-giver, 3, 471.

Charras, Jean Baptiste Adolphe (1810-1865), French soldier and military author; in July revolution of 1830, 13, 46.

Charter, The Great, see Magna Charta.

Charterhouse, a Carthusian monastery in London, founded (1371); oppression and trial of the monks, 19, 148-151.

Charter Oak, a tree celebrated in American (legendary) history; story of, 22, 159.

Charter of Graces, a charter granted to Ireland by Charles I (1628), 19, 606.

Chartists, body of political reformers advocating universal suffrage, etc., in England (1838-1849), 21, 609.

Chariton, a president of the French parliament; in the first insurrection of the Fronde (1648), 11, 499.

Chartrand, J. H. S. (1779-1816), French soldier; executed, 13, 17.

Chartres, capital of the department of Eure-et-Loir, France; cathedral of, built by society of masons, 8, 476; peace of (1409), 11, 166; captured by Jean Du-nois from the English (1432), 11, 221; siege of (1568), 11, 362.

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Chase, Salmon Portland (1808-1873), American statesman; on admission of California to the union, 23, 382; opposes Kansas-Nebraska Bill, 23, 392; candidate for republican presidential nomination (1856), 23, 400; defeated by Lincoln, for presidential nomination (1860), 23, 407; becomes secretary of treasury (1861), 23, 413; as chief justice of United States Supreme Court presides at trial of President Johnson, 23, 466.

Chashtana, early king of India, 2, 498.

Chasot, Isaac Franz Egmont, Count of (1716-1797), Prussian soldier; at battle of Hohenfriedberg, 15, 179.

Chassé, David Hendrik, Baron (1765-1849), Dutch soldier; defends Antwerp against the French, 14, 55.

Chasteler, Jean Gabriel Joseph Albert, Marquis du (1763-1825), Austrian soldier; in Tyrolese war of 1809, 14, 563.

Chastenai, Erard de (thirteenth century), Burgundian; arrests impostor, representing Baldwin I, the emperor, 7, 295.

Chateaubriand, François René Auguste, Vicomte de (1768-1848), French author and statesman; advocates French invasion of Spain, 10, 386; opposes new electoral law (1816), 13, 21; dismissed from ministry (1824), 13, 31; supports French Academy in protest against censorship of the press (1827), 13, 37.

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Châteaudun, town in France; siege of (1870), 13, 165.

Châteauneuf, Pierre Antoine, Marquis of (1644-1728); ambassador of Louis XIV to Constantinople, 24, 399.

Château-Renaud, Château-Regnard or Château-Regnaud, François Louis de Rousset, Count of (1637-1716), French vice-admiral and marshal; in war of League of Augsburg, 11, 601-602.

Châteauroux, Marie Anne de Mailly, Duchess of (1717-1744), favourite of Louis XV, 12, 39, 40.

Châtel, Tannegui du (d. 1449), French soldier; enemy of Burgundy, 11, 233.

Châtelet, The, a French prison; massacre at (1792), 12, 271.

Châtellerault, Duke of, see Hamilton, James.

Chatham, earls of, see Pitt.

Châtillon, French town on the Seine; battles of (1793), 12, 376, (1870), 13, 173; council of (1814), 14, 577; 15, 319; 17, 486.

Châtillon, Rainald de, see Rainald.

Châtillon, Count of (early seventeenth century), French soldier; at battle of Aveins (1635), 13, 579; at battle of Sedan (1641), 11, 472.

Châtillon Saint Pol, Jacques de (d. 1302), governor of Flanders, 11, 76; 13, 318.

Chatramites, old Arabian tribe, 8, 104.

Chattanooga, town in Tennessee, U. S. A.; Bragg retires to, 23, 441; occupied by Federal forces, 23, 442; battle of (1863), 23, 442-443.

Chatti, a German tribe; in wars with Romans, 6, 61, 71, 75, 257, 294, 415; 7, 459, 463.

Chaucer, Geoffrey (1340-1400), English poet; England in time of, 18, 476-479; writings of, 18, 496.

Chauci, a German tribe; in wars with Romans, 6, 62, 64, 66-71, 170, 415; 7, 426.

Chaumette, Pierre Gaspard (1763-1794), French revolutionist; as inquisitor, 12, 269; propaganda of, against religious worship, 12, 331, 332; recants, 12, 334; arrested, 12, 335.

Chaumont, town in France; alliance of (1814), 14, 577, 585; 15, 324; battle of (1814), 15, 319.

Chauncey, Isaac (1772-1840), American naval officer; collects fleet to oppose British on Lake Ontario, 23, 330; aids General Dearborn in capture of York (Toronto) (1813), 23, 333.

Chaveau-Lagarde, Claude François (1756-1841), French lawyer; defends Marie Antoinette, 12, 319.

Chaves, Manoel de Silveira-Pinto de Fonseca, Marquis of (d. 1830), Portuguese politician; leads rebellion, 10, 546-547.

Chavigny, Bouthillier de (seventeenth century) French minister under Richelieu and Mazarin; spies on the king, 11, 480; recommended by Richelieu, 11, 482; character, 11, 489; dismissal, 11, 492.

Chazars, see White Huns.

Chedorlaomer, see Kudur-Lagamar.

Chefoo, seaport in Shantung, China; convention of (1876), 24, 553.

Cheileus (fifth century), Greek of Tegea; in war against Persians (481 B.C.), 3, 309.

Cheiron, see Chiron.

Cheke, Sir John (1514-1557), English scholar; assists Latimer in compilation of English ecclesiastical law, 19, 226.

Chelidonis (third century B.C.), wife of Cleonymus, a Spartan prince, 4, 512, 513, 582.

Chelsea (Winnissimet), city in Massachusetts; first settlement of, 22, 640.

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Chemnitz, town in Saxony; battle of (1639), 14, 378.

Chemnitz, Bogislav Philipp von (1605-1678), German historian; in Sweden, 15, 129.

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Chemulpo, seaport of Korea; battle of (naval) (1904), 24, 658.

Chenaux, Peter Nicholas; Swiss politician; leads revolution in Fribourg (1781), 17, 3.

Cheney, Thomas, English minister of Henry VIII; in quarrels with Wolsey, 19, 114.

Cheng-ju, town in Korea; battle of (1904), 24, 658.

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Chénier, Marie Joseph de (1764-1811), French revolutionist and poet; with the National Guard, 12, 397; opposes Napoleon's autocracy, 12, 519, 522; retired, 12, 523.

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Chépé, leader of Mongol-Tatar army; invades Russia (1219), 17, 135.

Cherasco, Armistice of (April 29th, 1796), between Napoleon and Victor Amadeus III of Sardinia, followed by a peace (May 15th, 1796), 9, 551; 12, 427.

Cherasco, Treaty of (1631), between the Emperor Ferdinand II and Richelieu, 9, 505, 518; 16, 648.

Cherbourg, a seaport in France; captured and finally acquired by France (1450), 11, 239.

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Cherethites, Syrian tribe, 2, 11, 64.

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Chersiphron or Ctesiphon (sixth century B.C.), a Cretan architect; begins temple at Ephesus, 3, 481, 490.

Cherusci, German tribe; wars of, 6, 60, 64-66, 76, 134.

Chesapeake, The, United States frigate; encounter of, with the British frigate *Leopard* (1807), 23, 322.

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- Earl of (1694-1773), English statesman and author; ambassador to Holland, and lord-lieutenant of Ireland, **20**, 562; causes reform of calendar in England, **20**, 571.
- Chétardie, Joachim Jacques Trotti, Marquis de la (1705-1758), a French diplomatist; shares in placing Elizabeth Petrovna on Russian throne-(1741), **17**, 347.
- Chevalier de St. George, title borne by son of James II, see Stuart, James Francis Edward.
- Chevert, François (1695-1769), a French soldier; in war with England, **12**, 73, 73 note.
- Chevreuse, Marie de Rohan, Duchess of (1600-1679); admired by Richelieu, **11**, 450; opposition of, to Mazarin, **11**, 492; in the Fronde, **11**, 502.
- Chevy Chase, battle of, see Otterburn, battle of.
- Chiaramonte, Cardinal, see Pius VII.
- Chiari, the capital of the province of Brescia, Italy; battle of (1701), **14**, 407.
- Chicago, a city in the state of Illinois, U. S. A.; Marquette on site of, **23**, 75; Republican convention in (1860), **23**, 407; great fire in (1871), **23**, 473.
- Chicheley, Henry (1362-1443), archbishop of Canterbury; supports Henry V in invasion of France, **13**, 529.
- Chichester, Arthur (1563-1625) lord-deputy of Ireland under James I; plan of, for colonisation of Ireland, **19**, 491.
- Chickahominy, a river in Virginia; battles of the; see Fair Oaks and Seven Days' Battles.
- Chickamauga, battle of (1863), **23**, 441-442.
- Childebert I (d. 558 A.D.), Frankish king; in war with his brother, **7**, 478, 479; defeats the Gothic king Amalaric (530 A.D.), **10**, 19.
- Childebert II (571-596 A.D.), Frankish king; invades Italy, **7**, 439, 448; reign of, **7**, 479, 481.
- Childebert III (683-711 A.D.), Frankish king, **7**, 482, 486.
- Childebrand (eighth century A.D.), brother of Charles Martel; in war against Saracens, **7**, 498.
- Childeric I (d. 481 A.D.), Frankish king, **7**, 466.
- Childeric II (d. 673 A.D.), Frankish king, **7**, 482.
- Childeric III (d. 754 A.D.), Frankish king; accession of, **7**, 502; deposed, **16**, 536.
- Chili or Chile, a republic of South America; early history of, **23**, 539-540; conquest of, by Spain, **23**, 552, 565; revolution in, **23**, 584-586; as a republic, **23**, 609-612; war with Spain, **23**, 610; relations with the United States, **23**, 483, 611; with Argentina, **23**, 611; with Colombia, **23**, 611; with Bolivia, **23**, 611-618.
- Chilianwala, a town in Punjab, British India; battle of (1849), **22**, 157.
- Chiliarchs, ancient Greek military commanders, **2**, 653, 655.
- Chillon, a castle on Lake Geneva; Bonnivard imprisoned in (1530), **16**, 638; surrenders, **16**, 638.
- Chillon, The Prisoner of, see Bonnivard, François de.
- Chiloe, an island of southern Chili; taken by revolutionists (1826), **23**, 610.
- Chilon or Chilo (sixth century B.C.), a Spartan and one of the Seven Sages of Greece; reforms of, **3**, 11.
- Chilperic I (d. 584 A.D.), king of Neustria, **7**, 479; **10**, 20.
- Chilperic II, (Daniel) (d. 720 A.D.), king of Neustria, **7**, 484, 489, 491.
- Chimæra, Greek legendary monster, **3**, 87.
- Chimay, Jeanne Marie Ignace Thérèse de Cabarrus, Princess de (1773-1835), influence on Tallien, **12**, 390.
- China, an empire in eastern Asia; main treatment, **24**, 523-578; the land and the people, **24**, 523-525; Confucius and Confucianism, **24**, 525-529; religious sects, **24**, 529, 530; the rôle of the state, **24**, 530-533; education and social organisation, **24**, 534-536; literature, science and art, **24**, 536-541; early dynasties, **24**, 542-543; from the Han to Ming dynasties, **24**, 543-544; the Manchu conquest, **24**, 544-545; Opium War with Great Britain (1840-1842), **24**, 546; the Taiping rebellion, **24**, 546-552; accession of Kwang Su, **24**, 552; extension of imperial authority, **24**, 553-555; war with France (1884-1885), **24**, 556-557; war with Japan (1894-1895), **24**, 558-559, 575-578; territorial dispute with France (1894-1895), **24**, 560-561; establishment of foreign powers in China, **24**, 561-562; **15**, 563-564; "open door" and "spheres of influence," **24**, 562-564; internal reforms, **24**, 564-565; the Boxer uprising, **24**, 567-572; Russia in Manchuria, **24**, 573-574; during Japanese-Russian War, **24**, 576; effects of war on China, **24**, 577-578; conquest of, by Jenghiz Khan, **7**, 53; **24**, 278-280; relations with Byzantium, **9**, 312; wars of, against the Turks, **24**, 263-264; chronology, **24**, 683.
- Chin-chau, a town in Manchuria; taken by Japanese (1894), **24**, 577.
- Chindaswind, see Cindasuinto.
- Chinese Exclusion, in Australia, **22**, 251; in the United States, **23**, 481, 482.
- Chinese Wall, built by the Tsin dynasty (third century B.C.), **24**, 543.
- Chinsura, a town in Bengal, British India; Dutch defeated at, by Clive (1758), **22**, 41.
- Chintella or Chintila, a Gothic king (seventh century A.D.), **10**, 25.
- Chinzerro, king of Babylon, see Ukinzer.
- Chioggia, a seaport in Italy; battle of, **9**, 267; captured by the Genoese (1379), **9**, 267; retaken by the Venetians (1380), **9**, 268.
- Chionides (fifth century B.C.), a Greek comic poet, **3**, 504.
- Chios, a Turkish island in the Ægean Sea; joins the Delian Confederation (477 B.C.), **3**, 391; revolts (412 B.C.), **3**, 619; comes under Roman dominion (146 B.C.), **5**, 317.

Chippenham, a town in Wiltshire, England; Treaty of (878), **18**, 80.
 Chippewa, a place near Niagara Falls on the Canadian side; battle of (1814), **23**, 334.
 Chippewas (Ojibwas), a North American Indian tribe; confederacy of, **22**, 520; Father Claude Allouez's peace mission to, **23**, 71; in Pontiac's conspiracy, **23**, 224.
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 Chirac, Pierre (1650-1732) a French physician; at the death of Dunois, **12**, 21.
 Chirisophos, a Lacedæmonian (fourth and fifth centuries B.C.); with Xenophon as nominal commander, **4**, 60, 61.
 Chiron (Cheiron), the most famous of the legendary Greek centaurs; instructs Achilles, **3**, 90.
 Chiun, Phœnician god; identified with the planet Saturn, **2**, 351.
 Chlamydia, see Delos.
 Chlodwig, see Clovis.
 Chlopickie (Chylopickie), Joseph (1771-1854), Polish general; dictatorship of, **17**, 547; **24**, 116.
 Chlorus the Pole, see Constantius.
 Chlum, a village in Bohemia; taken by the Germans (1866), **15**, 490.
 Chylopickie, see Chlopickie.
 Chnodomar, a king of the Alamanni (fourth century A.D.); defeated and taken prisoner by the Romans (357 A.D.), **6**, 483-484.
 Choctaws, a North American Indian tribe; treat with settlers of Georgia, **23**, 61.
 Chodkiewicz, Jan Karol (1560-1621), a Polish soldier; defeated at Kremlin (1612), **17**, 236, 237.
 Chœrilus, Athenian dramatist (fifth and sixth centuries B.C.), **3**, 497-498.
 Choiseul or Choiseul-Amboise, Étienne François, Duke de, count de Stainville (1719-1785), French statesman; gains the king's favour for the encyclopædia, **12**, 63, 64; supports the legists, **12**, 72; secretary of state, **12**, 75; negotiates alliance with Spain, **12**, 79; banishes the Jesuits, **12**, 80-81; political policy, **12**, 83-85; gains Corsica for Louis XV, **12**, 84, 85; negotiates the dauphin's marriage, **12**, 85; Madame Du Barry and, **12**, 92-94; his banishment, **12**, 97; urges non-interference in the war between England and the American colonies, **12**, 135; attitude toward Turkey and Russia (1768), **24**, 414.
 Choisy, François Timoléon (1644-1724), a French littérateur; his characterisation of Lionne, **11**, 541.
 Cholet, a town near Angers in France; royalists defeated at (1793), **12**, 376.
 Chones, Italian tribe, **3**, 111, 199, 200.
 Chosartes, Babylonian goddess, **1**, 313.
 Chosroes, king of Parthia; see Arsaces XXV.
 Chosroes I, "Nurshirvan," a Persian king 531-579; disputes with the Greeks, **2**, 376; his reception of Greek philosophers, **7**, 86; invades Syria, **7**, 123, 143; reign of, **8**, 88-90; death, **7**, 144.
 Chosroes II, "Parvin," grandson of Chosroes

I, Persian king 591-628; invades Roman empire, **2**, 376; his flight and restoration, **7**, 146; wars with the Byzantines, **7**, 155-158; dethrones dynasty of Hira, **8**, 13; reign of, **8**, 92-93; vices of, **8**, 93-94; invades Palestine, **8**, 324.
 Chotin, a town in Russia, situated on the Dniester; taken by the Russians (1739), **24**, 410.
 Chotusitz, a village near Czaslau, Bohemia; battle of (1742), **14**, 431; **15**, 170-174.
 Chouans, a name given the royal insurgents of Brittany during the French revolution; agitation by, **12**, 299, 404; flight from Quiberon, **12**, 406; chiefs of, summoned to Paris by Napoleon, **12**, 496.
 Chow, emperor of China (twelfth century B.C.), **24**, 543.
 Chremo, one of the "Thirty Tyrants" of Athens, **4**, 2.
 Chremonidean War (ca. 270 B.C.), **4**, 460, 461.
 Christ, Soldiers of; see Brothers of the Sword.
 Christ, Knights of: founded (1202), **24**, 46; reduce Livonia and Courland, **24**, 46.
 Christal, Sir Henry, see Castide.
 Christensen, Jens C., Danish premier, **16**, 450.
 Christersson, Sten (fifteenth and sixteenth centuries), a Scandinavian senator; convicted of treason, **16**, 223.
 Christiaensen, Hendrick (seventeenth century), Dutch explorer; in America, **22**, 611.
 Christian I (1426-1481), king of Denmark 1448-1481; acknowledged king, **16**, 210; wages war against Norway and Sweden, **16**, 211; relation of, to the church, **16**, 213-214; conflicts of, with rivals, **16**, 214-216; elected duke of Schleswig and count of Holstein, **16**, 216; strife with brothers, **16**, 217; pilgrimage of, to Rome, **16**, 218; reconciles the duke of Milan with Emperor Frederick III, **16**, 218.
 Christian II (1481-1559), king of Denmark and Norway 1513-1523; administration as prince in Norway, **16**, 220, 222; succeeds to the throne (1513), **16**, 229; wages war with Sweden, **16**, 229-239; crimes of, **16**, 241-242; deposition and exile of, **16**, 242-243, 287; return of, **16**, 247-248; imprisonment of, **16**, 243, 249; invades Norway, **16**, 287; intercession of, between Luther and Henry VIII, **19**, 99; death of, **16**, 287.
 Christian III (1503-1559), king of Denmark and Norway 1534-1559; accession of, **16**, 259; destroys influence of the Hanse towns in his dominions, **16**, 260-261, 290; relation of, to the church, **16**, 265-267; consents to purchase Ötel and Vick, **16**, 350; death of, **16**, 268.
 Christian IV (1577-1648), king of Denmark and Norway 1588-1648; places himself at the head of the Protestant movement, **14**, 338; encroaches upon Germany, **14**, 339-340; aids Stralsund against Wallenstein, **14**, 342; concludes peace with Ferdinand II of Germany, **14**, 343; exiles Tycho Brahe, **16**, 304; at war with Charles IX

- of Sweden (Kalmar War, 1611), **16**, 308-309, 555-556; accession of, **16**, 355; founds Iceland Company and East India Company, **16**, 356; laws of, **16**, 357; establishes standing army, **16**, 357; in the Thirty Years' War, **16**, 358-359; at the battle of Colberg, **16**, 359-360; character of, **16**, 361; death of, **16**, 361.
- Christian V** (1646-1699), king of Denmark and Norway 1670-1699; code of (1683), **16**, 365; creates new order of nobility, **16**, 365-366; war of, with Sweden (1675-1679), **16**, 368-369; death of, **16**, 369.
- Christian VI** (1699-1746), king of Denmark and Norway 1730-1746; reign of, **16**, 413.
- Christian VII** (1749-1808), king of Denmark and Norway 1766-1808; accession of, **16**, 414; character of, **16**, 415; Denmark during the reign of, **16**, 416-426.
- Christian VIII** (1786-1848), king of Denmark 1839-1848, and of Norway, May to October, 1814; rule of, in Schleswig-Holstein, **15**, 443-444; election of, as king of Norway, **16**, 432, 469; attitude of, towards Schleswig-Holstein, **16**, 439-440; rejects dispositions of Peace of Kiel, **16**, 469; resigns crown of Norway, **16**, 470.
- Christian IX** (b. 1818), king of Denmark 1863-, before accession Prince Christian of Glücksburg; succession of, secured by London Protocol, **15**, 458; **16**, 441; accession of, **16**, 442; pedigree of, **16**, 444; contest of, with Prussia and Austria, **16**, 444-448; surrenders Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg (1864), **16**, 448-449; death of (1906), **16**, 450.
- Christian** (1568-1630), duke of Anhalt, directs policy of Palatinate, **14**, 323; plots fall of house of Habsburg, **14**, 332-333; defeated at the battle of White Mountain, **14**, 333-334.
- Christian** (1798-1869), duke of Augustenburg; resigns claim to Danish throne, **16**, 441, 444.
- Christian**, duke of Brunswick, see Brunswick.
- Christian** (d. 1183), a German prelate; as archbishop of Mainz represents Frederick Barbarossa in Italy, **9**, 56.
- Christian** (d. 1245), first bishop of Prussia; feud of, with the Prussians, **14**, 119.
- Christian of Glücksburg**, see Christian IX.
- Christian** (Chrestien or Chrétien) de Troyes, French troubadour, **11**, 71.
- Christians**, persecution of, ordered by Diocletian, **6**, 436; **18**, 23; capitation tax imposed upon, by the Saracens, **7**, 190; Spanish Christians persecuted by Diocletian, **10**, 11-12; defeated at Alarcon (1195), **10**, 61; at war with Muhammed al-Nasir, **10**, 62; victorious at Las Navas de Tolosa, **10**, 62; atrocities of, in Spain, **10**, 249-250; massacre of, in Lisbon, **10**, 487; in Mongol empire, **24**, 285-286; favoured by Hulagu, **24**, 290; treatment of, under Selim I, **24**, 339; massacre of, in China, **24**, 567; persecution of, in Japan, **24**, 588.
- Christ's Soldiers**, see Brothers of the Sword.
- Christina** (1626-1689), queen of Sweden; reign of, **16**, 329-330; abdication of, **16**, 330; later life, **16**, 331-333; authority of, limited by the diet, **16**, 342; death of, **16**, 333.
- Christina of Saxony** (1481-1513), consort of John (Hans), king of Denmark; in war with Sweden, **16**, 221-222.
- Christina**, duchess of Savoy; regency of 1637-1648, **9**, 506.
- Christina**, Maria, see Maria Christina.
- Christina**, a fort founded by the Swedes on the Delaware Bay (1638), **23**, 9.
- Christison**, Wenlock, a Massachusetts quaker; trial of (1659), **23**, 119.
- Christopher I**, king of Denmark 1252-1259; reign of, **16**, 172-173.
- Christopher II**, king of Denmark 1320-1334; reign of, **16**, 177-180.
- Christopher III** (1418-1448), king of Denmark 1439-1448, as Christopher I, king of Sweden; chosen king of Norway and Sweden, **16**, 209; alliance of, with the Dutch, **16**, 210; death of, saves the Hanse towns, **16**, 210.
- Christopher**, pope 903 A.D.; driven from Rome, **8**, 579.
- Christopher**, count of Oldenburg (1502 or 1504-1566), a German Protestant leader; supports Christian II of Denmark in war with Holstein and Denmark, **16**, 258-259.
- Chronicles**, Book of, part of the Old Testament; circumstances of its composition, **2**, 137.
- Chrysaphius**, favourite of Theodosius the Younger; conspires to assassinate Attila (ca. 449 A.D.), **7**, 58-60.
- Chrysippus**, a physician of Rhodes (third century B.C.), **4**, 569.
- Chrysoloras**, Emmanuel (1355-1415), a Greek scholar; influence of, in Italy, **9**, 352.
- Chrysostom**, St. John (347-407 A.D.), a celebrated father of the Greek church; intercedes for Eutropius, **6**, 545; **7**, 36, 37; conspiracy against, **7**, 39-40; exile of, **7**, 40-41; importance of, for Roman church, **8**, 522.
- Chrzanowsky**, Adalbert (1788-1861), a Polish soldier in Sardinian service; commander-in-chief in war with Austria, **14**, 658-659; at the battle of Novara (1849), **14**, 569.
- Chthonophyle**, Greek tribal name, **3**, 120.
- Chun**, a Chinese prince; tour of (1886), **24**, 557; at Berlin, **24**, 575.
- Chunar**, a town in Mirzapur, British India; taken by the English, **22**, 70.
- Chur**, see Coire.
- Church**, Benjamin (1639-1718), American colonial soldier; in King Philip's War, **23**, 146; expedition of, against Indians at Lewiston, **23**, 188; attacks French settlements on bay of Fundy, **23**, 189.
- Church History** (National), see Religion, section B.
- Churchill**, Arabella (1648-1730), sister of John Churchill, duke of Marlborough; mistress of James II, **20**, 385.

- Churchill, George (1654-1710), English admiral, **20**, 482.
- Churchill, Lord Randolph Henry Spencer (1849-1895), an English politician; in Salisbury's second ministry, **21**, 648.
- Churchill, Winston, British politician; under secy. of state for colonies (1905), **21**, 663.
- Churubusco (Cherebusco), battle of (1847), **23**, 375.
- Cialdini, Enrico (1811-1892), duke of Gaeta; in the Seven Weeks' War, **15**, **24**, **25**, **26**.
- Ciampas, kingdom of, in Annam, **24**, 518.
- Cibola, Pueblo Indian settlement; visited by Coronado, **22**, 486, 490.
- Cicala, an Italian renegade (sixteenth century); rôle of, in Persian war, **24**, 372.
- Cicero, Marcus Tullius (106-43 B.C.), Roman orator and philosopher; early career as an advocate, **5**, 462; attacks Verres, **5**, 463; defends Cornelius, **5**, 477; made prætor, **5**, 477; as a speaker, **5**, 494, 496, 498; elected consul, **5**, 484; attitude of, toward Catiline, **5**, 481, apprised of Catiline's schemes, **5**, 484; attacks Catiline before the senators, **5**, 486; drives Catiline from Rome, **5**, 487; attitude toward Crassus, **5**, 497; exiled, **5**, 505; recalled to Rome, **5**, 506-507; defends Milo, **5**, 513; goes as pro-consul to Cilicia, **5**, 514; remains in Rome after Pompey's defeat, **5**, 562; justifies Cæsar's murder, **5**, 588; opposes Antony, **5**, 615, 616; death of, **5**, 617, 619-621; as a man of letters, **5**, 614, 643, 645, 647.
- Cicero, Quintus Tullius (102-43 B.C.), a Roman commander, brother of the above; favours Cæsar, **5**, 489; as Roman legate in Gaul, **5**, 526; fellow student of Horace, **5**, 650; death of, **5**, 619.
- Cicester, see Cirencester.
- Cicones (Ciconians), Greek tribe of Thrace, **3**, 301, 316.
- Cid, The (Rodrigo Diaz de Bivar) (1040-1099), a national hero of Spain; Burke's estimate of, **10**, 52; exploits of, **10**, 52-58; receives surname of Compeador, **10**, 54, 54 note; marriage (1074), **10**, 55; takes service with the Moors, **10**, 55; and Alfonso I, of Castile, **10**, 56; captures Valencia (1094), **5**, 464; **10**, 57; death of, **10**, 57.
- Cilicia (Que, Karak), an ancient country in southeastern Asia Minor; limit of Hittite dominion, **1**, 142; conquered by Egypt, **1**, 151; by Assyria, **1**, 387-388, 393, 419; invaded by Mita, **1**, 399; wars with Assyria, **2**, 285, 411, 416; Greek civilisation in, **2**, 288; relations of, with Persia, **2**, 290, 609, 616, 653; **4**, 64, 133, 134; wars of, with Athenians, **2**, 291, 617, 621; wars with Persia, **2**, 292-293, 449, 570, 597; relations of, with Alexander, **2**, 300, 416; **4**, 295-297, 299, 300, 331, 337, 339; history of, **2**, 386, 416; Hittite sculpture in, **2**, 396-397; pirates in, **2**, 416; coins of, **2**, 416; map of, **2**, facing 666; Greeks repulsed from, **3**, 206; under Demetrius Poliorcetes, **4**, 451, 499; relations of, with the Ptolemies, **4**, 565, 566-569.
- Cimabue, Giovanni (1240-1302), a Florentine artist; works of, **9**, 208.
- Cimbrians (Cimbri), an ancient Teutonic tribe of central Europe; at war with Rome, **5**, 392-399.
- Climber, Lucius Tilius, a Roman; in the conspiracy against Cæsar, **5**, 581-586.
- Cimmerians, (Gimirræ, Gimir, Gomer, Kimmirri), an ancient people dwelling north of the Black and Mæotian seas; connection with Umman-Manda, **2**, 585; **7**, 422; invade Asia Minor, **2**, 405, 410, 411, 414, 429, 430, 582, 584, 585; **3**, 87, 198, 292; at war with the Scythians, **2**, 410, 415, 576.
- Cimon, "Coalemos," (sixth century B.C.) an Athenian, half-brother of Miltiades, the son of Cypselus, father of Miltiades the Great; at the Olympic games, **3**, 226, 230, 246, 270.
- Cimon (d. 449 B.C.), an Athenian commander, son of Miltiades; campaigns of, against the Persians, **2**, 291, 617; **3**, 407-409, 430; opposes Themistocles, **3**, 396, 397; prosecution of, **3**, 412; attitude of, toward Sparta, **3**, 421; ostracism of, **3**, 423-424; recalled to Athens, **3**, 427.
- Cimonian Treaty, The, a truce between the Peloponnesians and Athens (453-448 B.C.), **3**, 430, 432.
- Cinadon, a Spartan; plot of, against Agesilaus (398-397 B.C.), **4**, 79, 90, 91.
- Cinnatus, Lucius Quintus (b. 519 B.C.), Roman dictator; exploits of, **5**, 150-153.
- Cinco de Mayo, battle of the (1862), **23**, 631.
- Cindasuinto (Chindaswind), king of the Goths 642-653; reign of, **10**, 25.
- Cinderella, Egyptian story of, **1**, 104.
- Cineas (d. 277 B.C.), a Thessalian politician; minister and ambassador for Pyrrhus, **5**, 205-208, 357.
- Cinna, Caius Helvius (d. 44 B.C.), Roman tribune and poet, **5**, 590, 611, 648.
- Cinna, Lucius Cornelius (d. 84 B.C.), a Roman general and statesman; opposes Sulla, **5**, 424, 427-432, 434; daughter of, marries Cæsar, **5**, 477.
- Cinna, Lucius Cornelius, Roman prætor 44 B.C.; reviles Cæsar, **5**, 610, 611.
- Cino da Pistoja (1270-1336), Italian poet; friend of Dante, **9**, 190.
- Cinq-Mars, Henri Coiffier de Ruzé, Marquis of (1620-1642), a favourite of Louis XIII; conspiracy of, **11**, 479-480; imprisonment and execution of (1642), **11**, 480-481.
- Cinque Ports, name applied to five English channel ports (Dover, Hastings, Hythe, Romney, and Sandwich), which furnished chief part of English naval power up to sixteenth century; mariners of, harry fleet of Prince Louis of France (1216), **18**, 352; furnish fleet for Herbert de Burgh (1217), **18**, 366; support De Montfort and the barons in struggle with Henry III, **18**, 380; maltreat expelled Jews (1290), **18**, 394.

Cintra, Convention of, a convention concluded between France and England relative to Portugal (1808), **10**, 540.

Cinyras, a Greek tragedy, **4**, 251.

Ciampi, plebeians in Italy; Macchiavelli's account of the insurrection of, **9**, 331-343.

Circassians or **Tcherkesses**, a term applied to the northwestern group of peoples inhabiting the region of the Caucasus; planted in Bulgaria (1864), **24**, 178; origin of, **24**, 407; as mameluke sultans, **24**, 443.

Circles, Army of the, a German army in the Seven Years' War, **12**, 73.

Cirencester or **Cicester**, town in Gloucestershire, England; battle of (635 A.D.), **13**, 62.

Cisalpine Republic, a state in northern Italy, including the Cispadane and Transpadane republics; established by Napoleon (1797), **9**, 555; oppressed by France, **9**, 557; reorganised by Napoleon, **9**, 564; converted by Napoleon into the Italian Republic (1802), **9**, 566.

Cisjuran, Kingdom of, see **Burgundy**, *Cisjurane*.

Cisneros y Latorre, Baltazar Hidalgo de (1755-1829), Spanish general; viceroy of Buenos Ayres, **23**, 591.

Cispadane Republic, a state formed (1796) by Napoleon between the Po and Rome, **9**, 552; **12**, 435.

Cisplatine State, the official name of Uruguay from 1821 to 1828, **23**, 594.

Cissey, Ernest Louis Octave Courtot (1811-1882), French general and politician; becomes president of cabinet, **13**, 188.

Cities, Free, see **Free Cities**.

Citra, a town in the district of Lisbon, Portugal; reduced by Alfonso VI of Leon (1093), **10**, 428; taken by Alfonso I of Portugal, **10**, 431.

Citra, Convention of (1808), **10**, 341, 540; **12**, 569; **17**, 459; **21**, 474.

Ciudadela, a town in Minorca, Balearic Islands, Spain; seized by the French, **12**, 67.

Ciudad Rodrigo, a Spanish town and fortress, situated on the Agueda; taken by the French under Masséna (1810), **10**, 353; stormed and taken by Wellington (1812), **10**, 358; **21**, 478.

Ciullo d'Alcamo, Sicilian poet of the twelfth century, **9**, 185.

Civic Oath, Louis XVI's oath of adherence to constitution of France, **12**, 227.

Civil Rights Bill, a bill to protect persons in the United States in their civil rights (1866), **23**, 462.

Civil Service Reform (in United States), the first reform act passed (1871), **23**, 472; Pendleton Act passed, **23**, 479; under Cleveland, **23**, 480.

Civil War, The, the war between Charles I of England and the party of parliament; preparations for (1642), **19**, 627-628; the outbreak of the war, **20**, 4-6; first engagements, **20**, 7-9; Gloucester and

Newbury, **20**, 13-18; further course of, **20**, 18-45.

Civil War in America (1861-1865); main treatment, **23**, 407-453; election of Lincoln and Secession, **23**, 407-409; the Confederate states, **23**, 409-412; fall of Sumter, **23**, 413-416; North and South at outbreak of hostilities, **23**, 416-420; early months of the war, **23**, 420-423; Bull Run and the Trent affair, **23**, 423-424; campaigns in the West (1861-1862), **23**, 424-430; campaigns in the East (1862), **23**, 430-434; emancipation of the slaves, **23**, 435; Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, **23**, 436; Gettysburg, **23**, 437-439; Vicksburg campaign, **23**, 440-441; Chickamauga and Chattanooga, **23**, 441-443; Sherman's final campaigns (1864-1865), **23**, 444-446; Grant's Virginia campaigns (1864-1865), **23**, 446-451; death of Lincoln, **23**, 451-453.

Civilis, Claudius, a chief of the Batavi (first century A.D.); heads Batavian revolt, **6**, 231; exploits of, **13**, 273-275.

Civitella, a small Italian town, in the province of Teramo; Normans defeat Leo IX at (1053), **9**, 69; siege of (1557), **11**, 347.

Claiborne, see **Claybourne**.

Clairaut, Alexis Claude (1713-1765), a celebrated French mathematician; visits arctic regions to determine the measuring of a degree and shape of the earth, **12**, 122.

Clairfait, see **Clerfayt**.

Clam-Gallas, Eduard, Count (1805-1891), an Austrian general; in Seven Weeks' War, **15**, 23.

Clanricarde, Ulick de Burgh, Marquis of and earl of St. Albans (1604-1657), Irish soldier; relation of, to the protestants of Ireland, **19**, 609; obliges the nuncio to flee, **20**, 96; succeeds Ormonde in Ireland, **20**, 116; rejects demands of the duke of Lorraine, **20**, 116-117.

Clare, a maritime county of Munster, Ireland; election of O'Connell for, **21**, 541; returns O'Connell, a second time, **21**, 545.

Clare, earl of, see **Fitzgibbon**.

Clare, Richard de, see **Pembroke**, earl of.

Clarence, George, Duke of (1449-1478), a younger brother of Edward IV; marries daughter of Warwick, **18**, 586; character of, **18**, 590; returns to the king, **18**, 590; joins Edward IV, **18**, 593; death of, **18**, 593.

Clarence, Lionel, Duke of (1338-1368), second son of Edward III; proposed as heir to Scottish throne, **21**, 144; marries daughter of earl of Ulster, **21**, 385; appointed governor of Ireland, **21**, 386.

Clarence, William Henry, Duke of, see **William IV** of England.

Clarendon, a county in colonial Carolina; settlement of, **23**, 48; annexed to Carteret, **23**, 53.

Clarendon, Edward Hyde, 1st Earl of (1608-1674), an English historian and chancellor of Charles II; his estimate of the execu-

- tion of Charles I, **20**, 79; his opinion of Cromwell, **20**, 181; as an author, **20**, 217; his impeachment and alienation from the king, **20**, 262; fall of (1667), **20**, 262-264, 390; **21**, 301; charges against, **20**, 263; banishment of, for life, **20**, 263; at Montpelier, **20**, 263; characterisation of, **20**, 233-234, 262.
- Clarendon, Edward Hyde, 3d Earl of (1661-1723), Viscount Cornbury; deserts cause of James II (1688), **20**, 408; colonial governor of New York and New Jersey 1702-1708, **23**, 165, 168.
- Clarendon, George William Frederick, 4th Earl of (1800-1870), an English statesman; in Aberdeen ministry, **21**, 614; reply to Count Walewski's dispatch, **21**, 620.
- Clarendon, Assize of, see Assize of Clarendon.
- Clarendon, Constitutions of, ordinances adopted at the Council of Clarendon to limit the abuses of the Vatican (1164), **18**, 267.
- Clark, George Rogers (1752-1818), American soldier and frontiersman; leads expedition against British posts in the Northwest (1778-1779), **23**, 269.
- Clark, William (1770-1838), American soldier and explorer; part of, in the Lewis and Clark expedition, **23**, 318.
- Clarke, George (d. 1763), an English governor of New York; contest of, with Van Dam, **23**, 167.
- Clarke, John (1609-1676), an English physician and one of the founders of Rhode Island; gets charter from Charles II (1662), **23**, 141.
- Clarotæ, Dorian serfs; condition of (ca. 1000 B.C.), **3**, 126.
- Clary, Count (1844-), an Austrian statesman; ministry of (1899), **15**, 61.
- Claude or Claudia (1499-1524), queen of Francis I of France; marriage of, with Charles V stipulated in treaty of Blois, **11**, 300; **14**, 242; marriage of, with Francis agreed upon, **11**, 300; residence of Anne Boleyn with, **19**, 102; Henry VIII dines with (1520), **11**, 312; relations to king, **11**, 314.
- Claudii, Roman family, **5**, 136-137.
- Claudius I (Tiberius Claudius Drusus Nero Germanicus) (10 B.C.-54 A.D.), Roman emperor; main treatment, **6**, 168-183; accession of, **2**, 171; adds Judea, Samaria, and part of Lebanon to Agrippa's kingdom, **2**, 172-174; character of, **6**, 179, 183; reforms of, **6**, 210; cost of the purple to, **6**, 213; sends Aulus Plautius against Britain, **13**, 13; death of, **6**, 181.
- Claudius II (Marcus Aurelius Claudius) (214-270 A.D.), Roman emperor; reign of, **6**, 420-421.
- Claudius (Appius Claudius Cæcus), (d. after 280 B.C.), a Roman statesman; consul (296 B.C.), **5**, 195; in Samnite War, **5**, 195; speech of, against Pyrrhus, **4**, 509; **5**, 206; constructs Appian Way and Appian Aqueduct, **5**, 357.
- Claudius (Appius Claudius Caudex), a Roman consul (264 B.C.) and brother of Cæcus Appius; defeats Hiero, **5**, 218.
- Claudius (Appius Claudius Sabinus Regilensis, a Sabine, later Roman consul (495 B.C.); joins the Romans, **5**, 123.
- Claudius (Appius Claudius Crassus Regilensis Sabinus), Roman consul (451 B.C.); heads the decemvirate, **5**, 132; character of, **5**, 132; attempt of, against Virginia, **5**, 132-137.
- Claudius (Appius Claudius Pulcher), Roman consul (212 B.C.); lays siege to Capua, **5**, 267.
- Claudius (Appius Claudius Pulcher), Roman consul (143 B.C.); relation of, to Scipio, **5**, 320; marries daughter to Tiberius Gracchus, **5**, 360; appointed commissioner to execute new law (133 B.C.), **5**, 363; death of, **5**, 368.
- Claudius (Appius Claudius Pulcher), Roman consul (54 B.C.); elected consul, **5**, 509, 511.
- Claudius (Caius Claudius Appius Pulcher), (d. 167 B.C.), Roman consul (177 B.C.); mission of, to Achaia, **4**, 539.
- Claudius (Claudius Cossus) (first century A.D.), a Helvetian; saves Helvetia, **16**, 532.
- Claudius (Publius Claudius Pulcher), Roman consul (249 B.C.); defeated by the Carthaginian fleet, **5**, 231.
- Claudius, see Clodius.
- Clausel, Bertrand (1772-1842), French marshal; succeeds Marmont in Spain, **10**, 365; pursued by Wellington, **10**, 365; in war with Arabs, **13**, 67, 68.
- Clausewitz, Karl von (1780-1831), a Prussian soldier and military writer; work of, **15**, 302.
- Claverhouse, John Graham of, see Dundee.
- Clavering, Sir John (d. 1777), English general; appointed member of new council for India (1772), **22**, 79; arrival in India, **22**, 86; position in council, **22**, 86-88; attempts to seize government of India by force, **22**, 89; death, **22**, 89.
- Clavière, Étienne (1735-1793), French Girondist politician, minister of finance (1792); restored to office, **12**, 267; suicide, **12**, 328.
- Clavijo, Don Ruy Gonzalez de (d. 1412), a Spanish traveller; at court of Timur, **24**, 301.
- Clay, Green (1757-1826), American soldier; defends Fort Meigs against British, **23**, 330.
- Clay, Henry (1777-1852), American statesman; as speaker of House of Representatives a leader of war party (1812-1813), **23**, 328; instrumental in securing admission of Missouri, **23**, 349; defeated candidate for presidency (1824), **23**, 354-355; brings about tariff compromise (1833), **23**, 359; defeated for presidency by Jackson (1832), **23**, 360; moves resolution of censure of Jackson in senate (1834), **23**, 360; defeated for the presidency by Polk (1844), **23**, 369; proposes compromise on slavery question (1850),

- 23, 379**; in debate on the compromise measures, **23, 380**; urges acquiescence in compromise, **23, 387-388**; death of (June 29th, 1852), **23, 389**.
- Claybourne or Claiborne, William (1589?-1676)**, an American colonial politician; seeks shelter in Virginia, **22, 591**; establishes trading colony on Kent Island, **22, 598**; harasses Maryland, **22, 601**; instigates Indian war, **22, 602**; excites rebellion in Maryland, **22, 602**; claims Maryland, **22, 606**; appoints ten commissioners to govern Maryland, **22, 606-607**.
- Claypole, Elizabeth (1629-1658)**, a daughter of Oliver Cromwell, **20, 176**.
- Clayton, John Middleton (1796-1856)**, an American jurist and politician; as secretary of state, **23, 383**.
- Clayton-Bulwer Treaty**, a treaty between the United States and Great Britain, to facilitate the construction of a canal across the American isthmus; signed (1850), **23, 383**; abrogated by Hay-Pauncefote Treaty (1901), **23, 490, 603**.
- Cleander (d. 325 B.C.)**, a Macedonian general; reinforces Alexander with troops from Greece, **4, 310**; at Arbela, **4, 325, 326**; kills Parmenion, **4, 345, 370**; excesses in Ecbatana, **4, 383**.
- Cleander (second century A.D.)**, a Phrygian slave and favourite of the Roman emperor Commodus; succeeds Perennis, **6, 379**; sells offices, **6, 380**; death of (189 A.D.), **6, 381**.
- Clearchus (d. 401 B.C.)**, Lacedæmonian adventurer; commands army of Cyrus the Younger, **4, 51-58**; seized and slain by Tissaphernes, **4, 60**.
- Clémenceau, Eugène (1841-)**, a French politician; brings about Ferry's resignation (1885), **13, 193**; secures the nomination and election of Carnot, **13, 194**.
- Clement I or Clemens Romanus**, pope first century A.D., **2, 176**.
- Clement II (Suïdgar)**, pope 1046-1047; pontificate of, **8, 591**.
- Clement III (Paolo Scolari)**, pope 1187-1191; relation of, to the senate and people, **8, 607**; founds a bishopric, **14, 118**; exhorts Danes to a crusade, **16, 156**.
- Clement III**, anti-pope, see Guibert.
- Clement IV (Guy Foulques)**, pope 1265-1268; secures treaty between Baldwin II and Charles of Anjou, **7, 312**; pontificate of, **8, 616**; invests Charles of Anjou with kingdom of Sicily, **9, 109**; intervenes in Denmark, **16, 174**; contest following death of, **8, 616**; **9, 111**.
- Clement V (Bertrand d'Agout)**, pope 1305-1314; pontificate of, **8, 624-625**; transfers papal court to Avignon, **8, 619**; condemns Templars, **8, 457**; suppresses order of Knights Templars, **8, 459, 625**; sends missionaries to China, **24, 293**; death of, **8, 626**.
- Clement VI (Pierre Roger)**, pope 1342-1352; pontificate of, **8, 628**; requested to return to Rome, **9, 213**; begins to oppose Rienzi, **9, 220**; confides the government of Rome to four cardinals, **9, 223**; cedes Bologna to John Visconti, archbishop of Milan, **9, 243**; feud with Ludwig of Brandenburg, **14, 176-178**; issues the bull *Unigenitus*, **14, 255**.
- Clement VII**, anti-pope, see Robert of Geneva.
- Clement VII (Giulio de' Medici)**, pope 1523-1534; rules Florence while cardinal, **9, 438, 446**; election of, **9, 448**; in war against the French, **9, 448, 449**; in war against Charles V, **9, 450**; **11, 323-324**; **19, 93**; escapes to the French, **9, 455**; **11, 324**; bribed by Francis I of France, **11, 332**; difficulties of, relative to Henry VIII's divorce, **19, 107**; commission of, to Wolsey and Campeggio, **19, 108, 113**; vacillation of, toward Henry VIII, **19, 108, 125**; opposition of, to Henry VIII, **19, 111, 129**; annuls sentence of Cranmer, **19, 142, 143**; excommunicates Henry, **19, 156**.
- Clement VIII (Ippolito Aldobrandini)**, pope 1592-1605; absolves Henry IV, **9, 481**; **11, 405**; Italy during pontificate of, **9, 481-483**.
- Clement VIII (Ægidius Nuños)**, anti-pope 1425-1429; succeeds Benedict XIII, **8, 635**; resigns government to Martin V, **8, 635**.
- Clement IX (Giulio Rospigliosi)**, pope 1667-1669, **9, 497**.
- Clement X (Emilio Altieri)**, pope 1670-1676, **9, 497**.
- Clement XI (Giovanni Francesco Albani)**, pope 1700-1721; persecutes the Camisards, **11, 617**.
- Clement XII (Lorenzo Corsini)**, pope 1730-1740, **8, 518**; **9, 541**.
- Clement XIII (Carlo della Torre di Rezzonico)**, pope 1758-1769, **8, 518**.
- Clement XIV (Giovanni Vincenzo Antonio Ganganelli)**, pope 1769-1774, **8, 518**; **9, 539**.
- Clement of Alexandria, Saint (d. 217 A.D.)**, a father of early Christian church; an Alexandrian catechist, **1, 572**.
- Clément, Jacques (1567-1589)**, a fanatical French monk; assassinates Henry III. of France, **4, 266**; **11, 394**.
- Clements, Gregory (d. 1660)**, English parliamentary leader, one of the regicides; trial and execution, **20, 236**.
- Cleobis and Biton**, sons of Cydippe, a priestess of Hera at Argos; story of, **2, 450**.
- Cleocritus**, an Athenian herald of the initiated; address of (404 B.C.), **4, 12**.
- Cleombrotus I (d. 371 B.C.)**, king of Sparta; invades Thebes, **4, 142, 156**; checks expedition against Phocis, **4, 144**; remains with army in Phocis, **4, 155-156**; military skill of, **4, 156**; breaks truce with Thebans, **4, 158**; killed at Leuctra, **4, 157**.
- Cleombrotus (ca. 480 B.C.)**, son of Anaxandrides, king of Sparta; regency of, after death of Leonidas, **3, 334**; defends the isthmus of Corinth against Xerxes, **3, 334**.

Cleomedes, an Athenian; one of the Thirty (404 B.C.), 4, 2.

Cleomenes I, king of Sparta (ca. 520–491 B.C.), expels the Pisistratidae, 3, 235; makes himself master of Athens, 3, 251–252; Plateans surrender Thebes to, 3, 253; incensed at Athens, 3, 253, 256; allies of, 3, 253; declines an alliance with Ionia, 3, 265; Thebans solicit protection of, 3, 271; utilises sacrilege of Megacles, 3, 517, 518; Plateans ask protection from, 4, 68; death of, 3, 267, 305.

Cleomenes II (d. 309 B.C.), king of Sparta; degraded condition of Sparta during the reign of, 4, 487; 579.

Cleomenes III, king of Sparta 236–220 B.C.; promises liberty to helots, 4, 79; condition of Sparta on accession of, 4, 523; character of, 4, 523, 606; wars and reforms of, 4, 523–526, 571.

Cleomenes (third century B.C.), an Egyptian Greek of Naucratis; as monarch in Egypt under Alexander, 4, 318, 389, 428, 563; put to death by Ptolemy, 4, 563.

Cleon (d. 422 B.C.), an Athenian demagogue; opposes system of Pericles, 3, 546, 584; victory of, at Sphacteria, 3, 577–578; banishes Thucydides, 3, 581; increases pay of jurors, 4, 26; persecutes Aristophanes, 4, 28; satirised by Aristophanes, 4, 29.

Cleon (second century B.C.), a Cilician slave; leads slave revolt in Sicily, 5, 325.

Cleonymus, Spartan prince (flourished about 300 B.C.); leads unsuccessful expedition against the Romans, 3, 12; 4, 450, 488; claims Spartan throne, 4, 488; aided by Pyrrhus, attempts conquest of Sparta, 4, 512.

Cleopatra (69–30 B.C.), last queen of Egypt; reign of, 4, 576–577; 5, 546–551; personal relations of, with Julius Caesar, 4, 576; 5, 547, 550, 551, 590, 603; visits Caesar in Rome, 5, 569, 578; Caesar's attachment to, denounced, 5, 576; relations of, with Antony, 5, 624–625, 628–636; character of, 5, 632; death of, 5, 631.

Cleopatra, a niece of Attalus; marries Philip of Macedon (337 B.C.), 4, 251.

Cleopatra, sister of Alexander the Great; marries Alexander, king of Epirus (336 B.C.), 4, 251; intrigues for throne, 4, 433–435, 467; assassinated, 4, 493.

Cleopatra, wife of Ptolemy (III) Euergetes, see Berenice.

Cleopompus, Athenian naval commander; in the Peloponnesian war (431), 3, 531, 543.

Cleph, a Lombard chief; besieges Rome (574 A.D.), 7, 439; murdered, 7, 439.

Clérac, a small French town, upon the Lot; taken by Condé (1621), 11, 446.

Clerfayt or **Clairfait**, François Sebastian Charles Joseph de Croix, Count of (1733–1798), an Austrian general; repulses Dampierre, 12, 362; defeated by Pichegru, 12, 377; succeeds Coburg in command, 14, 508; victories of, on the Rhine, 12, 409; 14, 512; resigns command of army,

14, 513; defeats Jourdan at Höchst (1795), 15, 280.

Clergy Acts, The (1789), 12, 224.

Clericis Laicos, papal bull (1296), 11, 77.

Clermont, city in France; council of (1095), 8, 332, 333.

Clermont, Louis de Bourbon-Condé, Count of (1709–1770), French general; defeated at the battle of Dettingen, 12, 38; superseded Richelieu as general-in-chief (1758), 12, 75; 15, 203; at Crefeld, 12, 75; replaced by Count Contades, 12, 75.

Clermont, Charles I, Duke de Bourbon, Count of, French nobleman; at battle of the Herrings (1429), 11, 192.

Clermont, Count of (d. 1235), French nobleman; kills Floris IV, 13, 292.

Clermont-Tonnerre, Aimé Marie Gaspard, Duke of (1780–1865), French statesman; minister of war (1827), 13, 43.

Clermont-Tonnerre, Stanislas, Count of (1747–1792), a French orator; opposes joint constituent assembly (1789), 12, 162.

Cléry, Jean Baptiste Auguste (1759–1809), attendant of Louis XVI of France in captivity 1792–1793; during last hours of Louis XVI, 12, 294.

Cleveland, Grover (1837–), American statesman; nominated by Democratic party for president, 23, 479; elected president over James G. Blaine (1884), 23, 479; attitude of, toward civil service reform, 23, 480; tariff message of (December, 1887), 23, 481; defeated for reelection (1888) by Benjamin Harrison, 23, 481; renominated, and again elected president (1892) over Harrison, 23, 483; attitude in regard to Hawaii, 23, 483–484; Venezuela message of (December 17th, 1895), 23, 484–485, 599; refuses to sign Wilson-Gorman Tariff Act (1894), 23, 485; recommends currency reform to Congress, 23, 485; sends federal troops to suppress Chicago riots (1894), 23, 486; Cuban message (December, 1896), 23, 487.

Cleveland or **Cleaveland**, John (1613–1659), English poet; supports Charles I in conflict with commons, 20, 4.

Cleveland, Sir Thomas Wentworth, 1st Earl of, fourth baron Wentworth, (1591–1667); royalist leader; taken prisoner at Worcester by Cromwell (1651), 20, 109.

Cleves, Anne of, see Anne of Cleves.

Cleves, Henry V, Duke of (1539–1592), German prince; alliance of, with Francis I of France, 14, 276; punished and pardoned by Emperor Charles V, 14, 277.

Cleves, an ancient duchy of Germany; dispute over succession in, after death of John William (1609), 14, 325.

Clichy, Club of, French parliamentary organisation in opposition to Directory (1797); establishment of, 12, 445; efforts of, against revolutionists, 12, 446.

Clifford, Sir Robert de (1273–1314), 5th Baron Clifford, English military commander; campaigns of, against Scots (1297), 18,

- 410; 21, 75; (1306), 21, 89; at battle of Bannockburn, 21, 99-100; death of, 21, 102.
- Clifford, Sir Robert, an English nobleman, secret agent of Yorkists; assistance of, to Perkin Warbeck (1493), 19, 28; deserts Yorkists and accuses Sir William Stanley of treason (1494), 19, 29.
- Clifford, Rosamond ("Fair Rosamond") (d. 1176), ancestor of great Clifford family, and mistress of Henry II of England; story of, 18, 289-290.
- Clifford, Sir Thomas (1630-1673), English politician; member of Cabal ministry (1667), 20, 264; made Lord Clifford of Chudleigh and lord-treasurer (1672), 20, 277; resignation of, 20, 279.
- Clinchant, Justin (1820-1881), French soldier; commander-in-chief of the army of the east (1871), 13, 170.
- Clinias (d. 447 B.C.), an Athenian commander, father of Alcibiades, 3, 584.
- Clinias (d. 264 B.C.), father of Aratus of Sicyon, 4, 519.
- Clinton, Edward Fiennes de (1512-1585), ninth Lord Clinton and Say, English admiral; attempts to relieve garrison of Havre, 19, 333.
- Clinton, George (1739-1812), American statesman; elected vice-president (1804), 23, 319; reelected vice-president (1808), 23, 324.
- Clinton, George (d. 1761), English admiral and colonial governor; makes peace with the Six Nations, 23, 168; liberality of, in expedition against Louisburg, 23, 196.
- Clinton, Sir Henry (1738-1795), English soldier; becomes commander-in-chief of British troops in America, 20, 627; arrives at Boston, 23, 246; at Charleston, 23, 255; at New York, 23, 256; captures American forts and fleet on the Hudson, 23, 265; evacuates Philadelphia, 23, 268; campaigns in South Carolina (1780), 23, 274; Arnold betrays West Point to, 20, 629; 23, 275; attempts to save André, 20, 629.
- Clinton, Sir William Henry (1769-1846), British soldier; commands British forces sent to Portugal (1827), 10, 547.
- Clisson, Olivier de (ca. 1332-1407), a constable of France; Peter de Craon attempts to assassinate, 11, 162-163.
- Clisthenes, an Athenian statesman, one of the Alcmaeonidae; helps to rebuild temple at Delphi, 3, 234, 235; establishes democracy (510 B.C.), 3, 235-252, 257, 260, 307, 395, 517, 626; makes overtures to Persia, 3, 252, 263.
- Clisthenes (d. 570 B.C.), tyrant of Sicyon, 3, 169, 184.
- Clitarchus (ca. 300 B.C.), Greek historian; on Alexander's expedition, 2, 299; on Themistocles in Persia, 3, 399.
- Clitus, king of Illyria; defeated by Alexander the Great (335 B.C.), 4, 269.
- Clitus, Melas ("The Black"), (d. 328 B.C.), a Macedonian general; commands Alexander's body-guard, 4, 279; kills Spithridates, thus saving Alexander's life at the Granicus, 4, 287-288; as division commander, 4, 324, 346, 348; slain by Alexander, 4, 348-350, 352, 403-404.
- Clitus (d. 318 B.C.), a Macedonian admiral; victorious over the Athenians, 4, 468; conveys Phocion to Athens, 4, 482; repudiates torture, 4, 483; defeated by Nicanor, 4, 486.
- Clive, Robert (1725-1774), British soldier and statesman; early years of, 22, 49-50; escapes from Pondicherry (1746), 22, 47; rise of, 22, 50; captures Arcot, 22, 50; besieged in Arcot (1751), 22, 51; defeats Raja Sahib at Arni, 22, 51; marriage and visit to England (1753), 22, 53; returns to India as governor of Fort St. David (1755), 22, 54; becomes commander of expedition against Siraj-ud-Daula (1756-1757), 22, 56-57; commands land forces in expedition against Chandanagar, 22, 58; duplicity of, toward Omichund, 22, 58-59, 61; defeats Siraj-ud-Daula at battle of Plassey (1757), 22, 59-61; installs Mir Jafar as nawab of Bengal, 22, 61; made governor of Calcutta, 22, 61; repulses Dutch, 22, 62; second visit to England, 22, 62-63; created Lord Clive, baron of Plassey, 22, 62; personal wealth of, 22, 61, 63; intrigues in management of East Indian affairs in England, 22, 71; made governor and commander-in-chief in Bengal (1764), 22, 71-72; last administration in India, 22, 72-73; refuses personal gifts from native princes, 22, 73; reforms of, 22, 73; defends himself in Parliament, 22, 79; censured by Parliament, 22, 79; commits suicide (1774), 22, 80; Macaulay's estimate of, 22, 80.
- Cloaca Maxima, a great drain of ancient Rome, built about 600 B.C.; description of, 5, 105.
- Clodia, second wife of Octavian; repudiated by her husband, 5, 630; 6, 116.
- Clodii, old Roman family, traditionally of Trojan origin, 5, 70.
- Clodion (d. 447 A.D.), king of the Franks; conquests of, 6, 583; 7, 464-465.
- Clodius, Albinus, Roman general in Britain; proclaimed emperor (193 A.D.), 18, 19; defeat and death of, 18, 20.
- Clodius Pulcher, Publius (d. 52 B.C.), Roman demagogue; impeaches Catiline (69 B.C.); 5, 471; accused of violating sacred mysteries of Bona Dea, 5, 497-499; made tribune, 5, 503-504; exiles Cicero, 5, 504-506; death of, 5, 512-513.
- Cloelia, Roman maiden of sixth century B.C.; legend concerning, 5, 92.
- Cloelius, king of Alba, see Cluilus.
- Clontarf, a suburb of Dublin, Ireland; battle of (1014), 21, 18, 354-355.
- Clootz, Jean Baptiste du Val de Grâce, Baron of, usually called Anarcharsis Clootz (1755-1794), French revolutionist; arrest and execution of, 12, 335, 336.
- Closter-Seven or Kloster-Zeven, Convention of; a compact between the duke of Cum-

- berland and the duc de Richelieu concluded at Zeven, a village in Prussia (1757), **12**, 73; **15**, 201; **20**, 588.
- Clotaire I** (497–561 A.D.), king of Franks, fourth son of Clovis I; marriage of, **7**, 431; conquers Thuringia, **7**, 477; usurpation of throne and reign of (558–561), **7**, 478–479; invades Spain, **10**, 19.
- Clotaire II** (584–628 A.D.), king of the Franks, son of Chilperic I of Soissons; accession and reign of, **7**, 480; state of Helvetia under, **16**, 535.
- Clotaire III** (652–670 A.D.), king of the Franks, son of Clovis II; reign of, **7**, 481–482.
- Clotaire** (Clotaric), Frankish prince, son of Sigebert; killed by Clovis (508 A.D.) **7**, 475.
- Clothilda** (Clothildis, Hlothchild), Saint (ca. 475–545 A.D.), queen of the Franks, daughter of Chilperic, king of Burgundy; marries Clovis, **7**, 469; instigates her sons to take vengeance on Sigismund, **7**, 478.
- Clothilda** (d. 531 A.D.), daughter of St. Clothilda; marries Amalaric, king of the Visigoths, **10**, 19.
- Clotosuinda** or **Flutswinda**, daughter of Clotaire I; marries Alboin (ca. 551 A.D.) **7**, 433, 448.
- Clovis I** (Chlodwig, Hlodowig) (ca. 465–511 A.D.), founder of Merovingian line of Frankish kings; main treatment of, **7**, 466–477; defeats Syagrius, **7**, 467–468; defeats Alamanni, **7**, 469; **16**, 534; accepts Christianity, **7**, 469–471; defeats Burgundiones (500 A.D.), **7**, 472; conflict of, with Visigoths, **7**, 472–473; **10**, 18; receives titles from Byzantine emperor, **7**, 473; unifies kingdom, **7**, 475–476; death of, **7**, 476.
- Clovis II** (ca. 633–656 A.D.), king of Neustria and Burgundy, son of Dagobert I, king of the Franks; reign of, **7**, 480, 481.
- Clovis III** (d. 695 A.D.), king of the Franks 691–695 A.D., son of Thierry I; reign of, **7**, 486.
- Cluentii**, old Roman family, claiming to be of Trojan origin, **5**, 70.
- Cluentius**, a Samnite general in the Social war; defeated by Sulla (89 B.C.), **5**, 417; name of, ranks among aristocracy of Rome, **5**, 418.
- Clugny de Nuis**, Jean Étienne Bernard (d. 1776), a French financier; succeeds Turgot as minister of finance (1776), **12**, 129.
- Clullius** or **Clælius** (seventh century B.C.), said to be last king of Alba; war of, with Rome, **5**, 76–77.
- Cluny** or **Clugny**, a town in France; abbey of, **8**, 591; **14**, 92.
- Cnemus** (fifth century B.C.), Spartan naval officer; admiral in Peloponnesian war, **3**, 544; commands Lacedæmonian hoplites in Zæcynthus, **3**, 561; gains victory over Athenians at Naupactus, **3**, 563 seq.
- Cnidus**, ancient city of Asia Minor; battle of (394 B.C.), **4**, 74, 107.
- Cniva** (ca. 250 A.D.), Gothic king; defeats Romans under Decius, **6**, 413.
- Cnut**, see **Canute** (king of England) and **Knud** (kings of Denmark and Sweden).
- Coalemos**, see **Cimon**.
- Coalitions against France**:
 First, 1792–1797 (England and all continental powers, except Russia, Sweden, and Denmark), **12**, 362–364; **15**, 272–274.
 Second, 1799–1801 (Russia, Austria, England, Portugal, Naples, and Turkey), **12**, 496–508.
 Third, 1805 (England, Austria, Russia, Sweden, and Naples), **12**, 543–548; **15**, 290–293.
 Fourth, 1806–1807 (Prussia, Russia, England, and Sweden), **12**, 550–562; **15**, 293–297.
 Fifth, 1809 (Austria and England), **12**, 571–575.
 Sixth, 1813–1815 (Russia, Sweden, Austria, England, and Prussia), **12**, 599–643; **15**, 309–331.
- Cobb**, Howell (1815–1868), American politician; secretary of the treasury under Buchanan, **23**, 402.
- Cobbett**, William (1762–1835), English political writer and reformer; influence of, **21**, 498; publications of, **21**, 498–499; in the Hampden Club, **21**, 500; withdraws to America, **21**, 507.
- Cobden**, Richard (1804–1865), English reformer and statesman; associated with Anti-Corn-Law League, **21**, 600; proposes enquiry into agricultural distress (1845), **21**, 602; lauded by Sir Robert Peel for services to cause of free trade, **21**, 605; opposes Palmerston's Chinese policy (1857), **21**, 619; declines to enter second Palmerston ministry (1859), **21**, 623; negotiates commercial treaty with France, **21**, 624; supports cause of the North in American Civil War, **23**, 424.
- Cobenzl**, John Louis Joseph, Count (1753–1809), Austrian statesman; negotiates treaty of Campo-Formio (1797), **12**, 452; **14**, 527; protests against French operations in Tuscany, **12**, 509; negotiates Austro-Russian alliance (1781), **14**, 486; dismissed from St. Petersburg (1800), **17**, 437; negotiates with Talleyrand about the French imperial title, **14**, 533–535.
- Cobenzl**, Philip, Count (1741–1810), Austrian statesman; favours Austro-Prussian alliance (1792), **14**, 507; ambassador to Paris (1804), **14**, 533–536.
- Cobham**, Eleanor (d. ca. 1443), wife of Humphrey, duke of Gloucester; prosecuted for treason, **18**, 562.
- Cobham**, Henry Brooke, 10th Lord (d. 1619), tried with Sir Walter Raleigh for treason, **19**, 472–474.
- Cobham**, Sir John Oldcastle, Lord, see **Oldcastle**.
- Coblentz**, capital of the Rhine province of Prussia; siege of (1688), **11**, 600.
- Coburg** or **Saxe-Coburg**, Friedrich Josias, Prince of (1737–1815), Austrian soldier; in war of First Coalition (1794), **12**, 362–

- 366, 377, 379; defeats French at Aldenhoven, 14, 507.
- Cocalus, in Greek legend, king of Sicily; daughters of, kill Minos, 3, 194.
- Cocherel, battle of (1364), 11, 145-146.
- Cochin China, a French colony in Indo-China; Duarte Coelho discovers (1516), 10, 486; see French Indo-China.
- Cochläus, Johannes (1479-1552), a German Roman Catholic theologian; appointed to write confutation of the Augsburg confession (1530), 14, 269.
- Cochrane, Sir Alexander Forester Inglis (1758-1832), English soldier; in British attack on Washington (1814), 23, 336.
- Cochrane, Sir John (d. 1695), son of Lord Dundonald; pardon of, for his treason against James II purchased by his father (1685), 20, 378.
- Cochrane, Thomas, 10th Earl of Dundonald (1775-1860), an admiral in the British navy, distinguished for his exploits in revolutions in Spanish-America and his command of the Greek navy in 1827 and 1828; appointed commander of the Chilian navy (1818), 23, 585; quarrels with Chilian authorities, 23, 585; ineffectual efforts of, in Greece, 21, 534.
- Cockburn, Sir Alexander James Edmund (1802-1880), British jurist; as member of Geneva tribunal (1871), 23, 471.
- Cockburn, Sir George (1772-1853), English naval officer; in attack on Washington (1814), 23, 336.
- Coddington, William (1601-1678), an American colonist; governor of Rhode Island 1640-1647, 23, 115; joins Massachusetts Bay Company, 22, 641.
- Codes, see Jurisprudence.
- Codomannus, see Darius III.
- Codrington, Sir Edward (1770-1851), an English admiral; commander-in-chief of allied fleet in Greek revolution (1827), 21, 536; 24, 232-233.
- Codrus, king of Athens (1068 B.C.); title abolished at death of, 3, 162; ancestor of Solon, 3, 209.
- Cods and Hooks, Wars of the, a name given in Holland to the struggle in the middle ages between the nobles and the towns, 13, 336-338.
- Coehoorn, Menno van (1641-1704), a Dutch military engineer; defends Namur (1692), 11, 605.
- Cœle-Syria, Southern Syria; conquered by Alexander the Great (333 B.C.), 2, 294, 296; 4, 380; under the Ptolemies, 2, 135; 4, 443-445, 564 seq.
- Cœlestius (ca. 400 A.D.), collaborator of Pelagius; in Ireland, 21, 337.
- Coelho Pereira, Duarte (1485-1554), a Portuguese soldier; discovers Cochin China, 10, 486.
- Cœnred, king of Mercia 704-705 A.D.; reign of, 18, 57.
- Cœnus (d. ca. 326 B.C.), a Macedonian general of Alexander the Great; at siege of Tyre, 2, 299; 4, 301; marries Parmenion's daughter, 4, 218; at Arbela (331 B.C.), 4, 324; at trial of Philotas, 4, 344; in India, 4, 357-359, 361.
- Cœsyra (sixth century B.C.), wife of Pisis-tratus, 3, 222, 223.
- Cœur, Jacques (ca. 1400-1456), French financier; at court of Charles VII, 11, 229, 242.
- Coffinhal, J. B. (1754-1794), French revolutionist, 12, 343.
- Coffinière, Chevalier de la, French naval officer, cruises along New England in King William's War (1690), 23, 185.
- Cognac, Holy League of, a league concluded between Pope Clement VII, Francis I of France, Milan and Venice, against Charles V (1526), 11, 322.
- Coigny, François de (1670-1759), French soldier; at battle of Parma (1734), 12, 29.
- Coimbra, city in Portugal; captured by Ferdinand I of Castile (1058), 10, 48, 428.
- Coimbra, duke of, see Pedro.
- Coins and Coinage, see Numismatics and Finance.
- Coire (Chur), capital of the Grisons, Switzerland; in Swiss struggle with Austria (seventeenth century), 16, 647, 648; bishopric of, 16, 587, 647.
- Cok, supposed successor of Crum, king of Bulgaria (815 A.D.), 24, 161.
- Coke, Sir Edward (1552-1634), English jurist; at trial of Raleigh, 19, 472-473; fall of, 19, 499; defends parliamentary privilege, 19, 508; opposes Buckingham, 19, 540; proposes the Petition of Right, 19, 550.
- Colaxais, mythical king of the Scythians, 2, 404.
- Colberg, see Kolberg.
- Colbert, Jean Baptiste (1619-1683), French statesman; becomes minister of finance (1661), 11, 529-530; reorganises finance, 11, 532-534; advances art, science, literature, 11, 535; estimate of, by Michelet, 11, 535-538, 540, 541, 542.
- Colbert, Jean Baptiste, marquis de Seignelay (1651-1690), French statesman; secretary of navy (1676), 11, 538; at siege of Genoa, 11, 598.
- Colbert de Croissi, Charles (1629-1696), French diplomat; ambassador of Louis XIV in England, 11, 572; French plenipotentiary at Nimeguen (1678), 11, 589.
- Colborne, Sir John (Lord Seaton) (1778-1863), British soldier and colonial governor; appointed lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada (1830), 22, 335; quells revolt in Lower Canada (1837), 22, 336; succeeds Lord Durham as governor-general of Canada, 22, 339.
- Cold Harbor, town of Virginia, U. S. A.; battle of (1864), 23, 447.
- Coldstream, small town in Scotland; treaty of (1488), 21, 205.
- Colenso, town in Natal, South Africa; battle of (1899), 22, 309.
- Colesberg, district in Cape Colony; French's operations in, 22, 310.
- Coleshill (Cynsylvit) Forest, in Wales; battle of (1157), 18, 261.

- Colfax, Schuyler (1823-1885), American statesman; charged with complicity in Cr dit Mobilier scandal (1872), **23**, 472.
- Coligny, Gaspard de (1517-1572), French general and Huguenot leader; at St. Quentin, **11**, 347; at battle of Dreux (1562), **11**, 358; raises insurrection against Guises, **11**, 360; as Huguenot leader in the Religious War, **11**, 362, 364-365; favours Huguenot settlement in America, **11**, 367; **22**, 547; Catherine de' Medici plots against, **11**, 368-370; plans conquest of Spanish Netherlands, **11**, 364, 367; **13**, 426; murder of, **11**, 374, 375.
- Coligny, Louise de (d. 1620), wife of William I of Orange, **13**, 501, 509.
- Coligny-Saligny, Jean, Count of (1617-1686). French soldier; in command at the battle of St. Gotthard (1664), **11**, 566; **24**, 386.
- Collamer, Jacob (1791-1865), American statesman; in debate on Kansas question (1854), **23**, 397.
- College, Stephen (1635?-1681), English demagogue; victim of the Whig persecution, **20**, 301, 302.
- College of Princes, a division of the diet of the Holy Roman Empire; origin of, in twelfth century, **14**, 135, 136.
- Colleges, see Universities and Colleges.
- Collegium Germanicum, a theological school founded by the Jesuits (sixteenth century), **9**, 472.
- Colleton, James, colonial governor of South Carolina 1686-1690; unpopular rule of, **23**, 58.
- Collett, Jonas (1772-1851), Scandinavian minister of finance; becomes minister, **16**, 474; becomes president of Norwegian government, **16**, 476; dismissal of, **16**, 477.
- Colley, Sir George Pomeroy (1835-1881), a British soldier; in Boer War (1881), **21**, 643; **22**, 291.
- Colli, Baron (1760-1812), a Piedmontese general; commands Piedmontese army, **12**, 409; commands Sardinian army, **12**, 426-427.
- Colline Gate, a gate at the northeastern extremity of ancient Rome; Sulla defeats Samnites at battle of (82 B.C.), **5**, 437; slaughter of prisoners after battle, **5**, 438.
- Collingwood, Cuthbert, Lord (1750-1810), British naval commander; at battle of Trafalgar, **21**, 467.
- Collorado, Hieronymos (d. 1632), Austrian general; at battle of L tzen (1632), **14**, 358; death of, **14**, 361.
- Collorado, Rudolf von (1585-1657), Austrian general; at battle of L tzen (1632), **14**, 358.
- Collorado, Rudolf Joseph (1706-1788), Austrian general; campaign of, in Italy (ca. 1743-1747), **14**, 433.
- Collot-d'Herbois, Jean Marie (ca. 1750-1796), a French revolutionist; deputy to convention (1792), **12**, 282; conspires against Robespierre, **12**, 338, 339, 345; ferocity of, **12**, 368; accused by Lecointre, **12**, 391; trial and conviction of, **12**, 392, 393.
- Cologne (K ln), capital of the German governmental district of Cologne, on the Rhine; buildings of (thirteenth century), **14**, 144; cathedral of, burned (1248), and rebuilt, **14**, 144; cathedral of, completed (1880), **15**, 416; assembly of (1367), **14**, 187; diet of (1505), **14**, 240-241; university of, hostile to reform, **14**, 283.
- Cologne, Electorate of, a former electorate of the German Empire; joins coalition against France (1672), **11**, 580.
- Colombey, a town in Lorraine; battle of (Aug. 14th, 1870), **13**, 154.
- Colombia, Republic of, a republic in South America; vice-royalty of New Granada incorporated with, **23**, 563; revolution in, **23**, 581 seq.; republic of, established (1819), **23**, 584; separated into Venezuela, New Granada and Ecuador (ca. 1830), **23**, 597; republic of New Granada becomes the United States of Colombia (1863), **23**, 601; history of, from 1861 to 1903, **23**, 601-604; signs treaty with Chili, **23**, 611.
- Colonia or Colonia del Sacramento, a seaport in Uruguay; given to Portugal (1715), **10**, 520.
- Colonial Defence Committee, a committee created in England for aiding colonial administration (1879), **22**, 19.
- Colonies and Colonial Systems:
Denmark: question of sale of West Indies to United States, **16**, 450.
England: plantation of Ireland under Mary I, **21**, 405; beginnings of colonisation in America, **19**, 457-459, 489-490; in Virginia, to 1660, **22**, 557-598; in Virginia after 1660, **23**, 121-138; in New England, to 1630, **22**, 608-651; New England to 1660, **23**, 91-120; New England after 1660, **23**, 139-151, 156-161, 169-178; in Maryland, to 1660, **22**, 598-608; Maryland after 1660, **23**, 136-138; in New York and New Jersey, to 1681, **23**, 24-32; New York and New Jersey to the Revolution, **23**, 151-156, 161-169; in Pennsylvania, **23**, 32-46; in the Carolinas and Georgia, **23**, 46-64; contrast between English and French colonists, **23**, 66-68; rivalry between English and French in America, **23**, 179-229; **20**, 589-590; relations between England and American colonies after French and Indian war (main treatment), **23**, 230-241; the Stamp Act, **20**, 602-604; its repeal, **20**, 606-608; colonial policy (1768-1770), **20**, 615-617; events leading to Revolution, **20**, 619-625; the Revolution, **23**, 241-281; **20**, 624-630; loss of the colonies, **20**, 637-641; **23**, 281; in Australia, **22**, 233-259; in Canada, **22**, 325-348; in Egypt, **21**, 646; in India (main treatment), **22**, 40-223; **20**, 589-590; **21**, 619-620; in New Zealand, **22**, 259-264; in South Africa, **22**, 266-320; in West Indies: abolition of slavery attempted, **21**, 527-528; slavery abolished,

- 21**, 568-569; present extent of British colonial empire, **22**, 1-5; detailed enumeration, **22**, 5-9; theories of colonial government, **22**, 9-14; imperial commerce, **22**, 14-17; imperial defence, **22**, 17-20; London conference (1907), **21**, 668-9.
- France**: attempted colonisation of Carolina (sixteenth century), **22**, 547-552; colonies in Canada (seventeenth century), **22**, 553-556; condition of American colonies (eighteenth century), **23**, 64-89; loss of American colonies (1763), **12**, 79-80; **23**, 233; struggle with England in India, **12**, 45-48; beginning of conquest of Algeria, **13**, 42-44; beginning of conquests in Indo-China, **13**, 138; progress in Indo-China, **13**, 197; the conquest of Madagascar, **13**, 198; the Fashoda affair, **13**, 198.
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- Greece**: nature of Greek colony, **3**, 198-206; Athenian colonies, **3**, 254-255, 450, 451; the founding of cities by Alexander, **4**, 315-317, 360.
- Italy**: colonisation in the East following the Crusades, **8**, 472; failure of attempted colonisation on Red Sea and in Abyssinia, **9**, 632.
- Netherlands**: rivalry between Dutch and Portuguese in India (sixteenth century), **10**, 504-506; **13**, 550-551; Dutch in Japan, **24**, 597-601; in South Africa, **22**, 265-266; in Australia, **22**, 233-234; in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, **23**, 4-9, 10-25; colonial policy in seventeenth century, **13**, 574-575; partial loss of colonies (eighteenth century), **14**, 11; colonial progress in nineteenth century, **14**, 64.
- Phoenicia**: plantation of cities on Phoenician coast, **2**, 255; in the Mediterranean, **2**, 270-274.
- Portugal**: beginning of conquest of India, **10**, 479-484; conquest of Moluccas, **10**, 491; acquisition of Brazil, **10**, 492; conflict with Dutch in the Indies and Brazil, **10**, 504-506; progress in Africa, **10**, 506; decline of Portuguese power in India (seventeenth century), **10**, 519; decline in eighteenth century, **10**, 521; enormous wealth derived from Brazil, **10**, 521; loss of Brazil, **10**, 543; dispute with England in south-east Africa, **10**, 559; establishment in China, **24**, 544.
- Rome**: plantation of military colonies in conquered territory, **5**, 212-214; colonies in the provinces, **5**, 451; military colonies as a defense against barbarian invasion, **7**, 176-177.
- Russia**: plantation of military colonies on the frontier (1819), **17**, 521-523.
- Scotland**: establishment in the north of Ireland, **21**, 292, 418-419; the failure of the Darien colony, **21**, 316.
- Spain**: beginning of colonisation in America, **10**, 205-207; earliest colonial methods (fifteenth century), **22**, 535-540; in Florida, **22**, 547-552; in New Mexico, **22**, 552-553; in Mexico, **23**, 505-535; in Peru, **23**, 536-561; administrative methods, **23**, 568-576; revolt of American colonies, **10**, 283-284; **23**, 586-596; end of Spanish colonial empire (1898), **10**, 420; **23**, 489.
- Sweden**: establishment on the Delaware River (seventeenth century), **23**, 9-10; expelled by the Dutch, **23**, 17-18.
- United States**: beginning of colonial policy, **23**, 489-490.
- Colonna**, an Italian family, prominent at Rome from the twelfth to the sixteenth centuries; in thirteenth century, **9**, 114 seq.; in fourteenth century, **9**, 151; expelled from Rome by Rienzi (1347), **9**, 214; defeated by Rienzi, **9**, 221.
- Colonna**, Marco Antonio (1535-1584), Italian commander; at battle of Lepanto (1571), **9**, 474 seq.
- Colonna**, Otto, see Martin V, pope.
- Colonna**, Prospero (1452-1523), an Italian soldier; wins battle of Bicocca, **11**, 314.
- Colonna**, Sciarra (d. 1329), Roman baron; contest of, with Stefano Colonna, **9**, 151; opposes Boniface VIII, **11**, 81 seq.
- Colonna**, Stefano, the Elder (d. ca. 1348), Roman baron, brother of Sciarra; flees before Rienzi (1347), **9**, 214; imprisoned by Rienzi, **9**, 220; death of, **9**, 223.
- Colorado**, one of the United States of America; admission of, to the Union (July 4th, 1876), **23**, 474.
- Colorados**, one of the two great political parties in Uruguay, **23**, 618.
- Colpepper**, see Culpeper.
- Columba**, Saint (521-597), a Celtic missionary in Scotland; work of, in Scotland, **21**, 8-10, 341; founds monastery of Iona, **21**, 9; protects bards, **21**, 9, 343; reforms orders of druids, **21**, 341; relics of, removed to Dunkeld, **21**, 13.
- Columban** or **Columbanus**, Saint (ca. 540-615), an Irish missionary; preaches in Helvetia, **8**, 532.
- Columbian Exposition**, an international exposition held at Chicago (U. S. A.) in 1893, **23**, 486.
- Columbus**, Christopher (1446?-1506), Genoese navigator; importance of, as discoverer of America, **22**, 411; characterisation of, **22**, 412; early life of, **22**, 415-416; voyage of, to north of Europe, **22**, 416 seq.; at Portuguese court, **22**, 417-420; at Spanish court, **10**, 156; **22**, 420 seq.; at council of Salamanca, **22**, 421-424; receives invitation to England from Henry VII, **22**, 424; at convent of Sta. Maria de Rabida, **22**, 425-426; returns to Spanish court, **22**, 426-427; first voyage of (1492), **22**, 427 seq.; in San Salvador, **22**, 432-435; prayer used by, preserved by Clemente, **22**, 432; letter of, giving account of discovery, **22**,

- 435 seq.; discovers Cuba and Haiti, **22**, 439; return and triumph of, **22**, 440 seq.; project of, for rescue of Holy Sepulchre, **22**, 444; honoured by sovereigns of Spain, **22**, 446; second voyage of, **22**, 446 seq.; return of, to Haiti, **22**, 447; imposes *repartimiento*, **22**, 539; returns to Spain to answer accusations, **22**, 448; third voyage of, **22**, 448; discovers Trinidad, **22**, 448; returned in chains to Spain, **22**, 449; fourth voyage of, **22**, 450; on Isthmus of Darien, and in Jamaica, **22**, 450; death of, **22**, 451.
- Columbus, Diego (ca. 1476-1526), son of Christopher Columbus; as governor of Hispaniola, **22**, 469.
- Columbus, Fernando (1488-1539), son of Christopher Columbus; as biographer of his father, **22**, 417, 418, 418 note.
- Columbus, a town in western Kentucky; a strategic point of the Confederates in American Civil War, **23**, 425.
- Colville, Sir Charles (1770-1843), British soldier; at Badajoz (1812), **10**, 364; at battle of Waterloo (1815), **12**, 629.
- Colvin, Sir Auckland (1838-), English colonial official; financial counsellor of Khedive of Egypt (1882-1883), **24**, 460.
- Comans, see Kumani.
- Combalet, Madame de, niece of Richelieu; on Day of Dupes (1630), **11**, 462 seq.
- Combermere, Stapleton Cotton, Viscount (1773-1865), an English soldier; in Peninsular War, **17**, 459; as commander-in-chief of the army in India, **22**, 135.
- Comely Beard, see Baldwin IV.
- Comgall, Saint; an Irish saint of Bangor, of second half of sixth century, **21**, 341.
- Cominius, Pontius (fourth century B.C.), a Roman youth; floats down Tiber and carries despatches, **5**, 162.
- Commagene, in ancient geography, a district in Syria, **6**, 136, 139, 162.
- Commerce, see Trade and Commerce.
- Committee of Public Safety, see Public Safety, committee of.
- Committees of Correspondence, organisations formed on the eve of the revolution in North America to facilitate intercourse between the colonies; in New York, **23**, 234; in Boston, **23**, 240.
- Commodus, Lucius Aurelius (Marcus Lucius Aelius Aurelius Commodus Antoninus) (161-192 A.D.), emperor of Rome, son of Marcus Aurelius; early life of, **6**, 301, 303; reign of, **6**, 378-382.
- Common Penny, name given to a form of poll tax; imposition of, in Germany (1471), **14**, 234; under Emperor Maximilian I, **14**, 238 seq.
- Common Sense, political pamphlet by Thomas Paine (1776), **23**, 251.
- Commonwealth of Australia, see Australia.
- Commonwealth of England, title generally given to the government of England from the death of Charles I (1649) to the restoration of Charles II (1660); the victorious commonwealth, **20**, 84-112; during struggle of Cromwell against Parliament (1651-1653), **20**, 113-143; during protectorate of Cromwell (1653-1658), **20**, 144-191; end of (1658-1660), **20**, 192-221.
- Communes, see Towns and Cities.
- Commune of Paris (1792), the revolutionary municipal government established in 1792; rise of, **12**, 259; gathering of, **12**, 260; takes direction of affairs, **12**, 265; the king's execution and, **12**, 267-296.
- Commune of Paris (1871), the insurrectionary body which held control of Paris from March 18th to May 27th, 1871; organisation of, **13**, 183 seq.
- Comnenus, a family, members of which occupied the throne of the Byzantine empire, Trebizond, and of Epirus; rise of, **7**, 251-253; in Eastern Empire to capture of Constantinople (1204), **7**, 251-281; after division of Byzantine empire (1204), **7**, 287-288; **8**, 416; see also Alexius I and II, Andronicus I, Anna Comnena, David Comnenus, Isaac I, Manuel I, and Michael Angelus.
- Comnenus, Joannes, see Joannes.
- Comnenus, Manuel (ca. 1048-ca. 1070), Byzantine soldier; in campaign against Turks (1070), **7**, 254 note.
- Comonfort, Ignacio (1812-1863), Mexican soldier and statesman; acting president of Mexico, **23**, 628-629; elected constitutional president (1857), **23**, 629.
- Company of the Indies, see Mississippi Bubble.
- Companies of Adventure, troops of Italian mercenaries in fourteenth century, **9**, 241.
- Compass, Mariners', invented at Amalfi, **7**, 440.
- Compiègne, a town in France; siege of (1430), **11**, 204-205; **18**, 556.
- Compitalia, a yearly festival at Rome, **5**, 113-114.
- Complutensian Polyglot, the Bible of Cardinal Ximenes, showing the text in different ancient languages, **10**, 201.
- Compromise of 1850, also called Omnibus Bill, a series of measures passed by the United States Congress in 1850, aiming at a general settlement of disputes over the slavery question; as proposed by committee, **23**, 379; discussion of, **23**, 380 seq.; effected, **23**, 383.
- Compton, Henry (1632-1713), an English bishop; in struggle between church and king, **20**, 384-385.
- Compton, Sir Spencer (ca. 1673-1743), English politician, son of third earl of Northampton; character and abilities of, **20**, 540.
- Comuneros, Castilian name for "commoners"; revolt of, under Charles V, **10**, 218, 219.
- Comyn, Alexander (d. 1288) 2nd earl of Buchan; constable of Scotland, **18**, 401.
- Comyn, John (d. ca. 1300), Scottish noble, lord of Badenoch; at battle of Lewes (1264), **18**, 380; **21**, 55; marries sister of John Baliol, **21**, 85.
- Comyn, John, "the Red" (d. 1306), Scottish noble, son of John Comyn; chosen

- guardian of Scotland, **18**, 419; **21**, 78; commander at Roslin, **18**, 420; **21**, 78; title of, to throne, **21**, 85; rival of Bruce, **21**, 86-87; killed by Bruce, **18**, 422; **21**, 87-88.
- Comyn, John (d. 1313?), 3rd earl of Buchan; opposes Robert Bruce (1307), **21**, 94.
- Comyn, Walter, earl of Menteith (d. 1258), Scottish noble; at coronation of Alexander III of Scotland, **21**, 54; conflict of, with government, **21**, 54.
- Conall Crimthand (fifth century), an Irish king, son of Niall; stem-father of southern Hui Neill, **21**, 342.
- Conall Gulban (fifth century), Irish king, son of Niall; ancestor of O'Donnells, **21**, 342.
- Conan, count of Brittany; submits to Henry II (1157), **18**, 262.
- Conant, Roger (1593-1670), English pioneer in America; made general manager of Cape Ann colony, **22**, 639.
- Concentration Camps (British), in South Africa (1900-1901), **22**, 345.
- Concha, Manuel de la, marquis of Duero (1808-1874), Spanish soldier; defeated by Carlists, **10**, 415.
- Concini, Concino, Baron de Lussigny, Marquis d'Ancre (d. 1617), a Florentine courtier, marshal and prime-minister of France; favourite of Marie de' Medici, **11**, 414; assassination of, **11**, 441, 443.
- Concise, an aquatic village in Lake Neuchâtel, Switzerland; relics of lake-dwellers from, **16**, 521.
- Concord, a town in Massachusetts; provincial congress adjourns to, **23**, 240; battle of (1775), **23**, 241-243.
- Concordat of 1801, The, an agreement concluded between Napoleon and Pope Pius VII concerning the relations of church and state in France; reestablishes state religion, **12**, 511-512; presentation of, **12**, 522-523; text, **13**, 240. -523.
- Concordat of 1855, The, an agreement concluded at Vienna between Austria and the pope; conclusion of, **15**, 9-10; revocation of, **15**, 34.
- Concordat of Francis I or Concordat of Bologna, an agreement concluded in 1516 at Bologna, between France and the pope; discussion of, **11**, 309-310.
- Concordat of Worms, see Worms, Concordat of.
- Concordia, Viennese club; a political and literary club founded in Vienna (1842), **14**, 606.
- Concressault, Lord of, a French soldier and politician; commands guard of honour allotted Perkin Warbeck in France, **19**, 28; ambassador to James II of Scotland (1496), **19**, 320.
- Concubinage, in Ireland, pre-Norman period, **21**, 361.
- Cond (Con, Conn, Conla) of the Hundred Battles, Irish king of the second century; divides Ireland with Mug Nuadat, **21**, 335.
- Condé, Henri I de Bourbon, Prince of (1552-1588), a French Protestant leader, son of first prince of Condé; recants, **11**, 377; escapes from France, **11**, 378; at battle of Coutras (1587), **11**, 386-387.
- Condé, Henri II de Bourbon, Prince of (1588-1646), son of Henri I, and father of the "Great Condé"; marriage of, **11**, 414; granted privileges by Marie de' Medici, **11**, 438; arrested (1616), **11**, 440-441; liberated, **11**, 443-444; makes war on Marie de' Medici, **11**, 445; on royalist side in war with Huguenots, **11**, 446; viceroy of New France, **22**, 556; death of, **11**, 495 note.
- Condé, Louis I de Bourbon, 1st Prince of (1530-1569), a leader in conspiracy of Amboise, **11**, 353-354; condemned to death, and saved by Catherine de' Medici, **11**, 355; attempts to seize Lyons, **11**, 355; leader of Huguenot army, **11**, 357; **19**, 329-330; capture and imprisonment of, **11**, 358-359; liberation of, **11**, 360; in second religious war, **11**, 361-363; capture (at Jarnac) and death of, **11**, 363.
- Condé, Louis II de Bourbon, Prince of (the "Great Condé") (1621-1686), a French soldier, called during his father's lifetime the duke d'Enghien; defeats the Spaniards at Rocroi (1643), **11**, 489-491; **13**, 581; campaigns of (1644-1648), **11**, 494-496; representative at Congress of Westphalia, **11**, 496; mediator in the Fronde, **11**, 501; invests Paris, **11**, 502-503; arrest of, **11**, 505; liberation of, **11**, 508; allies himself with Spain, **11**, 509; makes war on Louis XIV, **11**, 511-514, 516, 518; **20**, 173; defeated at the Dunes, **11**, 518; **20**, 173; restored to favour in France, **11**, 522; becomes courtier of Louis XIV, **11**, 550; campaign of, in Franche Comté, **11**, 569-570; in war with Holland (1672), **11**, 575-576; campaign on Upper Rhine (1672), **11**, 578; commands allies of Louis XIV in war with Holland, **13**, 632; wins battle of Seneffe for the French (1674), **11**, 584; last years of, **11**, 585; death of, **11**, 558.
- Condé, Louis Joseph de Bourbon, Prince of (1736-1818), a French soldier, son of Louis Henri, duke of Bourbon; in Seven Years' War, **12**, 73; leaves France, **12**, 208; fights in Russian service against France, **12**, 475-476; leads emigrés against France, **15**, 269.
- Condé, Louis Antoine Henri de Bourbon, see Enghien, duke d'.
- Condorcet, Marie Jean Antoine Nicolas Caritat, Marquis of (1743-1794), a French philosopher and mathematician; a leader of Girondists in convention (1792), **12**, 251; poisons himself, **12**, 392.
- Conegliano, Duke of, see Moncey.
- Conestoga, a town on the Susquehanna River (U. S. A.); massacre of Indians at (1763), **23**, 225.
- Confederate States of America, a confederacy of eleven states which seceded from the United States in 1860-1861; organisation of, **23**, 409; theory of secession of, **23**, 410; constitution of, **23**, 411-412;

- population and material resources of, **23**, 416; army and navy of, **23**, 417; termination of, **23**, 451. See also Civil War in America.
- Confirmatio Cartarum**, confirmation of the Charters (1297), **18**, 416, 418.
- Confiscation Acts**, acts relating to slaves passed by American Congress (1861-1862), **23**, 435.
- Conflagrations**: Alexandria (641 A.D.), **8**, 163-164; Boston (1872), **23**, 473; Chicago (1871), **23**, 473; London (1666), **20**, 253-256; Moscow (1812), **17**, 474; New York (1835), **23**, 364; Persepolis (330 B.C.), **4**, 337; Rome (64 A.D.), **6**, 199-200.
- Confians**, Treaty of, a treaty between Louis XI of France and the dukes of Bourbon, Brittany, and Burgundy, ending the "War of the Public Weal"; concluded (1465), **11**, 252-253.
- Confians**, Hubert de Brienne, Count of (1690-1777), a French marshal; defeated at battle of Quiberon Bay (1759), **12**, 77-78, 78 note; **20**, 590-591.
- Confucianism**, the system founded by Confucius; see Confucius and Religion.
- Confucius**, a celebrated Chinese philosopher (550 or 551-478 B.C.); life of, **24**, 525; teachings of, **24**, 526-529; influence of, in Japan, **24**, 582, 624.
- Congesta Menvedi**, a collection of public acts of Denmark, **16**, 177.
- Congo**, French, see French Congo.
- Congo Free State**, history of, **14**, 58.
- Congregation**, The, a French secret society, instituted (early nineteenth century), **13**, 25-26.
- Congregation of the Lord**, a private religious association in Scotland (1557), **19**, 284-285.
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Coote, Sir Charles (d. 1661), Irish soldier and judge; campaign in Ulster (1652), **20**, 116.

Coote, Sir Eyre (1726-1783), British soldier; at battle of Hooghly (1757), **22**, 57; defeats French at Wandewash, **22**, 65; captures Pondicherry (1761), **22**, 66; in command at Calcutta (1779), **22**, 94; defeats Hyder Ali at Porto Novo (1781), **22**, 97, 98; death of, **22**, 102.

Coote, Richard, see Bellamont.

Cope, Sir John (d. 1760), British soldier; commands army in Scotland in rebellion of 1745, **20**, 563.

Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark; taken by Hanseatic cities (1361), **14**, 187; besieged by Swedes (1523), **16**, 245; (1654), **13**, 623 seq.; (1658), **16**, 339-340; and battle of the North (1801), **16**, 421 seq.; **21**, 461; bombarded by the British (1807), **12**, 567; **16**, 423; **17**, 457.

Copenhagen, Diet of (1536), **16**, 262-265, (1660), **16**, 364.

Copenhagen, Treaties of (1308), **16**, 176, (1660), **16**, 340-341.

Copenhagen, University of, **16**, 413.

Copernicus (1473-1543), Prussian astronomer, the founder of modern astronomy; astronomical work of, **9**, 494; predecessor of Bacon, **19**, 525; life of, **24**, 47.

Copley, John Singleton, see Lyndhurst, Baron.

Copper, as a unit of value in Rome, **5**, 112.

Copperheads, name applied to radical Democrats during Civil War in America, **23**, 449.

Copronymus, see Constantine V.

Copt (Egyptian), one of the Afro-Semitic races, **10**, 3.

Coptic, language of Egypt in use until late seventeenth century; akin to hieroglyphic language, **1**, 251-252.

Coptos (Qobt), ancient Egyptian city, **1**, 89.

Coradin (thirteenth century), second son of Saphedin, prince of Syria, **8**, 426.

Corbie, town in Somme, France; siege of (1635), **11**, 469.

Corbière, Jacques, Count of (1767-1853), French politician; minister of interior (1822), **13**, 28.

Corbitant, Indian chief; conspires against colonists of Plymouth (1621), **22**, 631.

Corbulo, Cn. Domitius (d. 67 A.D.), Roman general, **6**, 170, 216, 274.

Corcyra, ancient name for the island of Corfu, *q. v.*

Corday d'Armans, Marie Anne Charlotte, known as Charlotte Corday (1768-1793), French heroine; kills Marat, **12**, 302; execution of, **12**, 303-306.

Cordeliers, French revolutionary society; founded (1790), **12**, 246, 305, 333.

Cordero, Luis, president of Ecuador 1892-1895, **23**, 615.

Cordova, capital of province Cordova. Spain; Phoenicians in, **10**, 4; taken from the Christians by Arabs, **8**, 193; seat of Arab caliphate in Spain, **8**, 196; decline of Saracen power in, **8**, 239; taken by Ferdinand III of Castile (1236), **8**, 253; **10**, 65; Pedro I of Castile unsuccessful against, **10**, 89; stormed by French (1808), **10**, 339.

Cordova, Treaty of, treaty made at Cordova, Mexico, between Iturbide and the Spanish viceroy, **23**, 623.

Cordova, Francisco Hernandez de (1475-1526), Spanish soldier and explorer; success of, in Nicaragua, **23**, 641.

Cordova, Gonsalvo de, see Gonsalvo.

Cordova, Don José de, Spanish admiral; defeated by Sir John Jervis (1797), **10**, 317-318.

Cordus, Aulus Cremutius (d. ca. 25 A.D.), Roman historian; accused of treason, **6**, 145; suicide of, **6**, 146, 159.

Core, see Persephone.

Corea, see Korea.

Corfu (Corcyra), the most northerly of the Ionian islands; relations of, with Athens, **3**, 308, 312, 439-444, 525, 570-575, 607; **4**, 144-148; relations of, with Corinth, **3**, 192, 201, 440-444; Spartan expedition against (374 B.C.), **4**, 144-149; naval battles of Robert Guiscard and Venetians off (1084), **9**, 76.

Corinth (the modern Gortho), a city of Greece, on the isthmus and gulf of Corinth; traditions of, **3**, 75; early settlement of, **3**, 113, 120; government of, under Periander (ca. 600 B.C.), **3**, 191; relations with Athens, **3**, 257; wars with Athens, **3**, 424, 443-447; war with Corcyra, **3**, 439-442; Corinthian architecture, **3**, 478, 482; part of, in the Peloponnesian War (431-404 B.C.), **3**, 508-583; relations with Syracuse, **3**, 593, 604; refuses alliance with Persia, **4**, 183; aids Syracuse, **4**, 206;

- relations with Macedonia at time of Philip, **4**, 248-250, 529; at war with Rome, **4**, 529; destroyed by the Romans, **4**, 545-546; **5**, 316-317; besieged by Venetians, **9**, 294.
- Corinth, a village in northeastern Mississippi; battle of (1862), **23**, 434.
- Corinthian War, The (395-387 B.C.), **4**, 104-125.
- Coriolanus, Caius Marcius (fifth century B.C.), Roman patrician; legend of, **5**, 145-150.
- Cork, capital of the county of Cork, Ireland; surrenders to Marlborough (1690), **20**, 427; **21**, 433.
- Cormac, king of Ireland ca. 254-277 A.D., son of Art; insulted by Fiacha Srabaine, **21**, 335; conquers Alba, **21**, 335.
- Cormac (836-908), a king of Ireland, 900-908 A.D., **21**, 349, 350.
- Cormac (sixth century A.D.), Irish navigator; first missionary to the Orkneys, **21**, 9; discovers Iceland before the Northmen, **21**, 341.
- Cornaro, Catherine (1454-1510), queen of Cyprus; Venice adopts, **9**, 296.
- Cornaro, Girolamo (seventeenth century), Venetian commander; in campaign against Turks, **9**, 522.
- Cornavii, pre-Roman nation in Britain, **13**, 3.
- Cornbury, Viscount, see Clarendon, 3rd Earl of.
- Corneille, Pierre (1606-1684), French dramatist; life and works of, **11**, 550, 643-644; part of, in founding French Academy, **11**, 633.
- Cornelia (second century B.C.), daughter of Scipio Africanus and mother of the Gracchi; refuses to share throne of Egypt, **5**, 360; devotes herself to the education of her sons, **5**, 360; rumours against, **5**, 370; retires to Misenum, **5**, 379.
- Cornelia (first century B.C.), daughter of Metellus Scipio; marries Pompey, **5**, 514; at Pompey's death in Africa, **5**, 542-543.
- Cornelia (first century B.C.), daughter of Cinna; marries Julius Caesar, **5**, 477-478.
- Cornelius, Caius, Roman tribune of the plebs (67 B.C.); law against usury proposed by, **5**, 476-477.
- Cornelius, Cnaeus (Cornelius Cnaeus Scipio Asina), Roman consul (260 B.C.); defeated by the Carthaginians, **5**, 220, 226.
- Cornelius Nepos, see Nepos.
- Cornelius, see Dolabella.
- Cornelius, see Tacitus.
- Cornish, Henry (d. 1685), a whig merchant in London; arrested, tried, and executed, **20**, 380.
- Cornish, Sir Samuel (d. 1770), English sailor; commands British fleet at taking of Manila (1762), **20**, 600.
- Corn Laws, The, a series of laws in England, extending from 1436 to 1842, regulating the grain trade; repeal of (1846), **21**, 601-605.
- Cornwall, a southwestern county of England; uprising in, **19**, 33-34.
- Cornwall, Richard Plantagenet, Earl of, see Plantagenet.
- Cornwallis, Charles, Lord (1738-1805), English soldier and statesman; in New Jersey (1779), **23**, 259-261; in South Carolina (1780), **23**, 274; routs Gates at Camden, **23**, 274; at battle of Guilford, **23**, 278; surrenders at Yorktown (October 17th, 1781), **20**, 638; **23**, 279; lord-lieutenant of Ireland, **21**, 442-443; governor-general of India (1786), **22**, 110-114; in war with Tipu, **22**, 110-112; return to India and death of, **22**, 121.
- Cornwallis, William (1744-1819), English admiral; defeats French fleet off Cape Finisterre (1805), **21**, 466.
- Corona, Heights of, in Italy; battle of (1797), **12**, 438-439.
- Coronado, Francisco Vasquez de (ca. 1500-1542), Spanish soldier; great march of, in New Mexico, **22**, 452, 485-491.
- Coronea, ancient town of Boeotia; battles of (447 B.C.), **3**, 433-434, 642; (394 B.C.), **4**, 108-110.
- Corporation Act, an act passed by the British parliament (1661), aimed against the Dissenters, **20**, 240; agitation against (1790), **20**, 651.
- Corsica, an island in the Mediterranean and a department of France; Saracen colonies in, **9**, 36; possession of, disputed by Pisa and Genoa (twelfth century), **9**, 36; as an independent state (eighteenth century), **9**, 541-542; struggle of, with Genoese (eighteenth century), **12**, 84-85; receives Jesuits expelled from Spain (1767), **10**, 307; ceded to France by Genoa (1768), **9**, 542; **12**, 85; occupied by the British (1793), **9**, 548; birthplace of Napoleon, **12**, 85; English driven out of (1796), **12**, 431.
- Corso, head of the Donati family in Florence (ca. 1300); joins Neri against the Bianchi, **9**, 121 seq.
- Cortemberg, Charter of, a charter granted by John II of Brabant (1312), **13**, 309, 309 note.
- Cortenuova, a village in Italy; battle of (1237), **9**, 93, 94.
- Cortereal, Gaspar (ca. 1450-1501), a Portuguese navigator; discovers Labrador, **10**, 486; claimant to discovery of America, **22**, 401; voyage of (1501), **22**, 457.
- Cortereal, Miguel (d. ca. 1502), a Portuguese navigator, brother of Gaspar Cortereal; voyage of, **22**, 457.
- Cortes or Cortez, Hernando (Hernan, Fernando) (1485-1547), a Spanish soldier, the conqueror of Mexico; main treatment of, as conqueror of Mexico, **23**, 508-535; expedition of, to Mexico, **23**, 508; embassy of, to Montezuma, **23**, 509-510; opposition to, of Diego de Ordaz, **23**, 510; founds Vera Cruz, **23**, 511; meets and imprisons Montezuma, **23**, 514-516; leaves Mexico City to encounter Narvaez, **23**, 517; fight of, with Mexicans (La Noche Triste), **23**, 519-521; retreat of, **23**, 521-522; second march of, upon

- Mexico City, **23**, 523 seq.; takes Tezcuco, **23**, 523; his remarkable transport overland of vessels to Tezcuco, **23**, 525 seq.; conspiracy against, **23**, 526; captures Mexico (1521), **23**, 530 seq.; as governor of Mexico, **23**, 534-535; conquests of, in Central America, **23**, 642 seq.; takes part in expedition against Algiers, **24**, 478.
- Corti**, Count Luigi (1823-), Italian statesman and diplomat; minister of foreign affairs in Cairoli cabinet (1878), **9**, 630; Italian representative at Congress of Berlin, **9**, 630; resignation of, **9**, 630.
- Coruncanius**, Caius, Roman envoy; sent to Illyria (228 B.C.), **5**, 235.
- Coruncanius**, Lucius, Roman envoy; sent to Illyria (228 B.C.) **5**, 235.
- Coruncanius**, Tiberius (ca. 280 B.C.), Roman plebeian consul; in wars against Pyrrhus, **5**, 204, 206.
- Corunna** (da Coruña), a seaport in Galicia, Spain; battles of (1589), **19**, 409; (1809), **21**, 474.
- Corupedion**, a place in Phrygia; battle of (281 B.C.), **4**, 505, 555.
- Corvée**, service in the form of labour on the public roads and bridges; exacted from the French peasants (1738-1740), **12**, 34-35.
- Corvinus**, see **Matthias I.**
- Corvus**, Manius Valerius (ca. 349 B.C.), Roman consul and dictator; legend of, **5**, 166, 177; in war with Samnites (343 B.C.), **5**, 180 seq.
- Corylas**, see **Cotys**.
- Corzuola** (Corcyra the Black), town at extremity of Adriatic Gulf; naval battle off (1298), **9**, 128.
- Cosa**, Juan de la (ca. 1460-1509), a Spanish navigator; discovers Terra Firma (ca. 1507), **22**, 468; conflicts of, with natives, **22**, 471.
- Cosby**, William (d. 1736), English soldier, colonial governor of New York; prosecutes John Zenger, a printer, **23**, 166-167; death of, **23**, 167.
- Cosmas**, Greek leader in revolt against the emperor Leo (727 A.D.), **7**, 205.
- Cosmo (I) de' Medici**, "The Great" (1519-1574) grand duke of Tuscany; proclaimed duke of Florence (1537), **9**, 461; furthers peace between Paul IV and Philip II, **9**, 470; works of, **9**, 472; becomes grand duke of Tuscany (1569), **9**, 461, 477.
- Cosmo (II) de' Medici** (1590-1621) grand duke of Tuscany 1609-1621, **9**, 501.
- Cosmo (III) de' Medici** (d. 1723), grand duke of Tuscany 1670-1723; unfortunate rule of, **9**, 502, 526.
- Cossæi**, see **Kossæans**.
- Cossacks**, a military people of Russia, of whom two main groups were formerly distinguished—Cossacks of the Ukrain, including the Zaporogian Cossacks and the Cossacks of the Don; origin of name, **24**, 260; services of, to Poland, **24**, 50-51; oppression of, under Wladislaw IV, **24**, 54; reduced by John III of Poland, **24**, 62; connected with Poland, **24**, 387; depredations of, under Murad IV, **24**, 375; Turkish intervention in behalf of (1672), **24**, 387; persuaded to revolt by Krim Girai, **24**, 415; submit to Russia (1549) **24**, 387; (1654), **24**, 55; republic of, formed on the Don (1320), **17**, 147; dominion over, disputed by Poland, Russia, and Turkey, **24**, 387; uprisings of, against Russia (1627), **17**, 239, 242; (1658), **17**, 245; (1706), **17**, 277; and Little Russia, **17**, 92.
- Cossus**, Aulus Cornelius (fourth century B.C.), Roman dictator, **5**, 168, 181.
- Costa Cabral**, Antonio Bernardo da, Count de Thomar (1803-1889), a Portuguese statesman; rise of, under Maria II, **10**, 553; fall of, **10**, 554.
- Costa**, Edward da (sixteenth century), Portuguese soldier; becomes governor general of Brazil (ca. 1553), **23**, 654.
- Costa Rica**, a republic of Central America; as part of old Guatemala, **23**, 639; revolution in, **23**, 650.
- Costume**, see **Dress**.
- Cotgrave**, English naval officer; defeated by the French at Boulogne (1801), **12**, 515.
- Cotrigurs**, a tribe of Huns; invade the Eastern empire (559 A.D.), **7**, 127-129.
- Cotta**, Lucius Aurelius, Roman consul 119 B.C.; opposes Marian law, **5**, 389.
- Cotta**, Lucius Aurelius, Roman prætor 70 B.C.; jury law of, **5**, 462; moves the recall of Cicero, **5**, 506; Cæsar and, **5**, 599.
- Cotta**, Marcus Aurelius, Roman consul 74 B.C.; defeats Mithridates, **5**, 467-469.
- Cotta**, Lucius Aurunculeius, Roman soldier; with Cæsar in Gaul (54 B.C.), **5**, 525, 600.
- Cottenham**, Charles Christopher Pepys, Earl of (1781-1851). English statesman and jurist; favours Prisoners' Counsel Bill (1836), **21**, 579; as lord chancellor administers oath to Queen Victoria (1837), **21**, 588.
- Cottureau**, Jean (1757-1794), French leader of the insurgent Bretons (chouans), **12**, 299, 299 note.
- Cotton**, John (1585-1652), a Puritan clergyman; arrives in Massachusetts, **22**, 647.
- Cotton**, John (1640-1699), American colonial clergyman, son of preceding; assists Eliot in revising Indian testament, **23**, 149.
- Cotton**, Sir Robert Bruce (1571-1631), English historian; remonstrates against policy of Charles I, **19**, 547.
- Cotton**, Sir Stapleton; see **Combermere**.
- Cotton**, Sir Willoughby (1783-1860), English soldier; in Afghan War of 1838-1842, **22**, 139.
- Cotton States and International Exposition**, at Atlanta, Georgia (1895), **23**, 486.
- Cotys** (Corylas), a king of Paphlagonia in the fourth century B.C.; alliance of, with Sparta, **4**, 101.
- Cotys**, a king of Thrace 382-358 B.C.; murder of, **4**, 200.
- Coucy**, Edict of, an edict ordering the suspension of religious persecution (1535), **11**, 335.

Coucy, Enguerrand de (late fourteenth century) French nobleman; Bern invaded by (1375), **16**, 575.
 Coudray, Tronson du (d. 1797), a French lawyer; defends Marie Antoinette, **12**, 319; condemned, **12**, 448.
 Coullioure, a small place in France; battle of (1794), **10**, 315.
 Council of Five Hundred, see Five Hundred, Council of.
 Council of Forty (the Criminal Forty), governmental body of Venice, **9**, 269-273.
 Council of the Indies, a body created in 1511 for the regulation of Spanish colonial affairs; established, **23**, 568.
 Council of Princes (1742), **15**, 177-178.
 Council of Ten, at Venice (1310-1797); established, **9**, 271; power of **9**, 271 seq.; despotic power of, in later times, **9**, 299-300; crushes conspiracy of duke of Osuna, marquis of Bedmar, and Don Pedro de Toledo (1618), **9**, 516-517.
 Council of Troubles (Blood Council), main treatment, **13**, 416-419; suppression of, **13**, 446.
 Councils and Synods (Ecclesiastical):
 Arles: (314), **18**, 23.
 Autun: (1094), **11**, 30.
 Bâle: (1431-1449), **8**, 637-639; **14**, 212.
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 Clermont: (1095), **8**, 332-334.
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 Constantinople: (680), **8**, 541-542; (692), **8**, 542; (746), **8**, 549-550; (867), **8**, 570-571; (869), **24**, 162.
 Copenhagen: (1537), **16**, 264.
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 Iliberis: (305), **10**, 12.
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 Lyons: (1245), **11**, 59; (1274), **8**, 453.
 Mainz: (1049), **8**, 591.
 Meaux: (846), **11**, 10.
 Nicaea: (787), **8**, 549, 552-553.
 Orebro: (1529), **16**, 283-284.
 Paris: (829), **8**, 572; (846), **11**, 10.
 Pisa: (1409), **8**, 631, 632, 634; **14**, 194.
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 Saragossa: (380), **10**, 12.
 Sens: (1140), **11**, 43.
 Toledo: (400), **10**, 12; (688), **8**, 542.
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 Country Party, a political party in England in the reign of Charles II; leaders of, **20**,

281; proposes to deprive Charles of support of Louis XIV, **20**, 286.
 Counts' Feud, a war between Lübeck and Denmark in 1534, **16**, 258-259, 289.
 Courbet, Amédée Anatole Prosper (1827-1885), French admiral; career and death of, in China, **13**, 197.
 Courbière, Guillaume René, Baron de l'Homme de (1733-1811), Prussian soldier; bravery of, **15**, 297.
 Courland, one of the Baltic provinces of Russia; annexed to Poland under Sigismund, **24**, 46; annexation of, to Russia (1795), **17**, 420-421.
 Courselles, Daniel de Rémy (seventeenth century), French soldier; appointed governor of Canada (1665), **23**, 71; expedition of, against Indians, **23**, 155.
 Courtais, Amable Gaspard Henri de (1786-1877), French soldier; in insurrection of May 15th, 1848, **13**, 97.
 Courtenay, Edward [(ca. 1526-1556), an English noble; created earl of Devon by Henry VII, **19**, 15.
 Courtenay, Peter, bishop of Exeter; flees to France after failure of Buckingham's revolt (1485), **18**, 618.
 Courtenay, William (ca. 1342-1396), archbishop of Canterbury 1381-1396; quarrel with Richard II, **18**, 499.
 Courtenay or Courtenai, Pierre de (d. 1220), a French noble; elected emperor of the Latin Empire, **7**, 298.
 Courtin, Antoine (1622-1685), French diplomatist and moralist; as French ambassador to England, **11**, 586.
 Courtrai or Courtray, a city in Belgium, scene of first Battle of the Spurs (1302), **11**, 76; **13**, 317; conference at (1679), **11**, 593; investment of, by French (1683), **11**, 597.
 Cousin, Victor (1792-1867), a French philosopher and statesman; lectures of at Sorbonne, suppressed (1822), **13**, 28.
 Cousin Montauban, Charles Guillaume Marie Apollinaire Antoine (Count de Palikao) (1796-1878), a French general; commands expedition against China (1860), **13**, 138.
 Couthon, Georges (1756-1794), French revolutionist; partisan of Robespierre, **12**, 338; at siege of Lyons (1793), **12**, 368; arrest of (1794), **12**, 342; execution of, **12**, 345.
 Coutinho, Ruy Pereira (sixteenth century), Portuguese explorer; discoveries of, in Madagascar (1506), **10**, 486.
 Coutras, town in France; battle of (1587), **11**, 386.
 Covadonga Heights, in Asturias, Spain; battle of (718 A.D.), **10**, 39-40.
 Covenant, National, an agreement signed by all classes in Scotland against introduction of episcopacy (1638); outburst of St. Giles' prepares the way for, **19**, 574; **21**, 293; terms of, **19**, 575; signing of, **21**, 293; defended in peace of 1641, **19**, 603.
 Covenant, Solemn League and, a bond between England, Scotland, and Ireland, for preservation of reformed religion,

- and extirpation of papacy and prelacy (1643); negotiation of, **20**, 17; ratification of, **20**, 17; **21**, 294; Charles II declares approbation of (1650), **20**, 103; **21**, 295; attitude of parliament toward, after the Restoration, **20**, 239; text of, **22**, 357.
- Covenanters, see Covenant.
- Coventry, Sir John (seventeenth century), member of English parliament; assault on (1671), **20**, 273.
- Coventry, Sir William (1626-1686), English statesman; member of "Country party" in parliament (1675), **20**, 281.
- Coventry Act, measure passed by English parliament for security of the person (1671); reasons for, **20**, 273 seq.
- Coverdale, Miles (1488-1568), bishop of Exeter, the first translator of the whole Bible into English; publishes his Bible, **19**, 180; at confirmation of Matthew Parker to archbishopric (1559), **19**, 279.
- Covilhão, Pedro da (b. ca. 1450), Portuguese explorer; discoveries of, **10**, 474-475.
- Cowenga, town in California, U. S. A.; battle of (1847), **23**, 373.
- Cowley, Abraham (1618-1667), an English poet and essayist; estimate of, **20**, 218.
- Cowley, Henry Richard Charles Wellesley Earl of (1804-1884), and Viscount Dangan an English diplomatist; sent to Vienna to prevent a rupture between Austria and Piedmont (1859), **15**, 15.
- Cowley, Richard, see Wellesley, Marquis of.
- Cowpens, a town in South Carolina, U. S. A.; battle of (1781), **20**, 637; **23**, 278.
- Cowper, Francis Thomas de Grey, 7th Earl (1834-), lord-lieutenant of Ireland (1880-1882), **21**, 645.
- Cowper, William, Earl (ca. 1664-1723), an English judge and the first lord chancellor of Great Britain; made keeper of the great seal (1705), **20**, 480; reappointed chancellor under George I of England, **20**, 507.
- Coxey, Jacob S., an American horse-dealer; leads army of unemployed to Washington (1894), **23**, 485 seq.
- Cracow, ancient capital of Poland; Cracus of Poland founds, **24**, 3; taken by Swedes, **24**, 70; Prussians take (1794), **24**, 95; divided between Poland and Austria (1796), **24**, 99; becomes part of Duchy of Warsaw (1809-1815), **24**, 105 seq.; becomes a republic (1815), **24**, 108; prominence in Polish insurrection (1830-1846), **24**, 119-121.
- Cracow, University of, founded by Casimir the Great (1347), **24**, 39.
- Cracus (eighth century), king of Poland; founds Cracow; **24**, 3.
- Cradock, Matthew (d. 1641), governor of Massachusetts Bay Company; proposes transfer of company's charter to Massachusetts (1629), **22**, 643.
- Craggs, James (1651-1721), English statesman; mission to George I, **20**, 496; probes South Sea scheme, **20**, 529.
- Cranaans, old name of Athenians, **3**, 161.
- Cranborne, Viscount, see Cecil, Sir Robert, also Salisbury, Marquis of.
- Cranfield, Edward (d. 1704), royal governor of New Hampshire (1682-1685), **23**, 150.
- Cranfield, Lionel, earl of Middlesex, English financier; lord treasurer (1621); impeachment of, **19**, 511.
- Cranmer, Thomas (1489-1556), archbishop of Canterbury; rise of, **19**, 135; as ambassador of Henry VIII to Germany, **19**, 125; annuls marriage of Henry VIII and Catharine, **19**, 137; divorces Anne Boleyn, **19**, 168; opposes the Six Articles, **19**, 185; conspiracy against, **19**, 197; at death of Henry VIII, **19**, 201; trial and recantation of, **19**, 252-256; withdrawal of recantation and martyrdom of, **19**, 256; various estimates of, **19**, 256-259; and the English Bible, **20**, 180.
- Crannon, an ancient city in Thessaly, Greece; battle of (322 B.C.), **4**, 468-469.
- Craon, John de (fourteenth century), archbishop of Rheims; repulses English (1359), **11**, 138.
- Craon, Pierre de (fourteenth century), French nobleman; attempts to assassinate Clisson (1392), **11**, 162-163.
- Craonne, a village in the department of Aisne, France; Napoleon checks allied armies at (1814), **12**, 610; **17**, 486.
- Crassus Dives, Marcus Licinius (105-53 B.C.), Roman general and statesman; wealth of, **3**, 294-295; **5**, 496, 498, 530; defeated by the Parthians at the battle of Carrhae, **4**, 320; **5**, 509-511; **8**, 63-68; first consulship of, **5**, 41, 461-464; joins Sulla, **5**, 435; defeats Spartacus, **5**, 460, 461; relations of, with Cæsar, **5**, 479, 497-498, 508; in first triumvirate, **5**, 530; second consulate of, **5**, 508-509.
- Crassus Dives, Publius Licinius (first century B.C.), younger son of the triumvir; as Cæsar's legate in Gaul, **5**, 520; makes war in Gaul, **5**, 521.
- Crassus, Lucius Licinius (140-91 B.C.), Roman orator; attacks Carbo, **5**, 381.
- Crassus, Publius Licinius (d. 183 B.C.); Roman statesman, **5**, 283, 302.
- Crassus, Publius Licinius (d. ca. 87 B.C.), Roman soldier and statesman; as consul and pontifex maximus (131 B.C.), **5**, 367-369; in the Social War, **5**, 413-414; death of, **5**, 429.
- Craterus (d. 321 B.C.), Macedonian general; commands division in Alexander's army in Asia, **4**, 278, 310, 324, 332-333; jealous of Parmenion, **4**, 343; suppresses a rebellion, **4**, 369, 370; marries Amastris, a niece of Darius, **4**, 377; made governor of Macedonia, Thrace, and Thessaly, **4**, 383; made regent in Europe, **4**, 424; relations of, with Antipater, **4**, 424, 468-471, 475-476.
- Craterus (third century B.C.), Greek historian, **3**, 401.
- Crates (fifth century B.C.), an Athenian comic poet, **3**, 505, 506.
- Cratesipolis, widow of Alexander son of Polysperchon; rules in Corinth and Sicyon

- (314 B.C.), 4, 444; surrenders Argos and Sicyon to Ptolemy (308 B.C.), 4, 446, 493.
- Cratinus (ca. 520–423 B.C.), Athenian comic poet, 3, 250, 461, 505–507, 548, 552; rival of Aristophanes, 4, 29.
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- Craven, Charles (d. 1754), English colonist in America; colonial governor of South Carolina (1712–1716), 23, 60.
- Crawford, General, English soldier; in expedition of 1807 against Buenos Ayres, 23, 579–580.
- Crawford, William Harris (1772–1834), American statesman; candidate for the presidency (1824), 23, 355.
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- Crayford (Creceanford), village in Kent, England; battle of (457 A.D.), 13, 35.
- Crécy, village in the department of Somme, France; battle of (1346), 11, 113–119; 13, 461–464.
- Crécy, French plenipotentiary; at Ryswick, (1697), 11, 608.
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- Crema, a town in Cremona, Italy; siege of, by Frederick Barbarossa (1160), 9, 50; 14, 100.
- Cremer, Camille (1840–1876), a French soldier; in Franco-Prussian War, 13, 169.
- Cremer, William Randal (1838–), English labour leader; wins Nobel prize (1903), 16, 493.
- Cremona, a town in Lombardy, Italy; battle of (1702), 11, 615–616; see also Bedriacum.
- Creoda (sixteenth century A.D.), a chieftain of the Angles, 13, 39.
- Creondæ, a Thessalian noble family, 3, 189.
- Crépy-en-Laonnais or Crespy, a village in France; treaty of (1544), between Francis I of France and the emperor Charles V, 9, 464; 14, 277.
- Créqui, Marshal de (François de Bonne), duke of Lesdiguières (ca. 1624–1687), a French general; in War of the Queen's Rights, 11, 568–569; reduces Lorraine, 11, 573–574; defeated at Consarbrück (1675), 11, 585; succeeds Turenne in Germany, 11, 587; captures Luxembourg (1684), 11, 597.
- Créqui de Blanchefort, Charles, Duke of (ca. 1624–1687), a French general; ambassador to Rome, 9, 496.
- Crescent, see Half Moon.
- Crescentius or Cencius (d. 998), a leader of the popular faction at Rome; main treatment of, 3, 580; usurps government at Rome (980 A.D.), 7, 622; overthrown by Otto, 7, 624; executed, 7, 625.
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- Crévant or Cravant, a village in France; battle of (1423), 11, 188; 13, 547.
- Crèveœur, a fort in Holland; taken by Pichegru (1794), 14, 17.
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- Crispinus, T. Quinctus (third century B.C.), Roman consul, **5**, 272-273.
- Crispus, Flavius Julius (d. 326 A.D.), son of Constantine I; declared caesar (317 A.D.), **6**, 444, 446; defeats Licinius, **6**, 448-449; character and fate of, **6**, 457-460.
- Crispus (early seventh century A.D.), a Byzantine nobleman, **7**, 154, 155, 176.
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- Critias (d. 404 B.C.), Athenian orator and politician; as one of the thirty tyrants, **3**, 458; **4**, 1-20; story of Plutarch concerning, **4**, 24; pupil of Socrates, **4**, 37.
- Critodemus (flourished late fourth century B.C.), Greek physician; operates upon Alexander the Great, **4**, 365.
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- Crittenden, George Bibb (1812-1880), American soldier in Confederate service, son of J. J. Crittenden; defeated at battle of Mill Spring (1862), **23**, 425.
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- Cushman, Robert** (1580-1625), New England colonist; treats with Virginia Company for grant of land to Pilgrims, **22**, 623.
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- Cymric**, see Gallo-Brythonic.
- Cynane** (Cyna, Cynna) (d. ca. 323 B.C.), daughter of Philip of Macedon, half-sister of Alexander the Great; marries Amyntas, son of Perdiccas, **4**, 215; intrigues and fall of, **4**, 434-435, 439, 475.
- Cynegils** (d. 642 A.D.), Anglo-Saxon ruler; succeeds Ceolwulf, jointly with his brother Cwichehm, as king of Wessex (611 A.D.), **18**, 48, 62; defeats Britons in Devonshire, **18**, 62; conflicts and relations with Eadwine, king of Northumbria, **18**, 62; war with Penda, **18**, 62.
- Cynewulf** or **Cynwulf** (ca. 750-825), Anglo-Saxon writer; literary work of, **18**, 164.
- Cynewulf** (d. 785 A.D.), Anglo-Saxon ruler; succeeds Sigebert as king of Wessex (754 A.D.), **18**, 65; defeated by Offa of Mercia at Bensington, **18**, 59, 65.
- Cynoscephalæ**, town in Thessaly; Philip V of Macedonia defeated by Romans at (197 B.C.), **4**, 558.
- Cynossema**, Greece; Athenians under Alcibiades defeat Spartans at (411 B.C.), **3**, 630.
- Cynric** (sixth century A.D.), king of the West Saxons in England, son of Cerdic; associated in kingship by his father, **18**, 37.
- Cynsylv Forest**, see Coleshill.
- Cyprian**, Saint (d. 258 A.D.), a Carthaginian bishop, **8**, 522.
- Cypriotes**, see Cyprus.
- Cyprus**, a large island in the eastern Mediterranean, subject to Turkey; under early Egyptian sway, **1**, 138, 188, 189, **2**, 288, 600, 620; subject to Assyria, **1**, 312, 421; colonised by Phoenicians and Greeks, **2**, 270, 275; **4**, 106; conquered by Persia, **2**, 620-621; **3**, 265; subject to Alexander the Great, **2**, 295, 297-300; **4**, 307; under the Ptolemies, **2**, 302; **4**, 445, 446, 565-569, 575; archæology of, **3**, 43, 44, 49, 53; English gain possession of, under Richard I, **8**, 387; given to Lusignan, king of Jerusalem, **8**, 389; made tributary to Genoa (ca. 1369), **9**, 267; conquered by Venice (1489), **9**, 296-297; taken from Venice by Selim II of Turkey (1574), **24**, 368.
- Cypselid**, dynasty of Corinth, **3**, 185, 227.
- Cypselus** (ca. 655-625 B.C.), tyrant of Corinth, founder of Cypselid dynasty, **3**, 191, 257.
- Cyril** or **Constantine**, Saint (829-869?), called the "Apostle of the Slavs," a scholar and prelate; missionary labours of, **24**, 161.
- Cyrrhæans**, a Greek tribe; attacked by Solon, **3**, 212.
- Cyrus** (Kurush) the Great (d. 529 B.C.), king of Persia 559-529 B.C.; main treatment, **2**, 576-600; birth and early life of, **2**, 576-580; reign of, **2**, 587-600; Croesus and Aahmes II allied against, **1**, 76, 190; conquers Babylon (538 B.C.), **1**, 319, 336, 458, 578-579; cylinder inscription of, **1**, 447-448, 458-459; aids Babylonians against Medes, **1**, 454; character of, **1**, 459; builds hanging garden, **1**, 586-587; subjugates Cyprus, **2**, 621.
- Cyrus** the Younger (d. 401 B.C.), ruler of Asia Minor, son of Darius Nothus; main treatment, **4**, 49-65; aids Sparta, **2**, 618-619; rebels against Artaxerxes II, **2**, 619; **4**, 50; character of, **4**, 51; Clearchus raises troops for, **4**, 51-52; marches from Sardis, **4**, 53; addresses his army, **4**, 54; defeated and slain at Cunaxa, **4**, 56-57.
- Cyzicenus**, see Antiochus IX.
- Czartoriski**, Adam Casimir, Prince (1734-1823), Polish soldier and politician; opposes court party, **17**, 376; **24**, 80; complains of administration of czarevitch (1815), **17**, 492.
- Czaslau**, battle of; see Chotusitz, battle of.
- Czechs**, a Slavic people, living chiefly in Bohemia and Moravia; at war with Ludwig the German, **7**, 576-577, 580; fight to preserve national identity, **14**, 197, 209-210; separated from German Bohemia, **14**, 637-638; "Young Czechs" form political party, **15**, 48.
- Czernowitz**, Arsenius (seventeenth century), Servian patriarch; leads emigration into Austria, **24**, 197.
- Czerni**, George, or Kara George (1766-1817), Servian patriot; leads the Servians against the Turks, **17**, 459-461; **24**, 198-199; concludes treaty with Turkey, **17**, 461; **24**, 199; throws himself on the side of Russia, **24**, 200; assassinated, **24**, 201.
- Czerski**, Johannes (1813-1893), German divine; secedes from Rome, **15**, 417.
- Czolgosz**, Leon F. (1873-1901), assassinates President McKinley (1901), **23**, 491.

The letters C and K being interchangeable in many languages, for any reference not found under C, see also K.

D

- Dablon, Claude** (1618-1697), French Jesuit missionary; Northwest explorer, **23**, 72.
- Dacians**, inhabitants of Roman province of Dacia; Pelasgi among, **3**, 154; wars with Romans, **6**, 257, 269-274, 281; original inhabitants of Rumania, **24**, 125; Ovid on, **24**, 126; religion of, **24**, 126; repulsed by Vespasian, **24**, 127; country of, becomes Latin colony, **24**, 127.
- Dacke, Nils**, Swedish peasant; heads rebellion called Dacke Feud (1542-1543), **16**, 295.
- Dacke Feud**, see Dacke, Nils.
- Dacre, Leonard** (d. 1573), English nobleman; efforts of, in favour of Mary Queen of Scots (1569-1570), **19**, 339, 340.
- Dacre, Thomas Fienes**, Lord (1517-1541), English soldier and politician, warden of the marches under Henry VIII; at Flodden Field (1513), **19**, 68.
- Dadarshis**, satrap of Bactriana; overcomes Frada (519 A.D.), **2**, 607.
- Dadef-Ra**, see Tatt-Ra.
- Dædalus**, in Greek fable, **3**, 127; builds labyrinth, **3**, 159.
- Daendels, Herman Willem** (1762-1818), Dutch general; ally of France against Holland, **14**, 19.
- Dagalaiphus** (fourth century A.D.), Roman general, **6**, 495, 502, 510, 518.
- Daganu**, Babylonian deity, identified with Dagon, **1**, 313.
- Dagobert I**, king of Austrasia; crowned (628 A.D.), **7**, 480; **16**, 535; death of (638 A.D.), **7**, 481.
- Dagobert II**, king of Austrasia 654-679 A.D.; career of, **7**, 481-482.
- Dagobert III**, king of Austrasia 711-714 A.D.; career of, **7**, 486-489.
- Dagobert, Lucien Auguste** (1736-1794), French general; campaign in the Pyrenees (1794), **12**, 365.
- Dagon**, Philistine divinity; identified with Daganu, **1**, 313.
- Dahæ**, see Dai.
- Dahlgren, John Adolf** (1809-1870), American admiral; coöperates with Sherman in capture of Savannah (1864), **23**, 445.
- Dahlmann, Friedrich Christoph** (1785-1860), German historian and statesman; protests against tyranny, **15**, 406.
- Dahomey**, a negro kingdom of West Africa; at war with France (1892), **13**, 198.
- Dai** (Dahæ), Persian nomadic tribe, **2**, 569, 578, 596.
- Daim, Oliver le** (d. 1484), barber and favourite of Louis XI, **11**, 269.
- Daimbert or Dagobert** (d. 1107), archbishop of Pisa; made patriarch of Jerusalem (1099), **8**, 354.
- Daiokes**, see Deioces.
- Daiphantus**, Theban general; killed at Mantinea (362 B.C.), **4**, 194.
- Daityas**, Brahmanic order of superior spirits, **2**, 491, 533.
- Dakan**, see Dagon.
- Dalai-lama** (ever-living Buddha), one of the two popes of lamaism, residing at Lhasa, **24**, 506; power of, in Tibetan government, **24**, 508; authority of, established (1645), **24**, 509.
- Dalayrac, Nicolas** (1753-1809), French composer of comic operas, **12**, 118.
- Dalberg, Karl Theodor Anton Maria von** (1744-1817), German prince and prelate; becomes prince-primate of Confederation of the Rhine, **14**, 539.
- Dal-Cais Dynasty** (Ireland), founding of (ca. 1000), **21**, 349.
- Dale, Sir Thomas** (d. 1619), colonial governor of Virginia; made high marshal of first colony of Virginia, **22**, 577; arrival of, in Jamestown, **22**, 579.
- Dalecarlia Revolt**, an armed attempt to declare prince of Denmark heir to Swedish throne (1742), **16**, 400.
- Daleminzii**, a Sorbian tribe of the Middle Elbe, **7**, 577, 603.
- Dalhousie, George Ramsey**, 9th Earl of (1770-1838), British soldier and colonial official; appointed governor-general of Canada (1819), **22**, 332; quarrel with reform party, **22**, 332-333; recall of, **22**, 333.
- Dalhousie, James Andrew Broun-Ramsay, Marquis of** (1812-1860), English soldier and colonial administrator; appointed governor-general of British India (1847), **22**, 157; annexes the Punjab to British dominions (1849), **22**, 158; success of his administration in India, **22**, 160; annexation of Oudh (1856), **21**, 619; **22**, 161-162; dealings of, with Indian feudatory states ("doctrine of lapse"), **22**, 165-166; resigns governor-generalship (1856), **22**, 166.
- Dallas, George Mifflin** (1792-1864), American politician; elected vice-president (1844), **23**, 369.
- Dalmanutha**, South Africa; Botha defeated at (1900), **22**, 314.
- Dalmatia**, Austria-Hungary; Venice subjects (998 A.D.), **9**, 31.
- Dalmatius, Flavius Julius** (d. 337 A.D.), nephew of Constantine I; career of, **6**, 460-461, 466.
- Dalny**, seaport, Manchuria; Japanese occupy (1904), **17**, 624; **24**, 658, 664.
- Dalreudins or Dalriads**, early Irish tribe;

- migrate from Ireland to Britain (fourth century A.D.), **21**, **7**, 337.
- Dalrymple, Sir James** (1619-1695), Scottish lawyer and statesman; directs massacre of Glencoe, **20**, 432.
- Dalrymple, John**, see **Stair, Earl of**.
- Daltaban Pasha**, Turkish soldier; successfully opposes Austrians (1697), **24**, 402; made grand vizir (1702), **24**, 404.
- Dalziel (Dalyell or Dalzell), Sir Thomas** (1599-1685), British general; appointed commander-in-chief in Scotland (1666), **21**, 300-301.
- Damagetus** (seventh century B.C.), king of Ialysus, in Rhodes, **3**, 148.
- Damascenus, Joannes**, see **John of Damascus**.
- Damascus (Dammesek)**, capital of Syria; founded by Aramæans (1250-1200 B.C.), **2**, 65; becomes capital of kingdom founded by Rezon-ben-Eliadah (960-950 B.C.), **2**, 105; dominant in Syria (ca. 950 B.C.), **2**, 280; overthrows ruling dynasty (ca. 845 B.C.), **1**, 388; wars of, with Assyria, **1**, 390; **2**, 285; conquered by Assyria (733 B.C.), **1**, 393; **2**, 114, 413; revolts against Assyria, **1**, 398; siege of (633-634 A.D.), **3**, 148; made caliphate of Omayyad kingdom (ca. 675 A.D.), **3**, 176; siege of (1148), **3**, 363; captured by Khwarizmians and Egyptians (1244), **3**, 434.
- Damasithymus of Calynda** (d. 480 B.C.), Carian prince; death of, **3**, 347.
- Damasus II**, pope (1047); succeeds Clement II, **3**, 591.
- Dames**, an Arabian slave; services of, at siege of Aleppo (636-637 A.D.), **3**, 157.
- Damian**, Bulgarian patriarch; deposed (ca. 975 A.D.), **24**, 167.
- Damiens, Robert François** (1715-1757), a French fanatic; attempts assassination of Louis XV, **12**, 71.
- Damiatta**, a city of Lower Egypt; siege of, by crusaders (1218-1219), **3**, 426; surrendered to Moslems (1220), **3**, 428; taken by Louis IX (1249), **3**, 436; surrendered to Moslems (1250), **3**, 446.
- Dammesek**, see **Damascus**.
- Damme**, a town in Flanders; naval battle of (1213), **13**, 342.
- Damnonii**, pre-Roman nation in Britain, **13**, 3.
- Damocles** (early fourth century B.C.), a Syracusan, courtier of Dionysius; anecdote of the sword of, **4**, 205.
- Damocritus**, Æchæan strategist; exiled (151 B.C.), **4**, 541.
- Damon** (fifth century B.C.), Greek musician and teacher of Pericles; ostracised, **3**, 249, 416.
- Damonno**, wife of Cadys, traditionary king of Lydia; crimes of, **2**, 427.
- Damophilus**, Sicilian slave-owner; uprising of slaves against (134 B.C.), **5**, 323-324.
- Dampier, William** (1652-1715), English freebooter, explorer, and author; explorations of, in Australia, **22**, 234.
- Dampierre, Auguste Henri Marie Picot, Marquis de** (1756-1793), French revolutionary general; death of, **12**, 362.
- Dampierre, Guy de** (1225-1305), count of Flanders, son of Margaret of Flanders ("Black Margaret"); parentage, **13**, 293; defeated and imprisoned (1252), **13**, 294; released from prison, **13**, 300; forms alliance with Edward I of England (1295), **13**, 302; grants new *keure* (charter) to Bruges (1281), **13**, 314; his rule in Flanders, **13**, 315; trouble with France, **13**, 315; imprisoned by Philip the Fair, **13**, 316; last years of his reign, **13**, 318; death of, **13**, 319.
- Dampierre, John de**, son of Margaret of Flanders, **13**, 293, 300.
- Dampierre, William de**, Burgundian nobleman; marries Margaret of Flanders ("Black Margaret"), **13**, 293.
- Dampierre, William de**, Flemish nobleman, son of William de Dampierre and Margaret of Flanders, **13**, 293.
- Damrémont, Charles Marie Denis, Count of** (1783-1837), a French general; in war with Arabs, **13**, 68; death of, **13**, 69.
- Dan**, Israelitish tribe; development of, **2**, 70, 74, 75.
- Dan** (legendary), first king of Denmark, **16**, 7.
- Danaans (Danai or Danaoi)**, in legendary Greek history the Argives, or the Greeks in general; identification of, **3**, 63; shaft-graves of, **3**, 64; origin of, **3**, 104, 107.
- Danaë**, Greek mythological character, mother of Perseus, **3**, 103.
- Danann, Tuatha De**, see **De Danann, Tuatha**.
- Danaus**, ancestor of Danaans; in Greek legend, **3**, 63, 107, 108.
- Danby, Admiral**, English naval commander; conveys supplies to Gibraltar (1781), **20**, 637.
- Danby, Thomas Osborne, Earl of**, marquis of Carmarthen, duke of Leeds (1631-1712), English statesman; appointed secretary of the treasury (1674), **20**, 280; attempted impeachment of (1675), **20**, 281; refuses bribe from Louis XIV, **20**, 285; Louis XIV plots ruin of, **20**, 288; impeachment of, **20**, 289, 291; made president of council, **20**, 420; created duke of Leeds, **20**, 440; negotiates tobacco treaty with Russia (1698), **17**, 263.
- Dandhu Panth**, see **Nana Sahib**.
- Dandolo, Andrea**, Venetian admiral; defeated by Genoese at Corzuola (1298), **9**, 128.
- Dandolo, Brancalone**, see **Brancalone**.
- Dandolo, Giovanni**, doge of Venice 1280-1289; delayed election at death of, **9**, 272.
- Dandolo, Henry (Italian, Enrico)**, doge of Venice 1192-1205; blinded by Emperor Manuel, **7**, 274; at siege of Constantinople, **7**, 276; **3**, 415; **9**, 33-34; candidate for emperor of Latin Empire, **7**, 283; represents Venice at Constantinople, **7**, 285; death, **7**, 295; **9**, 34.
- Danegeld**, land tax levied by Anglo-Saxon and Danish kings in England, **13**, 46, 113, 116, 126, 130.
- Danelagh (Danelaw)**, that part of England ceded to the Danes by the Peace of

- Chippenham (878 A.D.), 18, 80, 112-113, 117.
- Danes** (Danskir, Dankiones), the natives of Denmark; legendary history of, 16, 5; war with Franks (808-810 A.D.), 7, 528, 553; conclude treaty of peace with Ludwig the German (872 A.D.), 7, 581; early invasions of England, 18, 68; invade Ireland (852 A.D.), 21, 347; power of, in England at accession of Alfred the Great (871 A.D.), 18, 75; defeat Alfred (871 A.D.), 18, 76; conquer Merela (874 A.D.), 18, 76; settle in Northumbria (875 A.D.), 18, 76; attack Wessex (876 A.D.), 18, 77-78; defeated by Alfred at Ethandune (878 A.D.), 18, 79; make treaty with Alfred (878 A.D.), 18, 80; continue to harass England, 18, 81; invade England (893 A.D.), 18, 85; revolt against Alfred (893 A.D.), 18, 86; defeated by Alfred at Farnham (894 A.D.), 18, 87; fleet of, captured by Alfred the Great (896 A.D.), 18, 89; invade Scotland (close of eighth century), 21, 11; defeated frequently by Eadward (911-925 A.D.), 18, 94; destroy Hamburg (915 A.D.), 7, 597; renew invasions of England (981 A.D.), 18, 112; Æthelred pays Danegeld to (991 A.D.), 18, 113; massacre of, on St. Bruce's Day (1002 A.D.), 18, 114; similarity of, to Angles, Saxons, and Jutes, 18, 68; assimilation of, with Anglo-Saxons, 18, 76, 80, 123; effect of, on England, 18, 81; see also Denmark and Northmen.
- Danewerk**, see Dannevirke.
- Dangerfield**, Thomas (1650-1685), an Englishman, a witness in Popish Plot; death of (1685), 20, 363.
- Daniel**, Hebrew prophet (seventh century B.C.), prophecy of, relative to desolation of Temple, 2, 150.
- Daniel**, Neustrian priest; see Chilperic II.
- Daniel Alexandrovitch** (d. 1303), Russian prince; founds line of Moscow princes, 17, 144.
- Danilo**, prince of Montenegro 1851-1860; reign of, 24, 209.
- Danilo Petrovich**, prince of Montenegro; ascends throne (1687), 24, 208.
- Danilovna**, Matriona, court-fool to Catherine II, 17, 416.
- Danilovski**, a Polish nobleman; in plot of fifth fraudulent Dmitri (1645), 17, 244.
- Danish-French Alliance** (1813), 16, 430-431.
- Dankiones**, see Danes.
- Dannebod**, Thyra, daughter of Harold Klak; marries Gorm the Old, 16, 43; founds Dannevirke, 16, 44.
- Dannebrog**, a Danish order of knights; instituted, 16, 366.
- Dannebrog**, a Danish standard; origin of, 16, 161.
- Dannenberg**, General, Russian soldier; in battle of Inkerman (1854), 17, 573.
- Dannevirke** (Danewerk), The; battle of (April 23rd, 1848), 15, 448; 16, 55.
- Dannoura**, Japan; naval battle off (1185), 24, 587.
- Danrémont**, see Damrémont.
- Danse Macabre** (dance of death) in France (fifteenth century), 11, 183 seq.
- Danskir**, see Danes.
- Dante Alighieri** (1265-1321), an Italian poet; member of seignior of Florence (1300), 9, 121; banished from Florence (1302), 9, 123; finds asylum with Can' Grande della Scala (1302), 9, 156; estimate of, 9, 178-179, 181, 190, 195.
- Danton**, Georges Jacques (1759-1794), French revolutionist; leader of the populace, 12, 237, 259, 299; loses support of the republicans, 12, 258; minister of justice, 12, 267; wages war of extermination, 12, 269; devises September massacres, 12, 270; nominated for the Assembly at Paris, 12, 273; decree concerning the validity of the constitution, 12, 282; speech of, against the Gironde, 12, 284; retires from revolutionary movement, 12, 334; implicated with the moderates, 12, 334; arrest of, 12, 336; trial of, 12, 337; execution of, 12, 338; Carlyle on, 12, 338 note.
- Dantzic** (Dantsic), a sea-port and capital of West Prussia; siege of (1734), 15, 149; (1807), 12, 559-560; 15, 296; ceded to Prussia (1793), 24, 91.
- Dantzic**, Duke of, see Lefebvre.
- Danube**, the largest river in Europe; made free to commerce (1856), 15, 14; contention between Russia and Austria concerning, 24, 153.
- Darada** (Dardæ), East Indian tribe, 2, 490.
- Dardani**, an ancient Illyrian people of the southern highland of Mæsia; aid Greeks in defence of Delphi (278 B.C.), 4, 508; invade Macedonia (239 B.C.), 4, 522.
- Dardans**, see Dardani.
- Dardanus**, son of Jupiter; legendary founder of Troy, 3, 78.
- Dare**, Virginia, first child born in America of English parentage (1587), 22, 561.
- Dargham**, Egyptian soldier; usurps vizirate (1163), 8, 366.
- Darien**, Isthmus of, see Panama.
- Darimon**, Alfred (1819-), French deputy; member of the bench of the "Five," 13, 135.
- Darius I**, son of Hystaspes, king of Persia 521-486 B.C.; main treatment, 2, 605-614; rule in Egypt, 1, 194; 2, 612; Scythian expedition, 2, 441, 610-611; 3, 264; invades Greece, 3, 268-279, 292, 307; after defeat at Marathon, 3, 285; death, 3, 285-286; military ability, 2, 617; taxation under, 2, 645; inscriptions of, 2, 572 589.
- Darius (II) Nothus**, before accession Ochus, king of Persia 423-404 B.C.; life and character of, 2, 618, 619.
- Darius III**, surnamed Codomannus, the last king of Persia 336-330 B.C.; main treatment of life and times of, 4, 281-342; accession of, 4, 281; character of, 4, 281, 305, 340; extent of empire, 4, 282; defeated at Issus, 4, 299-305; defeated at Arbela, 4, 320-328; pursuit and death of, 4, 338, 342.

- Darius, eldest son of Xerxes I; murdered (465 B.C.), **2**, 615.
- Darius, son of Artaxerxes II, **2**, 626.
- Darling, Sir Ralph (1775-1858), English colonial statesman; governor of New South Wales 1825-1831, **22**, 238.
- Darnley, Henry Stuart, Lord (1541?-1567), second husband of Mary Queen of Scots; marries Mary, **19**, 300-302; **21**, 265; Mary confers titles upon, **19**, 302; encourages the assassination of Rizzio, **21**, 266; assassinated, **19**, 305; **21**, 266; evidence as to murderers of, **19**, 307.
- Dartmouth, Earls of, see Legge.
- Darum, fortress of Palestine; reduced by Richard I (1192), **8**, 395.
- Darvell Gathern, an image in Wales, **19**, 181.
- Dashkor, Ekaterina Romanovna (1743-1810), Russian princess; conspires against Peter III, **17**, 364.
- Dashwood, Sir Francis, later Baron le Despenser, English statesman; efforts on behalf of Admiral Byng, **20**, 585; retires from ministry with Bute (1763), **20**, 601.
- Datames, Persian satrap of Cappadocia; rebels against Artaxerxes II (ca. 378 B.C.), **2**, 624.
- Dathen, Peter, Flemish reformer; preaches Calvinist doctrine in Flanders (1566), **13**, 401; denounces William the Silent, **13** 479 seq.; flees from Ghent with Jan van Hembyze (1579), **13**, 480.
- Datis, a Mede commanding in army of Darius; defeated at Marathon (490 B.C.), **2**, 611; **3**, 268-277.
- Datius, bishop of Milan; assists Liguria against Justinian (538 A.D.), **7**, 405; escapes to Byzantine court, **7**, 407.
- Daubeney, Giles, Lord (d. 1508), lord chamberlain under Henry VII of England; raises forces against Scots, **19**, 33.
- Daubenton, Louis Jean Marie (1716-1800), French scientist; collaborates with Buffon on his *Natural History*, **12**, 121.
- Daun, Leopold Joseph Maria, Count von (1705-1766), Austrian field-marshal; at battle of Kolin (1757), **12**, 73; **15**, 196; at battle of Rossbach (1757), **15**, 202; becomes commander-in-chief of Austrian forces, **15**, 203; in battle of Hochkirch (1758), **15**, 208; in campaign of 1760, **15**, 218-219.
- Daunou, Pierre Claude François (1761-1840), French historian and politician; leads opposition to Napoleon in tribunate, **12**, 519; proposed for election to senate, **12**, 522; forced to retire from senate, **12**, 523.
- Dauphiné, ancient province of France; Philip VI annexes (1349), **11**, 122.
- Davel, Daniel Abraham, Swiss military officer; leads revolt in Switzerland (1723), **17**, 10; beheaded (1723), **17**, 10.
- Davenport, John (1598-1670), a Puritan clergyman; settles New Haven (1638), **23**, 109.
- David (Tiberius), brother of Heracleonas; crowned emperor of the East (641 A.D.), **7**, 182 note.
- David, second king of Israel 1055-1015 B.C.; conflicts of, with Saul, **2**, 79-83, 85; wars with neighbouring tribes, **2**, 79, 86, 91, 102; marriages of, **2**, 80, 81; ascends throne, **2**, 85; makes Jerusalem his capital, **2**, 87; alliance of, with king of Tyre, **2**, 281; Absalom rebels against, **2**, 93-95; last years of, **2**, 99-101; character of, **2**, 98.
- David I, king of Scotland 1124-1153; ascends throne, **21**, 36; at battle of the Standard, **18**, 243; **21**, 37; estimates of **21**, 38-44.
- David II (Bruce), king of Scotland 1329-1371; birth of, **21**, 113; anointed king, **21**, 128; Edward Baliol attempts to usurp crown of, **18**, 454; **21**, 130; sent to France, **21**, 131; returns from France (1341), **21**, 137; confers sheriffdom of Roxburgh on Ramsay, **21**, 137; invades England (1346), **21**, 139; captured at Neville's Cross (1346), **21**, 139; ransom of, **21**, 141, 143; released from captivity (1357), **21**, 143; intrigues with Edward III of England, **21**, 144, 145; marries Margaret Logie (1364), **21**, 146; divorces Margaret, **21**, 147; death of, **21**, 147; summary of reign, **21**, 147.
- David (Comnenus), emperor of Trebizond 1456-1462; conquered by Muhammed, **7**, 357.
- David (d. 1283), brother of Llewelyn, Welsh prince; joins revolt against Edward I in Wales (1277), **18**, 397; death, **18**, 398.
- David, Jacques Louis (1748-1825), historical painter; discussion of, **12**, 120; arranges Marat's obsequies, **12**, 305; arranges ceremony for proclamation of new constitution, **12**, 308; arranges fête in honour of the Deity, **12**, 339; arrested (1794), **12**, 389.
- David of Volhinia, leader in Russian civil wars of 1097-1111, **17**, 125.
- Davidovich, Russian soldier; commands Russian army in the Tyrol (1796), **12**, 436.
- Davie, William Richardson (1756-1820), American soldier and diplomat; becomes member of embassy to France (1799), **23**, 315.
- Davis, David (1815-1886), American statesman and jurist; importance of his election to the senate (1877), **23**, 475.
- Davis, Henry Gassaway (1823-), American capitalist and politician; nominated for vice-president (1904), **23**, 493.
- Davis, Henry Winter (1817-1865), American politician; opposed to Lincoln's Reconstruction policy, **23**, 455.
- Davis, Jefferson (1808-1889), American statesman; appointed secretary of war under Pierce, **23**, 390; made president of Confederate States, **23**, 409; fitness of, for military leadership, **23**, 419; dismisses Gen. Johnston from command of Confederate forces in Georgia, **23**, 444; flight and capture of (1865), **23**, 451.
- Davis, John (1550-1605), English navigator; commands expeditions in search of north-

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- Desmoullins**, Benoît Camille (1760-1794), French revolutionist; induces populace to arm against government, **12**, 169; succeeds Mirabeau (1791), **12**, 237; aims of, **12**, 258; promotes August insurrection (1792), **12**, 259; nominated for the Assembly at Paris (1792), **12**, 273; founds rival journal to that of Hébert (1794), **12**, 335; arrested (1794), **12**, 336; executed, **12**, 337.
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- Despenser**, Henry le (d. 1406), bishop of Norwich, grandson of Hugh le Despenser the Younger; in insurrection of Wat Tyler (1381), **18**, 493; at war in Flanders, **18**, 497-498.
- Despenser**, Hugh le, earl of Winchester (ca. 1262-1326), an English court favourite; charges of barons against, **18**, 437; exiled (1321), **18**, 437; exile of, annulled (1322), **18**, 438; executed, **18**, 442.
- Despenser**, Hugh le (d. 1326), an English court favourite, son of Hugh le Despenser, earl of Winchester; charges of barons against, **18**, 437; exiled (1321), **18**, 437; exile of, annulled (1322), **18**, 438; executed, **18**, 443.
- Dessau**, capital of Anhalt, Germany; battle on the bridge of (1625), **14**, 341.
- D'Este**, see **Este**.
- Des Ursins**, see **Orsini**.
- Detroit**, a city in Michigan, U. S. A.; Jesuits establish mission at (1610), **23**, 70; settled by French (1701), **23**, 82; besieged by Pontiac (1763), **23**, 225; Hull surrenders (1813), **23**, 330.
- Dettingen**, Clara, of Augsburg (fifteenth century), morganatic wife of Frederick the Victorious, **14**, 233.
- Dettingen**, a town in Bavaria; battle of (also called battle of Broken Staves) (June 27th, 1743), **12**, 38; **14**, 432; **20**, 560.
- Deuntzer**, J. H., premier of Denmark (1901), **16**, 449; resigns (1905), **16**, 450.
- Deusdedit** (Deodatus or Adeodatus I), pope 615-618 A.D.; pontificate of, **8**, 540.
- De Vere**, Robert, see **Vere**, de.
- De Veres**, earls of Oxford, see **Vere**, de.
- Devereux**, Robert, see **Essex**.
- Devereux**, Walter, see **Essex**.
- De Vienne**, John, see **Vienne**, John de.
- Devonshire**, Dukes of, see **Cavendish**.
- Devonshire**, Spencer Compton Cavendish, 8th Duke of (1833-), English statesman; enters Salisbury ministry (1895), **21**, 651; retires from Balfour ministry (1903), **21**, 662.
- De Vries**, David Pieterszen, Dutch colonist; plants colony in Delaware (1631), **23**, 8.
- De Wet**, Christian (1853-), Boer general; repulsed by British near Colesberg (1900), **22**, 310.
- Dewetsdorp**, town in South Africa; De Wet captures (1900), **22**, 314.
- De Wette**, Wilhelm Martin Leberecht (1780-1849), German theologian; dismissed from office, **15**, 373.
- Dewey**, George (1837-), American naval officer; defeats Spanish at Manila (May 1st, 1898), **23**, 488.
- De Winter**, Jan Willem (1750-1812), Dutch admiral; at battle of the Texel, **16**, 282.
- De Witt**, Cornelius (1623-1672), Dutch politician and naval officer, brother of

- Jan De Witt; assassination of, 11, 577; 13, 634; 20, 277.
- De Witt, Jan (1625-1672), Dutch statesman; chosen pensionary of Holland (1653), 11, 564; 13, 622-623; rejects Cromwell's scheme of a total conjunction of government (1654), 13, 623; in war with England (1665-1667), 11, 567; 13, 624-625; 20, 247; negotiations with England, 13, 630-634; assassination of, 11, 577; 13, 634-635; 20, 277.
- Deza, Diego de (fifteenth century), Spanish friar; assists Columbus, 22, 425.
- Dhanananda (Xandrames or Agrames), king of Prachyas in India (ca. 340 B.C.), 2, 479.
- Dhu Ker, a town in Persia; battle of (ca. 610 A.D.), 8, 93.
- Dhuleep (Dhulip) Singh (1838-1893), Indian maharajah; tenders his submission to English, 22, 156.
- Dhu-Nowas (d. 529 A.D.), king of Yemen; persecutes Christians, 8, 110.
- Diaz of Megalopolis, general of Achæan League (150 B.C.); villainy of, 4, 540-541; in war with Rome, 5, 315-317.
- Diagorids (ca. sixth and seventh centuries B.C.), noble family of Rhodes; celebrated for its Olympic victories, 3, 148.
- Dialogus de Scaccario, English legal treatise of the twelfth century, 18, 295.
- Diamond Necklace Affair, The, a scandal involving the royal family of France (1783-1784), 12, 142-143.
- Diamonds, discovery of, in South Africa (1867), 22, 269, 279.
- Diana (Pakht), Greek goddess; oracle of, in Egypt, 1, 213; annual festival of, in Egypt, 1, 235; temple of, in Elymais, Persia, 2, 151; saves Agamemnon's daughter, 3, 80; destruction of temple of, in Ephesus, 4, 259.
- Diana of Poitiers (1499-1566), countess of Brézé, duchess of Valentinois, mistress of Henry II of France; influence at French court, 11, 338.
- Diars (Drotners), priests and judges in legendary Scandinavia, 16, 14.
- Dias, Bartholomeu (1445-1500), Portuguese navigator; discovers Cape of Good Hope (1487), 10, 475; 22, 265.
- Diaz, Spanish bishop, killed at Tongking (1857), 24, 520.
- Diaz, Juan Martin, "the Empecinado," guerrilla leader in Spain (1809), 10, 352.
- Diaz, Porfirio (1830-), Mexican general and statesman; at battle of Cinco de Mayo (1862), 23, 631; captures Puebla and besieges Mexico City (1867), 23, 636; in revolution of 1875, 23, 636; first presidency of (1877-1880), 23, 637; president (1884-), 23, 637-638; policy of, 23, 637; attempted assassination of (1897), 23, 638; advance of Mexico under his administration, 23, 638.
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- Dicasteries, popular juries in Athens, 3, 281-282, 461.
- Diceng, according to some authorities king of Bulgaria 815-820 A. D.; ascends throne, 24, 161.
- Dickinson, John (1732-1808), American statesman; opposes independence of colonies (1776), 23, 251; advocates adoption of Federal constitution (1788), 23, 293.
- Didenhofen, see Thionville.
- Diderot, Denis (1713-1784), French philosopher and writer; joins D'Alembert in publication of the Encyclopædia, 12, 62-63.
- Dido (Elissa), Tyrian princess; legend of, 2, 308-310, 328, 360.
- Diebitsch Sabalkanski, Count Ivan Ivanovitch (1785-1831), Russian general; crosses the Balkans (1829), 17, 544; appointed commander-in-chief, 17, 546; in Polish campaign of 1831, 17, 547; 24, 116; death of, 17, 547; 24, 116.
- Diederich, Rear-Admiral von; takes possession of Kiao-chau Bay (1898), 15, 563.
- Dieskau, Ludwig August, Baron (1701-1767), German soldier in French service; in French and Indian war, 12, 66; reinforces army in Canada, 23, 204; at battle of Lake George (1755), 23, 211-212.
- Diessbach, Nicholas von (1431-1475), a Swiss chief magistrate; serves the politics of Louis XI in Switzerland, 16, 595; concludes treaty with France (1470), 16, 596; death of, 16, 597.
- Diessenhofen, a town in Switzerland; capitulates to Swiss (1460), 16, 593.
- Dietbert or Theudebert, king of the Franks; recovers Rhætia (536 A.D.), 16, 535.
- Dietrich, Dominicus (1620-1692), chief magistrate of Strasburg; held prisoner in France, 14, 395.
- Digby, Sir Everard (1578-1606), English conspirator; connection of, with Gunpowder Plot, 19, 479.
- Digby, George (1612-1677), 2nd earl of Bristol; English diplomat, opposes bill of attainder against Strafford, 19, 588; implicated in attempt to arrest members of parliament, 19, 617; accused of treason, 19, 619.
- Digby, John (1580-1653), 1st earl of Bristol; accused of treason by Charles I, 19, 541.
- Digges, Sir Dudley (1583-1639), English diplomatist and jurist; arrested (1626), 19, 541; supports Petition of Right, 19, 551.
- Diggs or Digges, Edward (1620-1675), American colonial statesman, son of Sir Dudley Digges; elected governor of Virginia (1655), 22, 596.
- Dighton Rock, a rock in Massachusetts with inscription formerly attributed to Northmen, 22, 398.
- Dijon, a city in France; siege of (1513), 16, 617; (1870), 13, 169.
- Dillon, Théobald (1745-1792), French marshal; murdered by his troops, 12, 252.
- Dinan, a town in France; siege of (1359), 11, 145.
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- Dingley Act**, a tariff law passed by United States congress (1897), **23**, 487.
- Dingley, Nelson** (1832-1899), American politician and legislator; author of Dingley Tariff Act (1897), **23**, 487.
- Diniz**, king of Portugal 1279-1325; rebels against father, Alfonso III (1277), **10**, 440; in civil war with brother Alfonso, **10**, 441; marries Isabella of Aragon (1281), **10**, 441; in war against Sancho IV of Castile, **10**, 441; in war against Ferdinand IV of Castile, **10**, 441; changes title of order of Templars (1314), **8**, 459; economic conditions under, **10**, 442; literature and education under, **10**, 443.
- Dinocrates**, a Sicilian general; defeated by Agathocles (ca. 300 B.C.), **4**, 582.
- Dinwiddie, Robert** (1690-1770), governor of Virginia; builds fort at junction of Allegheny and Monongahela rivers (1751), **23**, 200; sends George Washington as messenger to Venango (1753), **23**, 201; urges general land and poll tax (1755), **23**, 212.
- Diocles** (ca. 400 B.C.), Greek politician; one of the Thirty Tyrants of Athens, **4**, 2.
- Diocles** (ca. 400 B.C.), lawmaker of Syracuse; draws up code of laws, **4**, 202; legislation of, restored, **4**, 206.
- Diocletian** (Caius Aurelius Valerius Diocletianus), emperor of Rome 284-305 A.D.; early life and character of, **6**, 432; accession of, **6**, 433-434; persecutes Christians (303 A.D.), **6**, 436; **10**, 11; **18**, 23; achievements of, **6**, 620; abdication (305 A.D.) and death of (313 A.D.), **6**, 437.
- Diodotus I** (ca. 256 B.C.), king of Bactria; accession of, **8**, 54.
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- Diodotus** (fifth century B.C.), Athenian orator; opposes Cleon (427 B.C.), **3**, 568.
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- Diomedes**, Greek legendary hero; soldieryship of, **3**, 94; in Trojan war, **3**, 97.
- Diomedon** (ca. 412 B.C.), Athenian naval commander; sails with Athenian fleet to Samos, **3**, 634; in Peloponnesian War, **3**, 635; execution of, **3**, 637.
- Dion** (ca. 408-354 B.C.), a Syracusan philosopher; relations with Dionysius, **4**, 205; becomes master of Syracuse, **4**, 206; assassination of, **4**, 206.
- Dion Cassius** (Cocceianus) (ca. 155-230 A.D.), Greek historian, member of Roman senate; governor of Pergamus and Smyrna, **6**, 395.
- Dione**, Greek goddess; worship of, **3**, 37.
- Dionysian Festivals**, at Athens, **4**, 595.
- Dionysius the Elder** (ca. 431-367 B.C.), tyrant of Syracuse 406-367 B.C.; character of, **4**, 205; usurps government of Syracuse, **4**, 203-205; in alliance with Sparta, **4**, 74, 79; in war against Carthaginians, **2**, 316; **4**, 203, 204; **5**, 217; efforts against Thebans, **4**, 178; death of, **4**, 205.
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- Dionysius**, Athenian statesman (ca. 450 B.C.), literary prominence of, **3**, 495.
- Dionysius**, Macedonian governor (ca. 308 B.C.), defends Munychia for Cassander, **4**, 446, 494.
- Dionysius**, an Ionian of Phocæa; commands Ionian fleet in revolt against Persians (ca. 494 B.C.), **3**, 266.
- Dionysius Exiguus**, a Scythian, monk of Roman Church (ca. 526 A.D.); compiles canons of ecclesiastical councils and papal decretals, **8**, 530.
- Dionysus**, Greek deity; identified with Bes, **1**, 108; Greek name for Osiris, **1**, 279; identified with Bacchus, **1**, 285; festival of, **3**, 496; legends of, **4**, 357; influence of, on Greek civilisation, **4**, 593; see also Bacchus.
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- Diopethes**, Athenian general (fourth century B.C.); sent to Thrace, **4**, 235.
- Diophanes** (d. 132 B.C.), Mytilenean exile; tutor of Tiberius Gracchus, **5**, 360; death of, **5**, 367.
- Diophantes** (Diophantus), an Athenian general (fourth century B.C.); gains victory in Egypt over Persians (358 B.C.), **2**, 626; commands Athenian corps at Thermopylae (352 B.C.), **4**, 227.
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- Diotimus**, Athenian naval commander (fourth century B.C.); in Corinthian War (388 B.C.), **4**, 122.
- Dipaea**, Greek town; battle of (ca. 470 B.C.) **4**, 69.
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- Dircislaus**, king of Croatia (ca. 1000 A.D.); seeks to conciliate Orseolo, doge of Venice, **9**, 31.
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- Direeyeh**, capital of the Wahhabees in Arabia; siege of (1818), **24**, 450.
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- Dirk II** (d. 988 A.D.), count of Holland; subdues West Friesland, **13**, 286; Emperor Otto III grants Holland as hereditary fief to, **13**, 286.
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- Dodecarchy**, Egyptian federation (664-655 B.C.); formation of, **1**, 181.
- Dodington**, George Bubb, Baron Melcombe (1691-1762), English politician; relations with Frederick, prince of Wales, **20**, 572.
- Dodona**, a town in Epirus; seat of oldest Greek oracle, **3**, 34; Lysander endeavours to corrupt priestess of the oracle, **4**, 99.
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- Does**, Peter van der (seventeenth century), Dutch admiral; commands naval expedition against Spain, **13**, 533; plunders Canary Islands, **13**, 533, 534; arrives at St. Thomas, **13**, 534; death of, **13**, 534.
- Dogali**, a city in eastern Africa; massacre of Italians at (1887), **9**, 632.
- Doges** (dukes), chief magistrates in former republics of Venice and Genoa; origin of, **9**, 27; authority of, **9**, 28, 34; list of doges of Venice, **9**, 34, 269; instituted in Genoa, **9**, 159; list of, for Genoa, **9**, 265.
- Doggerbank**, a sand-bank in North Sea; battle of (1781), **14**, 12.
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- Dolabella**, Cneius Cornelius (first century B.C.), Roman consul; elected to consulship (81 B.C.), **5**, 544; charged with extortion by Julius Caesar (77 B.C.), **5**, 462, 477.
- Dolabella**, Cneius Cornelius, Roman prætor (81 B.C.); extortions of, in Cilicia, **5**, 454.
- Dolabella Maximus**, Publius Cornelius, Roman consul 283 B.C.; conquers Senones, **5**, 200.
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- Dolonians**, Thracian tribe; war with Abinthians (ca. 535 B.C.), **3**, 226.
- Dolopes**, Greek tribe; member of Amphictyonic League, **3**, 168; punished for piracy (509 B.C.), **3**, 169; conquered by Athenians (ca. 470 B.C.), **3**, 407; aid Athenians (323 B.C.), **4**, 464.
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- Dombrowski**, Jan Henryk (1755-1818), Polish general; at battle of Trebbia (1799), **12**, 471.
- Domesday Book**, early English land record; drawn up by order of William the Conqueror (1086), **18**, 196.
- Dominic**, Saint (1170-1221), founder of the order of the Dominicans, **8**, 614; **11**, 52.
- Dominica** (La Dominique), an island in the West Indies; reduced by England (1763), **20**, 597; **23**, 223.
- Dominicans**, a religious order; founded by St. Dominic (1215), **11**, 52; favoured by Alexander IV (1260), **8**, 616.
- Domitia**, wife of Domitian; denies intrigues with Titus, **6**, 256; conspires against Domitian (96 A.D.), **6**, 260.
- Domitian** (Titus Flavius Domitianus Augustus), Roman emperor 81-96 A.D.; escapes murderers of Sabinus, **6**, 229; proclaimed cæsar, **6**, 231; reign of, **6**, 257-260; campaign of, against Dacians (86 A.D.), **24**, 127; murder of, **6**, 260; estimates of, **6**, 261-262.
- Domitian**, oriental prefect of Constantius (335 A.D.), **6**, 475.
- Dömitz**, a town in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany; battle of (1635), **14**, 370.
- Domrémy**, a French village; birthplace of Joan of Arc, **18**, 552.
- Don**, battle of, also called battle of Kulikovo (1380), **17**, 151; significance of, **17**, 152, 153.
- Donabew**, a town of Lower Burma; siege of (1825), **22**, 134.
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- Donatello** (Donato di Niccolò di Betto Bardi) (ca. 1386-1466), Italian sculptor, **9**, 394.
- Donati**, a family of Florence; feud of, with Cerchi (ca. 1300), **9**, 119-123; overthrow (1343), **9**, 169 seq.
- Donatists**, an early Christian sect in Northern Africa, **8**, 527; **24**, 468.
- Donato**, Italian sculptor; see Donatello.
- Donauwörth**, a town in Bavaria; battles of (1703), **11**, 616; (1704), **11**, 618; **14**, 409; (1796), **14**, 514.
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- Drouet, Jean Baptiste (1765-1844), Count d'Erlon, French soldier; in Waterloo campaign (1815), 12, 626-627, 628.
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- Drummond, Sir Gordon (1771-1854), British soldier; at battle of Lundy's Lane (1814), 23, 334.
- Drummond, William (d. 1677), colonial governor of the Carolinas, 23, 48.
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- Ducas, a noble Byzantine family, members of which occupied the throne of the Eastern Empire; see Constantine XI, XII, Michael VII, Alexius V, Joannes III.
- Ducelius (d. 440 B.C.), a Sicilian chief, **3**, 592-593.
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- Duckworth, John Thomas (1748-1817), English admiral; forces passage of Dardanelles (1807), **17**, 460; in Egypt, **17**, 461.
- Duclerc, Charles Théodore Eugène (1812-1886), a French statesman; in revolution of 1848, **13**, 100; head of cabinet (1882), **13**, 193.
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- Dudley, John (1502-1553), duke of Northumberland, English politician; succeeds Somerset in power, **19**, 222; favours Lady Jane Grey, **19**, 226-228; committed to Tower, **19**, 231; execution of, **19**, 234.
- Dudley, Joseph (1647-1720), American colonial politician and official; deputy governor of Massachusetts Bay (1685), **23**, 150; governor (1702), **23**, 177; plans capture of Port Royal (1707), **23**, 192.
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- Dudley, Thomas (1576-1652), colonial governor of Massachusetts; member of Massachusetts Bay Company, **22**, 641; deputy-governor, **22**, 646.
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- Dufferin and Ava, Frederick Temple Hamilton Blackwood, Marquis of (1826-1902), a British statesman; viceroy of India, **22**, 215; administration of, **22**, 223.
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- Duilius, Marcus, a Roman tribune 471 B.C., popular leader after fall of Decemvirs, **5**, 139.
- Duivenvoorde, lord of Warmond (sixteenth century), a Dutch admiral; destroys Spanish squadron (1596), **13**, 530.
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Edwin (Eadwine) (d. 1071), Anglo-Saxon nobleman, son of Ælfgar, earl of East Anglia, and brother of Morcar; divides father's inheritance with Morcar, **18**, 139; commands at Hastings, **18**, 170; submits to William the Conqueror, **18**, 171; makes unsuccessful revolt against William (1068), **18**, 177; estates of, ravaged, **18**, 181; estates of, restored, **18**, 182; flight and death (1071), **18**, 184.

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Edzard, count of East Friesland (sixteenth century); adopts Reformation, **13**, 368.

Beckeren, a town of Belgium, near Antwerp; Dutch defeated at, by French (1703), **11**, 615.

Efiat, Henry d', see Cinq Mars.

Effingham, Lord, see Howard.

Égalité, Philippe, the name assumed during the French revolution by Louis Philippe Joseph, duke of Orléans; see Orléans.

Egbert (ca. 775-839 A.D.), king of Wessex 802-839; driven from England by Beorhtic, **18**, 66; recalled to England (802), **18**, 66; improves condition of people, **18**, 66; extends power over Britain, **18**, 67; defeats allied Britons and Northmen at Hengests' Down (836), **18**, 68; death of, **18**, 68.

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Egbert's Stone, a place of rendezvous in the time of Alfred the Great, **18**, 79.

Egeria or Ægeria, one of the prophetic nymphs of Roman mythology; counsels Numa Pompilius, **5**, 75-76.

Egeric (d. 635 A.D.), king of East Anglia; death of, **18**, 50.

Egerton, Thomas, Baron Ellesmere and Viscount Brackley (1540-1617), lord chancellor of England; bears Elizabeth's message to parliament, **19**, 417; tries to reconcile Essex with queen, **19**, 419; given custody of Essex, **19**, 425.

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Egmond, Adolphus van, duke of Gelderland; dethrones his father and is imprisoned by Charles the Bold (1472), **13**, 359; death of, **13**, 366.

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Egmont or Egmond, Lamoral, count of Egmont and prince of Gâvre (1522-1568), a Flemish general and popular hero; defeats French at San Quentin (1557), and at Gravelines (1558), **13**, 382; character of, **13**, 386-387; member of the council of state under Margaret of Parma, **13**, 388-389; opposes Cardinal Granvella, **13**, 390; **10**, 241; envoy to Philip II, **13**, 391; opposes the compromise, **13**, 397; summoned to secret conference at Dendermonde, **13**, 408; his fatal confidence in the king, **13**, 411; arrest of, **13**, 415-416; trial and fate of, **13**, 421-424.

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Egnatius, Gellius (d. 295 B.C.), a Samnite leader; in wars with Rome (296 B.C.), **5**, 195; slain, **5**, 197.

Egnatius, Marius, Samnite commander; in the Social War, **5**, 413-414; defeated by Cosconius, **5**, 417; avails himself of the privileges of the *lex Plautia-Papiria* (88 B.C.), **5**, 418.

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- Egyptology**, see *Archæology*, *Egyptian*.
- Ehrenbreitstein**, a town of Prussia, opposite Coblenz on the Rhine; capture of, by the Imperialists (1637), 14, 369; fortress of, razed to the ground by the French (1799), 15, 283.
- Ehrensverd**, Carl August (1745-1800), a Swedish admiral; commands flotilla in attack on Russians (1789), 17, 402.
- Eichhorn**, Johann Albrecht Friedrich (1779-1856), a Prussian statesman; religious reforms of (1846), 15, 419.
- Eickstedt**, General von, Danish soldier; assists in overthrow of Struensee (1772), 16, 418.
- Eight Men**, Board of, appointed at New Amsterdam (1643), 23, 12.
- Eight of War**, The, a military commission at Florence (1375), 9, 248, 333-337.
- Einar Tambraskelver**, a follower of King Olaf of Norway; shoots at Jarl Eric, 16, 69.
- Einsiedeln**, a town in Switzerland and a famous resort of pilgrims; suits brought by the landowners against the abbot of (twelfth century), 16, 547; attack on the abbey of (fourteenth century), 16, 562-563.
- El**, Arabic article, for words beginning with, see *Al*—.
- El**, the highest conception of God in Phœnician theology; identified with the Greek Kronos, 2, 266.
- El**, Sabæan divinity; see *Ilu*.
- Elagabalus** or **Heliogabalus**, originally Varius Avitus Bassianus (205-222 A.D.), a Roman emperor; also called pseudo-Antoninus, Sardanapalus, and Tiberinus, 6, 378; succeeds Macrinus (218 A.D.), 6, 394; character and achievements of, 6, 396-399.
- Elam** or **Elymais**, an ancient empire, east of the lower Tigris, between Media and the Persian gulf; the home of Cyrus, 2, 589; two districts of, 2, 631; language of, 1, 310; supremacy of, over Babylonia, 1, 312; relations of, with the Semitic nations, 1, 357, 362-363, 389, 397, 401, 411-414, 420, 428-430, 432, 434-435, 437; Mithridates conquers, 8, 51, 58.
- Elandslaagte**, a town near Ladysmith in Natal, South Africa; British defeat Boers at (1899), 22, 305.
- Elba**, an island in the Mediterranean, east of Corsica; granted as residence to Napoleon (1814), 12, 613, 615; life of Napoleon at, 12, 621-622.
- Elbée**, Gigot d' (1752-1794), a French general; leads the Vendéans (1793), 12, 375; mortally wounded at Cholet, 12, 376.
- El Caney**, a height overlooking Santiago de Cuba; taken by the Americans (1898), 23, 489.
- Elders**, council of, a Carthaginian executive body; see *Suffets*.
- Eldon**, John Scott, Earl of (1751-1838), lord high chancellor of England (1801); opposes Romilly's criminal law reforms, 21, 491; urges George IV to refuse assent to Catholic Relief Bill (1829), 21, 545; opposes Municipal Reform Bill, 21, 575.
- El Dorado**, a reputed king, or a fabulous city of great wealth, supposed to exist in northern South America; expeditions of Sir Walter Raleigh in search of (1594-1595), 19, 413.
- Eleanor of Aquitaine** (1122?-1204), daughter of William X, earl of Poitou and duke of Aquitaine; marries Louis VII of France (1137), 11, 33; divorce of, and marriage to Henry Plantagenet (1152), 11, 34; 18, 257-259; seeks release of her son Richard (1192), 8, 406; supports John's claim to the throne of England, 11, 49; besieged by her grandson, Arthur of Brittany (1202), 18, 333.
- Eleanor**, sister of Arthur of Brittany; imprisoned by King John of England (1202), 18, 33.
- Eleanor of Provence** (d. 1291), daughter of the count of Provence; marries Henry III of England (1236), 18, 372.
- Eleanor**, see *Leonora*.
- Eleans**, people of Elis, *q. v.*
- Eleatic School**, a group of ancient Greek philosophers, including Parmenides and Zeno; influence of, on Pericles, 3, 416-417.
- Eleazar**, high priest of Judea until 276 B.C., 2, 136.
- Eleazar**, a Jewish scribe; victim of Antiochus (170 B.C.), 2, 144.
- Eleazar**, Jewish priest; precipitates final rupture with Rome (62 A.D.), 2, 177, 178.
- Eleazar**, Jewish priest; leads revolt provoked by the measures of Hadrian (131 A.D.), 6, 284.
- Eleazar**, Jewish watchword in the Maccabean War, 2, 148.

- Electoral Count Bill, a bill passed in the United States in 1887, throwing upon the state the responsibility of counting its own presidential vote, **23**, 476.
- Electoral Reform, see Suffrage.
- Electors, The German Imperial, the college of lay and ecclesiastical princes in whom, after the extinction of the Carolingian line, was vested the right of choosing the Holy Roman emperor; origin and history of, **14**, 135; principle asserted that the rights of the people are delegated to, **14**, 175; claims of the pope to the disposal of the German crown rejected by (1338), **14**, 176; elect Markgraf Charles after excommunication of Louis IV, **14**, 177; summoned by Rienzi to prove their rights, **9**, 216.
- Electryon, in Greek legend, grandfather of Hercules, **3**, 70.
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- Elesboas, king of Ethiopia, ally of the Romans; East India route changed through influence of, **7**, 124.
- Eleusinian Mysteries, sacred rites with which the annual festival of Demeter was celebrated at Eleusis; not observed in the year of Xerxes' invasion (480 B.C.), **3**, 340; Peloponnesian War prevents completion of temple for (432 B.C.), **3**, 453; an object of sacrilege, **3** 598; procession of, restored by Alcibiades, **3**, 631-632; initiation of Demetrius into, **4**, 498; initiation of Julian into, **6**, 499.
- Eleutheria (Greek word meaning freedom), a name given to a projected colony in the Bahamas (1650), **23**, 53.
- Elfrida, see Ælfthryth.
- Elgin, James Bruce, 8th Earl of (1811-1863), British diplomat and statesman; appointed governor-general of Canada (1847), **22**, 341; assents to Rebellion Losses Bill (Canada), **22**, 341; sent with military force to China (1857), **21**, 619; diverts forces to India, **21**, 619; obtains reparation from China (1858), **21**, 626; compels ratification of Treaty of Tientsin (1860), **21**, 626.
- Elgin, Thomas Bruce, 7th Earl of (1766-1841), English diplomatist; removes "Elgin Marbles" from Athens to England, **3**, 479.
- Elgin, Victor Alexander Bruce, 9th Earl of (1849-), English statesman; as viceroy of India (1894-1899), **22**, 222, 224.
- El Golea, a town and caravan station in southern Algeria; Arabs defeated at, by French, **24**, 485.
- Eli, high priest and judge of Israel, **2**, 75, 101.
- Elias, prince of Moldavia 1546-1551; accepts Islam, **24**, 137.
- Eliashib, Hebrew highpriest, **2**, 131-133.
- Eliberis, see Illiberis.
- Eliakim, see Jehoiakin.
- Elijah, Hebrew prophet; legend of, **2**, 108.
- Elimea, a princely house of Macedon, founded by Derdas, **4**, 217.
- Eliot, John (1592-1632), an English patriot; arrested by order of Charles I (1626), **19**, 541; comment of, on the king's answer to the Petition of Right, **19**, 551; arrest and death of, **19**, 559.
- Eliot, John (1604-1690), the "Apostle of the Indians," a missionary to the Indians of Massachusetts; arrives in the colony (1663), **22**, 646; labours of, **23**, 146; translates the Bible (1683), **23**, 149.
- Elis or Eleia, an ancient state of western Greece; subdued by Hercules, **3**, 71; immigrations into, **3**, 100, 108, 121, 123; early authority in Peloponnesus, **3**, 172-173; political changes in, **3**, 182; place in Peloponnesian confederacy, **4**, 66; war of, with Lacedæmon (420 B.C.), **4**, 86-90; claims sovereignty of Triphylia, **4**, 179-180; indemnity imposed on, **4**, 413; declares against Achaia (227 B.C.), **4**, 523-524; plundered by Philip of Macedon, **4**, 527.
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- Eliun, progenitor of the Phœnician gods, **2**, 349.
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- Elizabeth, Pauline Ottilie Louise (1843-), queen of Rumania, known as an author by her pen name Carmen Sylva; marriage of, **24**, 153; life and character of, **24**, 153.
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- Elizabeth, queen of Spain, see Isabella.
- Elizabeth, duchess of Bavaria; marries Albert, crown-prince of Belgium (1900), **14**, 58.
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- Elizabeth Charlotte (1652-1722), daughter of count palatine Charles Ludwig; marries Philip of Orleans, **14**, 389.
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- Eric (IV or XII), king of Sweden 1350-1359; rules Sweden with his father, Magnus II, 16, 183; death of, 16, 195.
- Eric XIII of Sweden, see Eric VII of Pomerania, king of Denmark.
- Eric XIV, king of Sweden 1560-1569, son of Gustavus Vasa; designated heir, 16, 290; conspiracy of, against father, 16, 292; reign of, 16, 298-300; courtships of, 16, 348; 19, 295; at war with Denmark (1563), 16, 347; imprisonment and death of, 16, 300.
- Ericson, Leif (ca. 1000), Norse adventurer and son of Eric the Red; introduces Christianity into Greenland, 22, 404; voyages of, 22, 405-407.
- Ericsson, John (1803-1889), Swedish-American engineer; constructs the ironclad *Monitor*, 23, 427.
- Eric the Red (Eric Jarl), Scandinavian explorer; colonises Greenland (ca. 985 A.D.), 16, 48; 22, 404; expedition of, to England (ca. 1014), 16, 47.
- Erichthonius, see Erechtheus.
- Eridu, an ancient city in Babylonia, the modern Abu Shahrein; temple of Ea at, 1, 342.
- Erie, Lake, one of the Great Lakes (U.S.A.); explored by La Salle (1679), 23, 76; battle of (1813), 23, 331.
- Erie Canal, completion of (1825), 23, 500.
- Erigena, Johannes Scotus (ca. 800-ca. 891), Irish scholar; flees from Ireland in invasion of the Northmen, 21, 346.
- Erimon (Heremon), an Irish chief (ca. 100 B.C.); rules Leinster and Connaught, 21, 333.
- Erizzo, Paul (fifteenth century), Venetian general; defends Euboea, 24, 331.
- Erlach, Charles Louis (1726-1798), Bernese soldier; enters council at Bern, 17, 22; withdraws troops, 17, 23; slain, 17, 23; 12, 461.
- Erlach, Rudolf von (d. 1369), Bernese nobleman; leads the Bernese at battle of Laupen, 16, 571.
- Erlau, capital of Heves county, Hungary; surrenders to Austrians (1687), 24, 395.
- Ermenigild (sixth century A.D.), Gothic prince; establishes court at Seville, 10, 21; in rebellion against Leuvigild, 10, 21-22; death of, 10, 22.
- Ernest (1553-1595), archduke of Austria, son of Maximilian II; appointed governor of Netherlands, 13, 529.
- Ernest (1554-1612), duke of Bavaria, elector of Cologne; made archbishop (1583), 14, 321.
- Ernest, duke of Brunswick and Goslar; war of, with Smalkaldic league (1542), 14, 281-282.
- Ernest Augustus (1629-1698), duke of Brunswick-Hanover, first elector of Hanover; appointed elector, 14, 401.
- Ernest Augustus (1771-1851), duke of Cumberland, king of Hanover, fifth son of George III of England; revokes constitution of Hanover, 15, 404-407; 21, 588.
- Ernestine Line, the older of the two lines of the house of Saxony; founded (1485); overthrow of, 14, 319-320.
- Erpingham, Thomas of (fifteenth century), English general; at battle of Agincourt (1415), 11, 172.
- Errazuriz, Federico (1825-1877), president of Chili (1871), 23, 610; (1896), 23, 611.
- Erskine, John (d. 1572), earl of Mar; chosen regent for James VI, 21, 270.
- Erskine, John (1675-1732), eleventh earl of Mar, Scottish politician; rising of, in favour of James III (the Pretender), 20, 509-510.
- Erskine, Thomas, Baron Erskine (1750-1823), a British jurist; defends Lord Gordon (1781), 20, 636; in "All-the-Talents" ministry (1806-1807), 21, 470.
- Ertoghrlul (d. 1288), the founder of the Ottoman empire; leads a band into Asia Minor, 24, 310; conquests of, in Asia Minor, 24, 311, 312; first acquaintance of, with Koran, 24, 312.
- Ervigius, king of the Goths; establishes his claim to the crown (680 A.D.), 10, 28.
- Erzerum (the ancient Theodosiopolis), city in Asiatic Turkey; fortress of, defends Armenia against Persia, 7, 121.

- Esarhaddon (Assur-akhe-iddin), the son of Sennacherib, and his successor to the throne of Assyria 680-668 B.C.; main treatment, 1, 415-425; invades Egypt, 1, 162; campaigns of, 1, 178.
- Escalade, The, repulse of Savoyards at Geneva (1602), 16, 642.
- Eschenbach, Baron Walter von, a follower of John the Parricide; conspires in murder of Albert I of Germany (1308), 14, 163.
- Escorial, or less properly Escorial, a building in Spain, containing a mausoleum, monastery, palace, and church; erected (1563-1584) by Philip II of Spain, 10, 258.
- Escovedo, Juan de, secretary of Don John of Austria; assassination of (1578), 10, 253.
- Esdraas, Hebrew prophet, 2, 127, 132.
- Eshbaal, see Ishbosheth.
- Esonian, a Pelasgian tribe, 2, 401, 425.
- Eskil, a Danish archbishop of the twelfth century; intervenes at the siege of Arkona, 16, 152-153.
- Esmun, see Æsculapius.
- Esopus, a town on the Hudson River, about eighty miles from New York; Indians attack, 23, 23.
- España, J. M., martyr to Colombian liberty (1797), 23, 578.
- Espartero, Baldomero (1797-1879), duke of Vittoria, Spanish soldier; defeats Carlists at Luchana (1836), 10, 397; drives Carlists from Spain (1840), 10, 398; regent of Spain (1841-1843), 10, 399.
- Espejo, Antonio, a Spanish explorer; expedition of, in search of Rodriguez (1582-1583), 22, 552.
- Espejo, Eugenio, Ecuadorian revolutionist; founds political society, 23, 584.
- Espinosa, battle of (1808), 10, 342.
- Esprémesnil, Jean Jacques Duval d' (1746-1794), a French politician; defends the privileges of the parliament of Paris (1788), 12, 146.
- Esquivel or Esquibel, Juan (John) de (fifteenth century), a Spanish soldier; establishes first settlement in Jamaica (1509), 22, 471; punishes revolted Indians of Saona and Higüey, 22, 538.
- Essedones, a Scythian tribe, 2, 442; funeral customs of, 2, 443.
- Essen, Count Hans Hendrick von (1755-1824), Swedish soldier; first viceroy of Norway, 16, 472.
- Essenes, a Jewish sect of the second century B.C.; doctrines of, 2, 161, 174.
- Essex, kingdom of, founded, 18, 38.
- Essex, Arthur Capel, Earl of, see Capel.
- Essex, Robert Devereux, 2nd Earl of (1567-1601), an English nobleman; succeeds Leicester as favourite of Elizabeth, 19, 408; commands land forces in expedition against Cadiz (1593), 10, 246; 13, 530; 19, 415; jealousy of, toward Walter Raleigh, 19, 416; quarrel of, with Elizabeth, 19, 418-419; made lord-lieutenant of Ireland (1599), 19, 424; conspiracy of, 19, 424-426; trial and execution of (1601), 19, 426-427.
- Essex, Robert Devereux, 3rd Earl of (1591-1646), an English general, son of the second earl of Essex; refuses to accompany the king from London, 19, 628; joins parliamentary forces in war against the king, 20, 6; at battle of Edgehill (1642), 20, 8; irresolution of, at Turnham Green, 20, 9; captures Reading (1643), 20, 11; relieves city of Gloucester, 20, 15; wins first battle of Newbury, 20, 16; reception in London, 20, 17; loses his army in Cornwall (1644), 20, 25; death, 20, 45.
- Essex, Walter Devereux, 1st Earl of (1541-1576), an English statesman and soldier; as undertaker of Ireland, 21, 409; death of, 21, 409.
- Essling, village of Austria; battle of (May 21st-22nd, 1809), known also as battle of Aspern or Gross Aspern, 12, 572-573; 14, 553-555.
- Essling, Prince of, see Massena.
- Estaing, Charles Hector, Count d' (1729-1794), French soldier and naval officer; brings fleet to aid of American colonies, 12, 132; 23, 269; conflict with English admiral, 23, 272; joins Lincoln in attack on Savannah, 23, 271.
- Este, a noble house of Italy, rulers of Ferrara and Modena; its rise to power, 9, 62; leaders of Guelf party in Modena, 9, 108; cruelty of rule in Ferrara under the marquis Albert, 9, 252; their rule in Modena in the fifteenth century, 9, 498.
- Este, Alfonso I d', duke of Ferrara (1486-1534), Italian ruler and soldier; in the League of Cambray against Venice (1509), 9, 432; in the battle of Ravenna, 9, 435.
- Este, Anne d', see Nemours, Duchess of.
- Este, Cesare d' (1562-1628), duke of Modena and Reggio, Italian ruler; loses Ferrara to Pope Clement VII, 9, 481; beautifies Modena, 9, 498.
- Estella, town in northern Spain; battle of (June 25th, 1874), 10, 415.
- Esther, Book of, circumstances of composition of, 2, 137.
- Esthonia, a government of Russia, one of the so-called Baltic provinces; conquest of (1219), 16, 160.
- Estrade, Don Gutierrez de, a member of the monarchical party in Mexico; proposes an Austrian archduke as emperor of Mexico (1846), 23, 627-628.
- Estrades, Godefroy, Count d' (1607-1686), a French soldier and diplomat; quarrel with a Spanish ambassador (1661), 11, 564; ambassador to Holland, 11, 567; plenipotentiary at Nimeguen, 11, 589.
- Estrées, Gabrielle d' (1571-1599), a mistress of Henry IV of France, 11, 409-410.
- Estrées, Jean, Count d' (1628-1707), a French admiral; private enterprises against Dutch (1676-1678), 11, 586; in war of League of Augsburg (1689), 11, 601 seq.
- Estrées, Louis Letellier, Count d' (1697-1771), French soldier; proceeds against Hanover, 12, 72-73; 15, 200.
- Estremadura, a province of Portugal; Alfonso I seizes strongholds in, 10, 431.

- Estremadura, a former province of Spain; invaded by the Portuguese, 10, 272.
- Estridsen, see Svend II.
- Estrup, Jacob Brønnum Scavenius (1825-), Danish statesman; premier, 16, 449.
- Étampes, Anne de Pisseleu, Duchess of (1508-1576), mistress of Francis I of France; her influence over the king, 11, 322.
- Etana, hero of Babylonian legend dealing with the future life, 1, 531-532.
- Étapes, town of northeastern France; treaty at, between Henry VII of England and Charles VIII of France (1492), 11, 287; 19, 27.
- Et Cætera Oath (1640), oath imposed on English clergy, pledging them to resistance against all change in ecclesiastical polity, 19, 578.
- Etchmiadzin, town in the province of Erivan, Russian Caucasus; battle of (1804), 17, 459; occupied by Russians (1829), 17, 543.
- Etecretans, people of ancient Crete, 2, 64.
- Eteonicus (ca. 400 B.C.), Spartan soldier and admiral; in the battle of Mytilene (406 B.C.), 3, 635; reduces Thracian cities (405 B.C.), 3, 640; 4, 73; commands in Ægina, 4, 121.
- Ethandune, the modern Eddington or Hedington, Wiltshire, England; battle of (878 A.D.), 18, 79.
- Ethbaal, see Ithobaal.
- Ethelbert, king of Kent, see Æthelberht.
- Ethelfleda, see Æthelflæd.
- Ethelfrid, see Æthelfrith.
- Ethelred, see Æthelred.
- Ethelwulf, see Æthelwulf.
- Ethiopia (Cush), region of ancient Africa, south of Egypt, broadly corresponding to the modern Nubia; tributary to Egypt, 1, 59, 129; as original home of Egyptians, 1, 77, 263; identification of Ethiopians and Cushites, 1, 86-87; in wars with Egyptians, 1, 110-111, 129-131, 137, 177-179; mines worked by Egyptians, 1, 111, 147; conquest of Egypt by Ethiopians, 1, 174-177, 181; invaded by Assyrians, 1, 178, 179, 408, 427; Phœnician trade with, 2, 281, 311, 333; products of, 2, 336; invasion of, by Cambyses, 2, 192, 602-603; Ethiopians in Xerxes' army, 3, 363; under Ptolemy II, 4, 569.
- Ethiopia (Abyssinia), relations of, with Byzantine empire, 7, 124; 9, 313.
- Ethiopians, a people of Baluchistan, 2, 489, 568.
- Ethnike Hetæria, see Hetæria.
- Étienne d'Albert, bishop of Ostia; see Innocent VI.
- Etioles, Mme. d', see Pompadour.
- Etruria, land of the Etruscans, in Italy, nearly corresponding with the modern Tuscany; mythical colonisation of, 2, 429; in alliance with Phœnicians against Greeks, 2, 313, 316; 3, 203; 5, 144; in naval war with Syracuse (474 B.C.), 5, 50, 144; civilisation of, 5, 49-50, 107, 119, 350, 355; 6, 99; in wars with Rome, 5, 62, 74, 89-95, 106, 143, 175, 191-200; invaded by the Gauls (390 B.C.), 5, 155-156.
- Etruria, Kingdom of, kingdom formed by Napoleon from the grand duchy of Tuscany; erected into a kingdom (1801), 9, 564; France annexes (1808), 10, 325.
- Etruscans, see Etruria.
- Eu, town in department of Seine, France; burned by the English (1340), 11, 104; battle of (1415), 18, 532.
- Euzænetus, Spartan commander; in wars against Persia (481 B.C.), 3, 312.
- Euarchus, despot of Astacus in Acarnania (ca. 431 A.D.); expelled, 3, 531.
- Eubœa or Negropont, an island off eastern coast of Greece; mineral wealth of, 3, 31; early inhabitants of, 3, 104-105; relations of, with Athens, 3, 254, 255, 433, 434, 450, 527, 606, 629; 4, 22, 141, 200; in Persian war (480 B.C.), 3, 330-334; Spartan form of government in (404 B.C.), 4, 73; under Philip of Macedon, 4, 218, 229, 235, 237; under Antigonus, 4, 492, 514; in wars with Rome, 4, 529, 545; civilisation of, 3, 171, 188; 4, 591; Turks capture (1470), 9, 295.
- Eucærus, see Demetrius III.
- Eucharist, contention over, 11, 40; 14, 208.
- Euclidas, one of the Thirty Tyrants of Athens (404 B.C.), 4, 2.
- Euclides, Athenian archon (403 B.C.); library of, 3, 473; archonship of, 4, 18-19, 21, 22.
- Eucratides (second century B.C.), Bactrian king; wars of, 8, 50, 57.
- Eudes (Odo) (d. 898 A.D.), king of France, 888-898 A.D.; reign, 11, 14; as count of Paris, defends city against Northmen (885 A.D.), 7, 588; 11, 9; made king 7, 589; 11, 14; does homage to Arnulf, 7, 590; treachery to Arnulf, 7, 592; end of reign, 7, 593; 11, 14.
- Eudes (Eudo) (665-735 A.D.), duke of Aquitaine and Gascony; at war with Charles Martel, 7, 490; in wars with Saracens, (732 A.D.), 7, 494-496.
- Eudes (d. 1037), count of Blois and Champagne; wars of, 11, 26.
- Eudocia or Athenais (393-460 A.D.), a Roman empress, wife of Theodosius II; career of, 7, 43-44; 6, 575.
- Eudocia, Byzantine empress, wife of Heraclius; coronation of (610 A.D.), 7, 155.
- Eudocia (eleventh century), Byzantine empress, wife of Constantine XI and later of Romanus IV; marries Romanus IV, 7, 253; imprisoned, 7, 257.
- Eudæmon, general of Alexander the Great; commands army in India, 4, 372.
- Eudoxia (ca. 400 A.D.), Byzantine empress, wife of Arcadius; marriage of, 6, 537; persecutes Eutropius, 6, 545; 7, 36; St. Chrysostom and, 7, 40.
- Eudoxia (b. 422 A.D.), Roman empress, wife of Valentinian III; marriage of, 6, 574; summons the Vandals to drive out the usurper Maximus, 6, 601-602.

Eudoxia Lopukhin, empress of Russia, wife of Peter the Great; marriage of, **17**, 253; divorced (1696), **17**, 257; imprisoned, **17**, 265.

Euergetes I, see Ptolemy III.

Euergetes II, see Ptolemy VII.

Eugène, François, Prince of Savoy (1663–1736), Austrian general; leads Austrian troops against Turkey, **9**, 523; **14**, 398; **24**, 395, 402; defeats Turks at Zenta (1697), **9**, 523; **14**, 398; **24**, 402; Italian campaigns of, **9**, 528; **11**, 614–615; **13**, 645, 650; **20**, 475; reinforces Victor Amadeus in Piedmont, **11**, 604; joins Marlborough in war against France, **11**, 614; **13**, 650; in the war for the Polish crown (1733–1735), **12**, 29; **20**, 545; breaks power of Turks in Hungary, **14**, 398; character of, **14**, 407; with Marlborough at battle of Blenheim (1704), **14**, 410; reorganises army in Italy, **14**, 411; at battle of Turin, **14**, 412–413; at battle of Oudenarde (1708), **14**, 414; captures Lille, **14**, 414; opposes peace propositions of Louis XIV, **14**, 414; at battle of Malplaquet (1709), **14**, 414–415; **20**, 477; negotiates Peace of Rastadt (1714), **14**, 417; becomes governor of Netherlands (1716), **14**, 418; begins a new campaign against the Turks, **14**, 420; takes Belgrade (1717), **14**, 421; Austria's debt to, **14**, 423; in London (1713), **20**, 487.

Eugénie (Eugenia Maria de Montijo de Guzman) (1826–), countess of Teba, afterwards empress of France; marries Napoleon III (1853), **13**, 128; made regent of France (1870), **13**, 149; urges war with Germany, **15**, 518; attitude of, toward Mexican refugees, **23**, 631.

Eugenius, secretary of Theodosius; proclaimed emperor in Gaul (392 A.D.), **6**, 527.

Eugenius I, pope 654–657; favoured by imperial court, **8**, 541.

Eugenius II, pope 824–827; pontificate of, **8**, 566.

Eugenius III (Bernard), pope 1145–1153; disturbed pontificate of, **8**, 603; encourages Second Crusade, **8**, 359–360.

Eugenius IV (Gabriel Condolmieri), pope 1431–1447; pontificate of, **8**, 637–638; deposed by council of Bâle, **8**, 638; urges peace between the Visconti and Florence, **9**, 286; supported by Emperor Sigismund, **14**, 212; death of, **8**, 639.

Euhemerus the Hyrcanian (second century B.C.); favourite of Phraates II, **8**, 61–62.

Eulæus, Egyptian administrator (170 B.C.); co-ruler with Lenæus, **4**, 573.

Eulenburg, Botho, Count of (1831–), a German statesman; becomes president of the Prussian ministry (1892), **15**, 549.

Euljaitu (fourteenth century), sultan of Persia; sends ambassadors to China (1312–1313), **24**, 295.

Eumæus, the swineherd of Ulysses, in the Odyssey, **3**, 96, 97, 98.

Eumathes, one of the Thirty Tyrants at Athens (404 B.C.), **4**, 2.

Eumenes I, king of Pergamus 263–ca. 241 B.C., nephew and successor of Philetaerus; defeats Antiochus Soter, **4**, 556; aids Antiochus, brother of Seleucus, **4**, 559.

Eumenes II, king of Pergamus 197–159 B.C.; as ally of Rome (191–190 B.C.), **5**, 298–299; visit of, to Rome (172 B.C.), **5**, 302; relations of, to Perseus, **5**, 303.

Eumenes of Cardia (ca. 361–316 B.C.), secretary of Alexander the Great; nationality of, **4**, 274; marriage of, **4**, 377; character of, **4**, 422, 425–426; governor of Paphlagonia and Cappadocia, **4**, 428; Leonnatus and, **4**, 467; friend of Perdiccas, **4**, 433, 475; abilities of, as a soldier, **4**, 433; commands in Asia Minor, **4**, 435; war of, with Antigonos, **4**, 436–437, 476; Olympias and, **4**, 478–479; Antipater and, **4**, 553.

Eumenides or Erinyes, see Furies.

Euneus, a character in Greek legend, son of Jason, **3**, 74.

Eunoe, Moorish queen; Cæsar's intrigue with, **5**, 590.

Eunuchs, become a power in Rome, **6**, 473; **7**, 33–34; under Byzantine empire, **7**, 99; in Turkey, **24**, 333, 356.

Eunus (d. 133 B.C.), a Syrian slave; leader of a servile insurrection in Sicily, **5**, 323–325.

Eupator, see Antiochus (V) Eupator, Mithridates (VI) Eupator.

Eupatrids, the aristocracy in ancient Athens, **3**, 186, 422.

Euphaes (eighth century B.C.), king of Messenia in Greece, **3**, 145–146.

Euphemus (fifth century B.C.), Athenian envoy to Camarina, **3**, 402.

Euphorion, father of Æschylus, **3**, 498.

Euphræus of Oreus (fourth century B.C.), a Greek philosopher; influences Philip of Macedon, **4**, 217.

Euphrates, river of Mesopotamia in western Asia, **1**, 338–339; **2**, 270, 281, 341.

Euphron, liberator and tyrant of Sicily in Greece (ca. 360 B.C.), **4**, 187.

Euphrosyne (ninth century B.C.), Byzantine empress, wife of Michael II, **7**, 217, 222.

Eupolemus (ca. first century B.C.), Greek writer on Jewish history, **2**, 279, 282.

Eupolis (449–411? B.C.), a Greek comic poet; ranked second to Aristophanes, **3**, 505; his enmity to Pericles, **3**, 548, 552; his imaginative power, **4**, 29.

Eupompidas, Greek soldier, notable for his escape from Plataea (428 B.C.), **3**, 557.

Euric (d. 484 A.D.), king of the Visigoths; receives embassy from the Heruli, **7**, 431; his conquest of southeastern France and Spain, **7**, 472; **10**, 17–18.

Euripides (480–406 B.C.), Greek tragedian; his use of the story of Jephtha's daughter, **2**, 74; his description of Sparta, **3**, 30; of Messenia, **3**, 31; on Lycurgus, **3**, 217–218; his library, **3**, 473; publi-

- cation of his dramas, **3**, 473; on women, **3**, 475; compared with Sophocles, **3**, 504; his description of Attica, **3**, 539; his celebration of Alcibiades, **3**, 585; his definition of wisdom and glory, **3**, 590; his art, expression of a new age, **4**, 30-32.
- Europa, in Greek myth, the mother of Minos by Jupiter, **3**, 108.
- Euryanassa, in Greek mythology, the mother of Pelops, **3**, 107.
- Eurybiades (ca. 480 B.C.), Spartan admiral; commander of fleet off Euboea, **3**, 330; at Salamis, **3**, 335; council of war before Salamis, **3**, 341-342, 344, 345; crowned by Sparta, **3**, 351; his venality, **4**, 78.
- Eurydice or Adeia (d. 317 B.C.), daughter of Amyntas II, Macedonian king; adopts name of Eurydice, **4**, 434; marriage of, to Philip Arrhidaeus, **4**, 435, 476; opposes Olympias, queen of Epirus, **4**, 438-440; death of, **4**, 490.
- Eurydice (third century B.C.), daughter of Antipater; marriage of, to Ptolemy I, **4**, 567; divorce of, **4**, 455.
- Eusebes, see Antiochus X.
- Eusebia, Roman empress, wife of Constantius II, **6**, 477, 482, 493.
- Eusebius (264-340 A.D.), theologian and historian; on Assyrian story of creation, **1**, 521; as bishop of Caesarea, **1**, 572; on Chaldean kings, **1**, 576; on tower of Babel, **1**, 577; on Abraham, **1**, 577.
- Eusebius of Nicomedia (d. 342 A.D.), Arian bishop; educates Julian, **6**, 498.
- Eusebius (fourth century A.D.), chamberlain and favourite of Constantius II, **6**, 473, 477.
- Eustace (eleventh century), count of Boulogne, brother-in-law of Edward the Confessor; outrages the English, **13**, 132; at the battle of Hastings (1066), **13**, 155; assists the men of Kent in revolts against the regent Odo (1067), **13**, 174.
- Eustace III (d. 1125), count of Boulogne, brother of Godfrey de Bouillon; in first crusade, **8**, 340.
- Eustace, Prince (d. 1153), son of King Stephen, **13**, 253, 254.
- Eustachio, Pacino, of Pavia, commands Milanese in naval battle on the Po (1427), **9**, 281.
- Eutaw Springs, South Carolina; battle of (September 8th, 1781), **23**, 278.
- Eutemi (d. 1516), king of Algiers; killed by Horuj of Mytilene, **8**, 250.
- Eutherius, chamberlain of the emperor Julian, ambassador to Constantius (360 A.D.), **6**, 492, 493.
- Euthycles, Lacedaemonian minister to Persia, **4**, 182.
- Euthydemus, a Greek (fourth century B.C.); library of, **3**, 473.
- Euthymius, patriarch of Tirnova in Bulgaria; at fall of Tirnova (1393), **24**, 174.
- Eutropius (d. 399 A.D.), a Byzantine statesman; chamberlain to Arcadius, **6**, 537-538, 544-545; **7**, 33-37.
- Eutychius, last Byzantine exarch of Ravenna; expelled by Aistulf (752 A.D.), **7**, 206, 452, 455, 510.
- Euxenus, a Greek (fourth century B.C.); appointed by Agesilaus to command in Asia, **4**, 104.
- Euxine, see Black Sea.
- Evagoras (d. 374 B.C.), king of Salamis in Cyprus; wars of, with Persia (ca. 390 B.C.), **2**, 292, 621-622; accession of, to throne of Salamis (394 B.C.), **4**, 106; revolt of, from Persian king (388 B.C.), **4**, 120; Athenians go to assistance of, **4**, 121; pays tribute to Persia, **4**, 133-134; death of, **2**, 292; **4**, 134.
- Evans, Sir George De Lacy (1787-1870), British general; at battle of Balaklava, **17**, 573.
- Evans, John, colonial deputy-governor of Pennsylvania (1704-1709); removed from office by William Penn, **23**, 45 seq.
- Evelyn, John (1620-1706), English author; leaves England on outbreak of Civil War, **20**, 2; promotes reforms in agriculture under auspices of Royal Society, **20**, 352.
- Everett, Edward (1794-1865), American statesman and orator; vice-presidential nominee of Constitutional Union party (1860), **23**, 407, 408; encourages Northern cause at outbreak of Civil War, **23**, 415.
- Everlasting Compact, The, treaty of perpetual peace formed between Austria and the Swiss (1474); signing of, **16**, 595 seq.
- Everlasting League, The, covenant formed by Swiss confederation for defence of their interests (1291); confirmation of, **16**, 551.
- Everlasting Union, The, a treaty formed between Russia and Poland, depriving the Poles of national independence (1793); acceptance of, **24**, 91.
- Evertsen, Cornelis (d. 1666), brother of Jan Evertsen, Dutch admiral; at battle of the Downs, **13**, 626; death of, **13**, 626 seq.
- Evertsen, Cornelis (1628-1679), son of Jan Evertsen, Dutch admiral; captures New York (1673), **13**, 637; **23**, 28.
- Evertsen, Jan (1600-1666), Dutch admiral; at battle of Portland Point (1653), **13**, 618; at battle of Texel (1653), **13**, 620 seq.; death of, at battle of North Foreland, **13**, 629.
- Evesham, town in Worcestershire, England; battle of (1265), **13**, 382 seq.; **21**, 55.
- Evil-Merodach, see Amil-Marduk.
- Ewell, Richard Stoddard (1817-1872), American soldier; commands wing of Confederate army at battle of Gettysburg, **23**, 437-439; surrender of (1865), **23**, 450.
- Excise Bill, see Taxation.
- Exclusion, Act of (1654), a clause in a treaty between England and Holland, excluding the House of Orange from the office of stadholder, **13**, 623-624.
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- Fendall**, Josias (seventeenth century), colonial governor of Maryland; appointed lieutenant-governor by Lord Baltimore (1656), **22**, 608.
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- Fénelon**, François de Salignac de la Mothe (1651-1715), French prelate and author; tutors the duke of Burgundy (1689), **11**, 625.
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Ferdinand II (1816-1885), titular king of Portugal; marries Maria II of Portugal (1836), 10, 551; regency of (1853-1855), 10, 556.

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Ferdinand I, surnamed "The Great" (d. 1065), king of Castile 1033-1065, and Leon 1037-1065; at battle of the Carrion (1037), 10, 47; unites Leon to Castile, 10, 48; conquests of, in Portugal, 10, 48; conquers Viseu (1057), 10, 428; conquers Lamego (1057), 10, 428; conquers Coimbra (1058), 10, 48, 428; plans succession and division of kingdom, 10, 49; death of (1065), 10, 49.

Ferdinand II (d. 1188), king of Leon 1157-1188; in war with Alfonso I of Portugal, 10, 431; victorious at Badajoz (1167), 10, 431.

Ferdinand III, surnamed "The Saint" (1199-1252), king of Castile 1217-1252, and Leon 1230-1252; becomes king of Castile, **10**, 64; conquests of, over Moors, **8**, 253; **10**, 64; becomes king of Leon, **10**, 65; conquests of, **10**, 66-67; captures Seville (1247), **10**, 66; death of, **10**, 68.

Ferdinand IV (1285-1312), king of Castile and Leon 1295-1312; reign of, **10**, 70-71; marries Constanza of Portugal, **10**, 441; war of, with Dom Diniz of Portugal, **10**, 441; death of, **10**, 71.

Ferdinand V (II of Aragon and Sicily, III of Naples), surnamed "The Catholic" (1452-1516), king of Castile 1474-1516; marries Isabella I of Castile (1469), **10**, 130; becomes joint sovereign of Castile and Leon with Isabella, **10**, 132; becomes king of Aragon (1479), **10**, 133; reforms under, **10**, 134 seq.; relations of, with Rome, **10**, 139; conquests of, over Moors, **10**, 141 seq.; defeated at Loja (1482), **10**, 143; victories of, in Granada, **10**, 147; captures Velez (1487), **10**, 149; captures Malaga (1487), **8**, 257; **10**, 149-151; successfully besieges Granada (1489-1492), **8**, 257; **10**, 151-154; explorations under, **10**, 155-157; expulsion of Jews by (1492), **10**, 157-161; treaties of, with Henry VII of England (1492, 1496), **19**, 38; joins league against Charles VIII of France (1495), **10**, 164; divides Naples with Louis XII of France (1500), **9**, 427; **10**, 164; **11**, 298; quarrels with Louis XII of France over Naples, **11**, 298; persecutes unbaptised Moors (1499-1502), **10**, 161-163; banishes unbaptised Moors (1502), **10**, 162; treatment of Columbus and Bobadilla by (1502), **22**, 449-450; conquers Naples (1503), **11**, 399; resigns crown of Castile (1504), **10**, 178; assumes title of governor of Castile (1504), **10**, 178; marries Germaine de Foix (1505), **10**, 180; concludes treaty with Louis XII of France (1506), **14**, 242; appoints Don Raymond de Cordona viceroy of Naples (1506), **10**, 165; surrenders sovereignty of Castile (1506), **10**, 182; returns to Castile (1507), **10**, 188; second regency of (1507-1516), **10**, 192; sells claims on Pisa to Florence (1509), **9**, 431; campaign of, in Africa (1509-1510), **10**, 192; invasion and conquest of Navarre (1512), **10**, 192; establishes Council of the Indies (1511), **23**, 568; treatment of Balboa (1513), **22**, 472-473; signs alliance with Emperor Maximilian and the Thirteen Cantons (1515), **11**, 309; death of (1516), **10**, 193; characterisation of, **10**, 194-196; review of reign of, **10**, 202-204.

Ferdinand VI, surnamed "The Sage" (1712-1759), king of Spain 1746-1759; succeeds Philip V (1746), **10**, 301; relations of, with Carlo Broschi, **10**, 301-302; abolishes papal patronage, **10**, 303; observes neutrality in Seven Years'

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Ferdinand VII (1784-1833), king of Spain 1808, 1814-1833; succeeds Charles IV (1808), **10**, 328; meets Napoleon I at Bayonne, **10**, 328; offered crown of Etruria by Napoleon, **10**, 329; abdicates (1808), **10**, 333; banished to Valençay (1808), **10**, 335; recognised as king of Spain (1813), **10**, 371; triumphal entry into Madrid (1814), **10**, 378; sells Floridas to United States (1819), **10**, 379; Spanish colonies revolt under, **10**, 379; reign of terror under, **10**, 379-382; abolishes legislative and legal bodies, **10**, 380; re-establishes inquisition (1814), **10**, 380; recalls Jesuits, **10**, 380; *Camarilla* formed under, **10**, 381; recognises constitution of 1812 (1820), **10**, 383; activity of radicals under, **10**, 384-387; civil war under (1822), **10**, 387-389; French invasion (1823), **10**, 390-392; forced to leave Madrid, **10**, 390; kept prisoner at Seville, **10**, 392; returns to power, **10**, 392; **13**, 29; political persecutions under, **10**, 392; death of (1833), **10**, 395.

Ferdinand I (IV of Naples) (1751-1825), king of the Two Sicilies 1759-1825; youth of, **9**, 538; concludes Treaty of Peace with Napoleon I (1796), **9**, 551; flees from Naples before General Championnet (1798), **9**, 558; flees from Naples a second time (1806), **9**, 570; restored to throne of Naples and Sicily (1815), **14**, 580, 581; unites kingdoms of Naples and Sicily (1816), **9**, 579; insurrection under (1820), **9**, 584.

Ferdinand II, surnamed "King Bomba" (1810-1859), king of the Two Sicilies 1830-1859; succession of (1830), **9**, 586; Palermo and Naples rise against (1848), **9**, 592; puts down insurrection of 1848, **9**, 594-595; oppresses people, **9**, 602.

Ferdinand I (de' Medici) (1549-1609), grand duke of Tuscany 1587-1609; succeeds his brother (1587), **9**, 480; favours commerce and public works, **9**, 480, 501; war of, with Turks, **9**, 482; relations of, with Henry IV of France, **9**, 482; increases wealth of his country, **9**, 501.

Ferdinand II (de' Medici) (1610-1670), grand duke of Tuscany 1621-1670; reign of, **9**, 501.

Ferdinand III (1769-1824), grand duke of Tuscany 1790-1799, 1814-1824, and archduke of Austria; becomes grand duke, **9**, 547; attitude of, toward French revolution, **9**, 548-549.

Ferdinand, Don (d. 1802), duke of Parma and Piacenza; succeeds to duchy, **9**, 537.

Ferdinand, Victor Albert Meinrad (1865-), prince of Rumania; declared heir to the throne (1889), **24**, 154.

Ferdinand, duke of Brunswick; see Brunswick.

Ferdinand (1609-1641), Cardinal, archbishop of Toledo, third son of King Philip III of Spain; becomes governor-general of

the Netherlands (1634), 13, 579; ravages Picardy, 13, 580; death of (1641), 13, 581.

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Fergus Mor, son of Eric or Eric, early Irish chieftain; founds Argyll, Scotland (ca. 503 A.D.), 21, 337; said to have brought coronation stone to Scotland, 21, 67.

Ferguson, Patrick (1744-1780), English soldier and inventor; killed at King's Mountain, 23, 277.

Ferguson, Robert, surnamed The Plotter (d. 1714), a Scottish conspirator and political pamphleteer; instigates Monmouth to usurp the English crown (1685), 20, 378.

Fernley, John (d. 1685), English barber; protects Burton, conspirator in Rye House plot, 20, 381; Burton gives information against, 20, 381; hanged, 20, 381.

Ferrand (thirteenth century), count of Flanders; deserts Philip II of France for John of England (1213), 18, 342; at battle of Bouvines (1214), 11, 54; 18, 345.

Ferrar, Robert, bishop of St. Davids (d. 1555), English Protestant prelate; persecuted (1555), 19, 246.

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Ficquelmont, Count Karl Ludwig von (1777-1857), Austrian soldier and diplomatist; becomes minister of foreign affairs (1848), **14**, 630; president of ministry, **14**, 635; forced to resign, **14**, 638.

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- Finch, Sir John** (1584-1660), English politician; speaker of the house of commons, **19**, 559-560; articles of impeachment drawn up against (1640), **19**, 584; flees from England (1640), **19**, 584.
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- Firmus** (third century A.D.), emperor of Egypt; reign of, **6**, 426.
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- Firoz or Firuz**, king of Bengal 1358-1385, **22**, 23.
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- Fitch, John** (1743-1798), American inventor; launches first steamboat on Delaware River (1787), **23**, 286.
- Fitzgerald, Lord Edward** (1763-1798), Irish politician and revolutionist; dismissed from English army (1793), **21**, 439; sent to France by United Irishmen (1796), **21**, 439; in Irish revolt (1798), **21**, 441; death of, **21**, 441.
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- Fitzgerald, Garrett** (1524-1585), 11th earl of Kildare, Irish nobleman; escapes to Continent, **21**, 399.
- Fitzgerald, Gerald** (d. 1583), 15th earl of dare, Irish nobleman; feuds and rebellion of, **19**, 422; **21**, 408-409; death, **21**, 411.
- Fitzgerald, James** (d. ca. 1608), earl of Desmond, the "Sugar Earl," Irish nobleman; receives lands and title, **21**, 416.
- Fitzgerald, Maurice** (d. 1176), Irish nobleman; aids Dermot MacMurrough in attempt to gain Irish throne (1168), **18**, 280; **21**, 368; Dermot rewards, **21**, 369 seq.
- Fitzgerald, Maurice Fitzthomas** (d. 1356), 1st earl of Desmond, Irish chieftain; created earl (1329), **21**, 386.
- Fitzgerald, Thomas**, 8th earl of Desmond (1426?-1468), Irish statesman; appointed lord-deputy of Ireland (1463), **21**, 392.
- Fitzgerald, Thomas**, Lord Offaly, 9th earl of Kildare (1513-1537); declares war against Henry VIII of England, **21**, 398; executed, **21**, 399.
- Fitzgerald, Thomas** (d. 1583), 12th earl of Desmond, Irish nobleman; opposes English governor (1569), **19**, 422; **21**, 408-409; death, **21**, 411.
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- Fitzjames, James**, duke of Berwick (1670-1734), a noted soldier, son of James II of England and Arabella Churchill; commands the French army in Spain (1704-1707), **10**, 285-288; defeats the allied English and Portuguese at Almanza (1707), **10**, 288, 520; death of, at siege of Philippsburg, **12**, 29.
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- Fitzosbern, Roger**, son of William Fitzosbern, earl of Hereford; conspires against William the Conqueror (1075), **18**, 188; imprisoned, **18**, 189.
- Fitzosbern, William** (d. 1071), earl of Hereford; counsellor of William the Conqueror, **18**, 118; Archbishop Lanfranc excommunicates, **18**, 189.
- Fitzosbert, William**, surnamed Longbeard (twelfth century), English demagogue; encourages people of London to insurrection (1196), **18**, 322; death of, **18**, 322.
- Fitzroy, Augustus Henry**, see Grafton.
- Fitzroy, Sir Charles Augustus** (1796-1858), governor of New South Wales 1846-1855; administration of, **22**, 238.
- Fitzroy, Henry** (1519-1537), natural son of Henry VIII of England; partiality of Henry VIII toward, **19**, 100; death of, **19**, 100.
- Fitzroy, Henry**, see Grafton.
- Fitzroy, James**, see Monmouth, Duke of.
- Fitzstephen (Fitz-Stephen), Robert** (twelfth century), a Welsh gentleman; aids Dermot MacMurrough in Ireland, **18**, 280;

- 21, 368; wins victory at siege of Wexford (1169), 18, 280; 21, 369; besieged at Wexford, 21, 373; captured, 21, 373.
- Fitzurse, Reginald** (twelfth century), one of the murderers of Thomas à Becket; Henry II of England incites to murder, 18, 274; at murder of Becket (1170), 18, 276.
- Fitzwalter, Robert** (d. 1235), earl of Dunmore, an English noble; leader of barons against King John of England, 18, 346; influence of, in securing Magna Charta, 18, 347.
- Fitz-William, Raymond**, surnamed Le Gros (twelfth century), Anglo-Norman noble; commands English force at Waterford (1170), 21, 371; captures Dublin, 21, 372.
- Five Acts**, measures introduced in parliament (1774) against American colonies; effect of, in America, 23, 239.
- Five Forks**, battle of (1865), 23, 450.
- Five Hundred**, Council of, the lower house of the legislature established by the French constitution of 1795; organisation of, 12, 411 seq.; sits at St. Cloud, 12, 486 seq.; overthrow of (1799), by Bonaparte, 12, 487 seq.
- Five Hundred, Senate of**, Athenian popular assembly; choice of (507 B.C.), 3, 244; restoration of (403 B.C.), 4, 18.
- Five Knights' Case**, in English history (1627), 19, 544-545.
- Five Members**, The, oppose Charles I in the Long Parliament (1642); attempted arrest of, 19, 617.
- Five Nations**, see Iroquois.
- Five Years' War**, see King George's War.
- Flaccus, Caius Fulvius**, Roman consul 134 B.C.; in war against slaves in Sicily, 5, 324; aids Gracchus, 5, 362, 365; seeks to extend franchise to Latin and Italian allies, 5, 372-373, 376; opposes the senate, 5, 378; death of, 5, 379.
- Flaccus, Lucius Valerius**, Roman consul 131 B.C.; unable to take the field against Aristonicus, 5, 368.
- Flaccus, Lucius Valerius II**, Roman consul 86 B.C.; in war with Sulla, 5, 431-434.
- Flaccus, Quintus Fulvius**, Roman consul 237 B.C.; in second Punic War, 5, 261, 263, 266-268, 271.
- Flagellants**, a religious sect; origin of (ca. 1260), 14, 125; example of infectious phenomena, 11, 183.
- Flambard, Rannulf (Ralph)** (d. 1128), a Norman bishop of Durham, England; appointed chief minister of William Rufus (1089), 18, 222; in compilation of Domesday Book, 18, 222; feudal innovations of, 18, 223; in plot to bribe Philip I of France (ca. 1094), 18, 218; imprisonment and escape of, 18, 230; character of, 18, 227.
- Flaminius, Caius** (d. 217 B.C.), Roman tribune 232 B.C., and consul 223 B.C.; proposes to distribute certain public lands to poor citizens, 5, 236; victorious over Insubrians (223 B.C.), 5, 236-237; elected to oppose Hannibal (217 B.C.), 5, 250; defeated and killed at battle of Lake Trasimene (217 B.C.), 5, 251.
- Flaminius, Titus Quintius** (ca. 230-174 B.C.), Roman consul and general; overcomes Philip V of Macedon at Cynoscephalæ (197 B.C.), 4, 531; 5, 297; sent to demand surrender of Hannibal (183 B.C.), 5, 300; triumphs of, 5, 301.
- Flammock, Thomas** (d. 1497), English attorney; heads rebellion of 1497, 19, 33.
- Flamsteed, John** (1646-1719), English astronomer; appointed first astronomer royal (1675); observations of, 20, 353.
- Flanders**, an ancient country of Europe, corresponding to parts of the present departments of Nord and Pas-de-Calais, France; the provinces of East and West Flanders, Belgium; and the southern part of the province of Zealand, Netherlands; main treatment of early history, 13, 310-330; separated from Germany by the Treaty of Verdun (843 A.D.), 7, 572; Baldwin becomes first count of (864-878 A.D.), 13, 311; importance of Flemish cities in Middle Ages, 13, 311-314; passes to Theodoric of Alsace (1129), 11, 33; struggles with France (1191-1384), 11, 76-77; 13, 314-330; Philip VI of France invades (1328), 11, 99 seq.; united to Burgundy (1384), 11, 159; 13, 330; united to Austria (1477), 13, 363; 14, 222; freed from homage to France (1529), 11, 325; 13, 369 note; Alessandro Farnese captures (1576), 10, 243; portion of, passes to Holland (1648), 13, 584; Artois ceded to France (1659), 11, 521; Louis XIV overruns (1668, 1678), 13, 631, 641; Louis XIV secures Lille and French Flanders (1713), 11, 627; France retains Dutch Flanders (1795), 14, 22.
- Flanders, Count of**, see Arnold, Ferrand, and Robert.
- Flanders, Louis, Count of**, see Louis.
- Flavian Emperors**, see Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian.
- Fleet Marriages**, irregular marriages in and near the Fleet prison, London; abolished by Marriage Act of 1753, 20, 573.
- Fleetwood, Charles** (d. 1692), English parliamentary general; appointed commander in Ireland (1652), 20, 117; encourages discontent in army, 20, 193; succeeds Richard Cromwell in supreme authority (1659), 20, 198.
- Flesselles, Jacques de** (1721-1789), French provost; deceives populace of Paris (1789), 12, 171; victim of revolution, 12, 178.
- Fletcher, Benjamin** (seventeenth century), colonial governor of New York 1692-1698; appointed governor of Pennsylvania and New York, 23, 45; seeks to eradicate Dutch influence in New York, 23, 164.
- Fletcher, Richard** (ca. 1543-1596), English bishop; at death of Mary Queen of Scots (1587), 19, 374.

Fleurus, town in Belgium; battles of (1690), 11, 604; 14, 401; (1794), 12, 380; 14, 508; (1815), see Ligny.

Fleury, André Hercule de (1653-1743), bishop of Fréjus, French prelate; becomes confessor and tutor of Louis XV (1715), 12, 25; exile and recall of (1725), 12, 26; sends aids to Poland (1333), 12, 28; rejects Franco-Ottoman alliance (1736), 24, 409; relations of, with Robert Walpole, 12, 30; introduces the *corvée*, 12, 34; ineffectual opposition to, 12, 35; death of (1743), 12, 37; characterisation of, 12, 26, 35; 15, 166.

Flinders, Captain Matthew (1774-1814), English navigator; makes survey of Australian coast, 22, 235, 246.

Flodden Field, a plain in Northumberland, England; battle of (1513), 19, 65-70; 21, 215.

Flood, Henry (1732-1791), Irish orator and politician; proposes popular representation in English parliament (1790), 20, 631; quarrel of, with Grattan, 21, 438.

Floquet, Charles Thomas (1828-1896), French statesman and journalist; arrested and imprisoned (1871), 13, 182; becomes premier (1888), 13, 195; fights duel with Boulanger, 13, 195.

Florence, the name of a city, republic, and province in different periods of Italian history; main treatment, see History of Italy, volume 9; legendary origin of, 9, 39-40; made a Latin municipium by the *lex Julia* (90 B.C.), 5, 416; invasion of Radagaisus repelled by Stilicho near (405 A.D.), 6, 546; visit of Charlemagne to (786 A.D.), 9, 40; conquers Fiesole (1125), 9, 40; civil war in (1215-1249), 9, 87-98; republic established in (1250), 9, 101-102; rise of the Guelph party in (1251-1266), 9, 102-110; growth of democracy in (1266-1300), 9, 118; feud of the Neri and Bianchi factions in (1300-1302), 9, 119-123; repulses attack of Henry VII of Germany (1312), 9, 130; defeated by Castruccio Castracani (1325), 9, 134-145; plague in (1348), 9, 171-177; under the Alberti and the Ricci (ca. 1350-1381), 9, 241-250, 329-343; under the Visconti (1381-1434), 9, 251-258, 277-289, 343-348; first rule of the Medici in (1434-1494), 9, 349-390, 408-412; second rule of the Medici in (1512-1527), 9, 437-439, 440-447, 455; siege and fall of (1530), 9, 458-462; capital of Italy (1865-1870), 9, 613-614; see also Tuscany.

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Florent, count of Holland; see Floris.

Florentius, Roman praetorian prefect of Gaul 360 A.D.; becomes manager of Roman finances, 6, 487.

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American soldier, and first president of Ecuador; political influence of (1830-1845), 23, 614.

Flores, Venancio (1809-1868), Spanish-American soldier; becomes president of Uruguay (1854), 23, 618; forced to resign (1855), 23, 618; regains complete control (1865), 23, 618; joins Brazil and Argentine in war against Paraguay (1865-1866), 23, 660; death of (1868), 23, 618.

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- Foix**, André de, French soldier; invades Castile (ca. 1521), **10**, 222; defeated at Logroño (1521), **10**, 223; death of (1521), **10**, 223.
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- Foix**, Gaston de (1489-1512), duke de Nemours, a French soldier; wins battle of Ravenna (1512), **9**, 435-436; **11**, 302; **14**, 243; character of, **9**, 436; death of, **9**, 437.
- Foix**, Germaine de, niece of Louis XII of France; marries Ferdinand V of Castile (1506), **10**, 180.
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- Fokshani**, town in Rumania; battle of (1789), **14**, 487; **17**, 407.
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- Foliot**, Gilbert (d. 1187), English prelate; as bishop of Hereford, opposes Becket, **18**, 265.
- Folkhov**, town in Russia; battle of (1608), **17**, 233.
- Folkungar** (Folkungs), noble family of Sweden; rebel against Eric III (1250), **16**, 190; rule of (1250-1365), **16**, 190 seq.
- Fonfrède**, J. B. (1766-1793), French revolutionist; execution of (1793), **12**, 326.
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- Fontanges**, Marie Angélique de Scoraille de Roussille, Duchess of (1661-1681), mistress of Louis XIV, **11**, 557.
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- Fontenailles** (Fontenay), village in France; battle of (841 A.D.), **7**, 567.
- Fontenelle**, Bernard le Bovier de (1657-1757), French man of letters; employed to draw up the manifestos of the duke of Orleans (1723), **12**, 24.
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- Fontevrault**, town in France; Robert d'Arbrissel founds abbey at (1099), **8**, 493.
- Fontrailles**, Louis d'Astarac, Marquis de (d. 1677), French political agent; sent by Gaston, duke of Orleans, to conclude treaty with Spain (1641), **11**, 479-480.
- Foote**, Andrew Hull (1806-1863), American naval officer; at bombardment of Fort Henry (1862), **23**, 425; wounded in attack on Fort Donelson, **23**, 425; captures Island Number 10 (1862), **23**, 426.
- Foote**, Samuel Augustus (1780-1846), American politician and legislator; introduces resolution in United States senate which precipitates the Webster-Hayne debate (1829), **23**, 356.
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- Forbes**, John (1710-1759), British soldier; captures Fort Duquesne (1759), **23**, 215-216.
- Force Bills**, acts of the American congress for the protection of political and civil rights in the South; (1870), **23**, 407; (1871), **23**, 468.
- Forde**, Francis (d. 1770), English soldier; attacks and defeats Dutch in the Hooghly (1759), **22**, 62.
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- Forey**, Elie Frédéric (1804-1872), French soldier; in the battle of the Alma (1854), **17**, 565-570; in French expedition to Mexico (1862), **23**, 631.
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- Formigny** (Fourmigni), town in France; battle near (1450), **11**, 239.
- Formorians**, a sea-faring race; invade Ireland (ca. 100 B.C.), **21**, 332.
- Formosa**, an island off the coast of China; French reprisals in (1884), **24**, 556; ceded to Japan (1895), **24**, 578; Japanese expedition to (1874), **24**, 631.
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- Forrest**, Nathan Bedford (1821-1877), Confederate cavalry commander in the American Civil War; leads raid against Fort Donelson (1863), **23**, 441.
- Forster**, William Edward (1818-1886), English statesman; carries measure, making elementary education compulsory, **21**, 630; secretary for Ireland in Gladstone ministry, (1880-1881), **21**, 645.
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- Fortescue, Hugh Fortescue, Viscount, Lord Ebrington (1783-1861), English statesman; in debate on Reform Bill (1831), **21**, 556.
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- Forty-two Articles, The; promulgation of, in reign of Edward VI, **19**, 225-226.
- Forum Judicum, Gothic code of law; founded by Euric, fifth century A.D., **10**, 18.
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- Foscolo, Niccolò Ugo (1772-1827), Italian writer, **9**, 575.
- Fossalta, battle of (1249), **9**, 97; **14**, 117.
- Fosterage in Ireland, pre-Norman period, a survival of ancient marriage customs, **21**, 360-361; forbidden amongst the English settlers in Ireland by Edward III in the celebrated statute of Kilkenny (1364), **21**, 386.
- Fouché, Joseph, duke of Otranto (1763-1820), French revolutionist; joins opposition, **12**, 340; at destruction of Lyons, **12**, 369-371; at Toulon, **12**, 372; as minister of police (1799), **12**, 473, 479, 483; retains office under Napoleon, **12**, 494, 509; stirs up Napoleon against royalists, **12**, 534, 535; dismissed (1810), **12**, 576; reinstated (1815), **12**, 624; head of provisional government after Waterloo, **12**, 642, 643; resignation of, and embassy to Saxony, **13**, 14, 14 note; in correspondence with Russia, **17**, 436.
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- Fouquet, Nicolas (1615-1680), French minister of finance; career and death of, **11**, 529.
- Fouquier-Tinville, Antoine Quentin (1747-1795), French revolutionist; in 1792, **12**, 269; as public accuser before the Revolutionary Tribunal, **12**, 318, 319, 337, 337 note, 345.
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- Four Days' Battle, The, a sea-fight between Dutch and English near Dover (1666), **13**, 625; **20**, 247.
- Four Hundred, The, an Athenian oligarchy, in power 411 B.C., **3**, 624-630.
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- Fourier, François Marie Charles (1772-1837), a French socialist; effect of teachings, **13**, 62; system of, **13**, 205.
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- Fousang**, land of, country described by Buddhist priests (499 A.D.); identified as America by some scholars, **22**, 401-402.
- Fowler**, Sir Henry Hartley (1830-), English statesman; introduces Parish Councils Act in parliament (1893), **21**, 650.
- Fox**, Charles James (1749-1806), English statesman; main treatment, **20**, 654-660; Wilkes affair, **20**, 617; opposes Lord North's ministry, **20**, 638; in Rockingham's coalition ministry, **20**, 638; refuses to act with Lord Shelbourne after Rockingham's death, **20**, 638; first conflict with Pitt, the Younger, **20**, 640; forms coalition ministry with North (1783), **20**, 641; introduces India Bill, **20**, 642; dismissed from office, by George III (1783), **20**, 643; defeated by Pitt in Regency Bill (1788), **20**, 647-648; one of managers of Warren Hastings's impeachment, **20**, 650; supports Wilberforce in movement for abolition of slave trade, **20**, 650; opposes Pitt's army estimates, **20**, 650; proposes abolition of Corporation and Test Acts, **20**, 651; opposes war with France (1793), **21**, 454; forms coalition ministry (1806), **21**, 470.
- Fox**, George (1624-1691), founder of the Society of Friends, in England; religion of, **20**, 164; persecution of, **23**, 30; visits North Carolina, **23**, 51.
- Fox**, Henry, first Lord Holland (d. 1774), English statesman, father of C. J. Fox; opposes Hardwick's Marriage Act (1753), **20**, 572; refuses to enter Newcastle ministry, **20**, 573; joins Newcastle party, **20**, 575; secretary of state (1755), **20**, 578, 579; resignation of (1756), **20**, 582; as paymaster of the forces, **20**, 587; retires from office and is created Lord Holland, **20**, 601; death of, **20**, 601.
- Foxe**, John (1516-1587), English martyrologist; writes letter to Queen Mary, protesting against persecutions, **19**, 453.
- Foxe**, Richard (ca. 1448-1528), English prelate; Henry VII makes bishop of Exeter, **19**, 16; negotiates marriage of Margaret Tudor with James IV, **19**, 32, 37; minister of Henry VIII, **19**, 57; introduces Wolsey to Henry VIII, **19**, 73.
- Foxes**, tribe of American Indians, of Lake region; and the French mission of Claude Allouez, **23**, 72; become allies of English, **23**, 193.
- Fox's Martyrs**, name given to followers of Fox who lost their seats in parliament in 1784, **20**, 644.
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- Fuca, John de (Apostolos Valerianos) (d. ca. 1602), a Greek navigator; voyage of, to America, **22**, 495.
- Fuenterrabia or Fontarabia, a town in Spain; taken by French (1522), **10**, 223; Wellington crosses Bidassoa at (1813), **21**, 479.
- Fuentes, Pedro Henriquez d'Azevedo, Count of (1560-1643), a Spanish soldier; viceroy of Netherlands, **13**, 528; invades France, **13**, 529; killed at battle of Rocroi, **11**, 490.
- Fuentes d'Onoro, a village in Spain; Wellington checks Masséna at battle of (1811), **10**, 357; **21**, 477.
- Fugger, a rich family of Augsburg; rise of, **14**, 278.
- Fugitive Slave Law, in United States history, a law to facilitate the recovery of fugitive slaves (1850); **23**, 383, 387, 388.
- Fuhad (Fuad) Pasha (1814-1869), Turkish statesman, **23**, 428, 432.
- Fujiwara, Japanese clan; power of, **24**, 583, 588.
- Fulbert (ca. 960-1029), French bishop and scholar; influence of, on philosophical thought of his day, **11**, 40.
- Fulcaris (Phulcaris), Roman general; defeated by the Franks (ca. 533 A.D.), **7**, 422.
- Fulda, Treaty of, a treaty concluded between Metternich and the kings of Bavaria and Württemberg (1813), **11**, 583.

- Fulk** (Foulques) III, surnamed The Black (972-1040), count of Anjou 987-1040; pilgrimages of, to Holy Land, 11, 27; crimes of, 11, 27; begins erection of cathedral of Angers, 11, 27.
- Fulk IV**, surnamed The Quarreler (1043-1109), count of Anjou; instigates revolt against William the Conqueror, 18, 187.
- Fulk** (Foulques) (d. 1201), French priest; preaches a crusade (1199), 8, 413-414.
- Fulrad**, abbot of St. Denis; in embassy to Pope Zacharias (750 A.D.), 7, 508; welcomes Pope Stephen to France (754 A.D.), 7, 511; carries keys of Italian cities to Rome (756 A.D.), 7, 515-516.
- Fulton**, Robert (1765-1815), American inventor; successfully navigates Hudson River in his steamboat *Clermont* (1807), 23, 500.
- Fulvia**, Roman courtesan; discloses Catiline's plot (63 B.C.), 5, 484.
- Fulvia** (d. 40 B.C.), the wife of Clodius, then of Curio and later of Mark Antony; excites mob to vengeance for death of Clodius (52 B.C.), 5, 512; mutilates remains of Cicero (43 B.C.), 5, 620; incites insurrection in Italy (40 B.C.), 5, 625-626.
- Fulvius**, Cn. Maximus Centumalus, Roman consul (298 B.C.); invades Samnium, 5, 194, 196.
- Fulvius**, see Flaccus.
- Fundamental Articles**, a bill establishing new electoral system and concerning the question of nationality in Austro-Hungary (1871); passed by diet (1871), 15, 38-40.
- Fundamental Law**, The (Grondwet), a constitutional law of Holland, in effect 1887, 14, 65.
- Fundamental Orders**, The, first constitution of Connecticut (1639), 23, 107.
- Fundanius**, Caius, Roman consul 243 B.C.; and Hamilcar, 5, 232.
- Funeral Customs**; embalming in Egypt, 1, 197, 237-239; Babylonian, 1, 478; Scythian customs, 2, 408-409; Lycian, 2, 418; Gothic, 6, 590; Hun, 6, 594; Bulgarian, 24, 158; Tibetan, 24, 507; Persian, 2, 569; Greek, 3, 35, 41, 60, 64, 65, 171, 172; 6, 392; early Italian, 3, 60.
- Fung-taow**, Chinese inventor; invents printing (924 A.D.), 24, 544.
- Furies**, The, Roman goddesses of vengeance; the Greek Eumenides, 3, 166, 375.
- Furnes** (Veurne), town in Belgium; battle of (1297), 11, 75; 18, 415.
- Fürstenberg**, Henry, Count of (1464-1499), German soldier; at battle of Dornach, (1499), 14, 242.
- Fürstenberg**, Wilhelm Egon von (1629-1704), German cardinal; candidate for archbishopric of Cologne, 11, 599.
- Fuscus**, Cornelius, Roman governor of Illyricum (88 A.D.), 6, 258.
- Futteth Ali**, see Fath Ali.
- Futtigarh**, see Fathigarh.
- Fyt**, Jan (1611-1661), Flemish painter, 13, 599.

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- Gabinian Law, one of the *Leges Tabellariæ*, or ballot laws of Rome, passed in 139 B.C.; introduces the ballot in elections, **5**, 320 note.
- Gabinus, Aulus (d. ca. 47 B.C.), Roman statesman; as tribune (67 B.C.), **5**, 465; as consul (58 B.C.), 502-504, 506, 508; as proconsul in Syria (57 B.C.), **4**, 576; **5**, 538.
- Gablenz, Ludwig Karl Wilhelm, Baron von (1814-1874), Austrian general; in Austro-Prussian War (1866), **15**, 23, 489, 490.
- Gabor, Bethlen (d. 1629), prince of Transylvania, **14**, 332, 341.
- Gabrielle d'Estrées, see Estrées.
- Gabrini, Nicola, see Rienzi.
- Gabrovo or Gabrova, a town in Bulgaria; first Bulgarian school founded at (1835), **24**, 176.
- Gad, a Jewish tribe, **2**, 67, 70, 81.
- Gadd, Hemming (d. 1520), Swedish noble, carried prisoner to Denmark, **16**, 229; brings about surrender of Stockholm, **16**, 230.
- Gaddas, see Kandish.
- Gades, see Cadiz.
- Gadiatch, a town in the government of Pultowa, Russia; battle of (1709), **17**, 279.
- Gaditanians, people of Gades (Cadiz); obtain tin from Britain, **2**, 277.
- Gadsden, Christopher (1724-1805), American Revolutionary officer; influence of, in South Carolina, **23**, 232.
- Gadsden, James (1788-1858), American statesman; as American minister to Mexico, **23**, 392.
- Gadsden Purchase, territory acquired by the United States from Mexico (1853), **23**, 392.
- Gaël, Rudolph de (eleventh century), a Norman; conspires against William the Conqueror, **18**, 188; outlawed by William, **18**, 189.
- Gaeta, a seaport in the province of Caserta, Italy; an independent republic at time of Lombard invasion, **9**, 23, 24, 35; surrenders to Gonsalvo de Cordova (1504), **9**, 428; **11**, 300; Francis II of the Two Sicilies besieged in (1860), **9**, 610.
- Gaetano, Giovanni, see Nicholas III.
- Gætulians, an African tribe, **5**, 389, 561.
- Gagarin, Matvei Petrovitch (d. 1721), governor of Siberia; extortions, **17**, 311.
- Gage, Thomas (1721-1787), British soldier; with Braddock in expedition against Fort Duquesne (1755), **23**, 208; succeeds Amherst as commander-in-chief in America, **23**, 226; Boston refuses quarters to (1768), **23**, 235; supersedes Hutchinson as governor of Massachusetts (1774), **20**, 622; **23**, 239; fortifies Boston Neck, **23**, 240; sends troops to Concord, **20**, 624; **23**, 241; prepares defenses, **23**, 246; recalled, **23**, 250.
- Gagern, Heinrich Wilhelm August, Baron von (1799-1880), German statesman; appointed "March Minister" (1848), **15**, 438.
- Gaias ad-din, ruler of Khorasan; conquered by Timur (1381), **24**, 300-301.
- Gaidel, see Goidel.
- Gaillard, Château, a celebrated French castle; siege of (1204), **18**, 334-335.
- Gainas (d. 400 A.D.), a West-Gothic general, **6**, 540, 545; **7**, 36-38.
- Gaines, Edmund Pendleton (1777-1849), American soldier; commands at Fort Erie (1814), **23**, 334.
- Gainsborough, a town in Lincolnshire, England; church of, **22**, 617-618.
- Gaines' Mill, a locality in Virginia, U. S. A.; battle of (1862), **23**, 431.
- Gaiseric, see Genseric.
- Gala (third century B.C.), a Numidian chief, **5**, 281.
- Gala-Lama (ca. 3100 B.C.), patesi of Shimpura, **1**, 352.
- Galatæ, see Gauls.
- Galatia, in ancient geography a division of Asia Minor; settled by Gauls, **2**, 411; conquered by Attalus I, **4**, 557.
- Galatians, a name given the Gauls in Asia Minor, **5**, 155.
- Galba, Servius Sulpicius (3 B.C.-69 A.D.), Roman emperor 68-69 A.D., **6**, 219-222, 225-226.
- Galba, Servius Sulpicius (second century B.C.), Roman soldier and statesman; as commander in Spain, **5**, 314, 317.
- Galba, Servilius, conspirator against Cæsar (44 B.C.), **5**, 584.
- Galba, Sulpicius (first century B.C.), Roman tribune 88 B.C.; aids Marius, **5**, 422, 423.
- Galen, Claudius Galenus (ca. 130-200 A.D.), Greek physician and philosophical writer, **4**, 611; **6**, 303, 368.
- Galen, Christoph Bernhard von (1600-1678), German prelate and commander; invades Friesland, **13**, 625.
- Galerius (Galerius Valerius Maximinus) (d. 311 A.D.), Roman emperor 286-305 A.D.; character and achievements of, **6**, 436-439.
- Galeswintha (Galesvinda) (sixth century A.D.), sister of Brunehild, wife of Chilperic, **7**, 479; **10**, 20.
- Galgacus (first century A.D.), British chief-

- tain; leads Caledonians and allies against Romans, **18**, 16; **21**, 4.
- Galicia, ancient Spanish province; tin obtained by Phœnicians from, **2**, 277; invaded by the Suevi (fifth century A.D.), **10**, 15.
- Galicia, province of Austria-Hungary; revolt in (1846), **14**, 601 seq.; **24**, 119; secured to Austria, **14**, 638; ancient inhabitants of, **17**, 119.
- Galigai, Leonora (seventeenth century), favourite of Marie de' Medici, **11**, 433.
- Galilæans, followers of Judas the Gaulonite, likewise the early name for Christians, **6**, 323-324.
- Galileo (1564-1642), Italian scientist; conflict of, with the Church, **9**, 493.
- Galitzin, Prince Alexander Mikhailovitch (1718-1783), Russian soldier; in Turkish War, **24**, 416.
- Galitzin, Prince Alexander Nicolaievitch (1774-1844), Russian statesman; defeats French at Golymin (1807), **17**, 452; receives Quakers at St. Petersburg, **17**, 507; campaign of, in Galicia (1809), **17**, 486.
- Galitzin, Prince Dmitri (d. 1738), Russian statesman; member of Secret High Council, **17**, 328; urges circumscription of imperial power, **17**, 331.
- Galitzin, Prince Dmitri Alexeievitch (1738-1803), Russian diplomatist; in war against Turks (1769), **17**, 380; in pursuit of Pugatshev, "the pretender," **17**, 387.
- Galitzin, Prince Mikhail (1674-1730), Russian general; occupies Finland (1714), **17**, 288.
- Galitzin, Prince Vasili, "the Great" (1633-1713), a Russian soldier and statesman; advises the abolishment of hereditary pretension, **17**, 248; as prime minister (1684), **17**, 250; banished (1689), **17**, 253-254; forced to retire from Crimea (1688), **24**, 396.
- Galla (fourth century A.D.), daughter of Valentinian and Justina, wife of Theodosius the Great, **6**, 526.
- Galla, Sosia, wife of C. Silius; banished by Tiberius (24 A.D.), **6**, 144, 145.
- Gallas, ancient Egyptian tribe, **1**, 86.
- Gallas, Matthias von (1584-1647), Austrian soldier; in intrigues against Wallenstein, **14**, 363; at Nördlingen (1634), **14**, 365; defeated by the Swedes at Jüterbog (1644), **14**, 381.
- Gallatin, Albert (1761-1849), American financier; as secretary of the treasury, supports war policy of Madison in 1812, **23**, 328.
- Gallic War, see Gauls.
- Gallienus, Publius Licinius (d. 268 A.D.), Roman emperor; reign of, **6**, 417-420; Roman losses under, **6**, 418, 419; **24**, 127.
- Gallissonnière, Roland Michel Barrin, Marquis de la (1693-1756), French admiral; promotes French colonisation on the Ohio, **23**, 84; as governor of Canada (1745), **12**, 45; **23**, 198; captures Minorca, (1756), **12**, 67-69; **20**, 580.
- Gallo-Brythonic (Cymric), one of the two main branches of the Celtic family, **18**, 2.
- Gallus, see Cestius Gallus.
- Gallus, Ælius, Roman governor of Egypt 24 B. C.; attempts to subjugate Arabia Felix, **6**, 30; **8**, 110.
- Gallus, Lucius Anicius, Roman prætor 168 B.C.; reduces Illyricum, **5**, 304.
- Gallus, Constantius, see Constantius II, emperor.
- Gallus, Caius Cornelius (ca. 69-26 B.C.), Roman poet and soldier; viceroy of Egypt, **6**, 46, 121.
- Gallus, Caius Vibius Trebonianus (d. 253 A.D.), Roman emperor; as general in war against Goths (251 A.D.), **6**, 413; reign of, **6**, 414.
- Galt, Sir Alexander Tillock (1817-1893), Canadian statesman; champions cause of Canadian confederation, **22**, 342.
- Galvez, José (1729-1787), Spanish statesman; reforms of, in Spanish-American colonies, **23**, 574-575.
- Galway, earl of; see Ruvigny.
- Galway, capital of County Galway, Ireland; surrenders to Godert de Ginkel (1691), **20**, 424.
- Gama, Saldanha da, Brazilian admiral; in revolt of 1893, **23**, 665.
- Gama, Vasco da (ca. 1469-1524), Portuguese navigator; doubles Cape of Good Hope, **10**, 475-476; **22**, 265; discovers Natal (1497), **22**, 318; reaches India (1498), **10**, 477; **22**, 40; second expedition to India (1502), **10**, 480-481.
- Gamarra, Agustin (1785-1841), Peruvian soldier; revolts, **23**, 612.
- Gambacorta, Pietro (d. 1392), ruler of Pisa 1369-1392; assassination of, **9**, 254.
- Gambetta, Léon (1838-1882), French statesman; organises army of the Loire, **13**, 167; assumes dictatorship (1870), **13**, 171; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 173, 174, 178, 179; protests against Peace of Versailles, **13**, 179; **15**, 529; resignation of (1871), **13**, 179; reenters Chamber of Deputies, **13**, 189; political ascendancy of, **13**, 191, 192; death of, **13**, 193.
- Gambuli, Aramæan tribe, **1**, 401, 422, 430.
- Games and Recreations, see Sports.
- Gammelsdorf, place in Bavaria; battle of (1815), **14**, 169.
- Gandamak, a village in Afghanistan; Treaty of (1879), **21**, 641; **22**, 208.
- Gandish, see Kandish.
- Ganesa or Ganesha, Hindu divinity of wisdom, **2**, 540, 541.
- Ganganelli, see Clement XIV.
- Angarides, East Indian tribe, **2**, 479; **4**, 360.
- Ganilh, Charles (1760-1836), French economist; retired from senate (1802), **12**, 523.
- Ganjak, Persian fire temple; destroyed by Heraclius (623 A.D.), **8**, 94.
- Gannys, a eunuch, general of Elagabalus, **6**, 395, 397.
- Ganteaume, Honoré (1755-1818), French admiral, **12**, 513.

- Ganymede, in Greek mythology, cup-bearer to the gods, **3**, 485.
- Ganymedes, a minister of Queen Arsinoë of Egypt (48 B.C.), **5**, 549-550.
- Gaorra, Paraguayan statesman; president (1904), **23**, 620.
- Gapon, Father, Russian popular leader, **17**, 625A.
- Garakhot, town in India; captured by Sir Hugh Rose (1858), **22**, 197.
- Garat, Dominique Joseph (1749-1833), French politician; communicates sentence to Louis XVI, **12**, 292.
- Garay, Francisco de (d. 1524), Spanish governor of Jamaica; explores Gulf of Mexico, **22**, 474.
- Garcia, king of Navarre 910-914; succeeds Alfonso III (The Great), **10**, 43.
- Garcia, king of Navarre 1035-1054, son of Sancho III; election of, **10**, 59.
- Garcia, Lizardo, president of Ecuador, **23**, 615.
- Garde, Antoine Escalin des Aimars, Baron de la (1498-1578), French soldier and diplomat; sacks Elba and invades Corsica, **11**, 346.
- Gardie, Count James de la (1583-1652), Swedish general; campaign in Muscovy, **16**, 311; **17**, 234.
- Gardie, Pont (Pontus) de la (ca. 1530-1585), Swedish general; in Swedish service, **16**, 300; goes on mission to Rome, **16**, 302.
- Gardiner, Stephen (1483?-1555), English politician and prelate, bishop of Winchester; secretary of state under Henry VIII, **19**, 122; imprisonment of, under Edward VI, **19**, 209, 222; persecutions of, under Mary, **19**, 253-254.
- Gardner, Allen Francis (1794-1851), British sailor and pioneer in South Africa; founds Durban in Natal (1835), **22**, 318.
- Garfield, James Abram (1831-1881), twentieth president of the United States; wins battle of Prestonburg (1862), **23**, 425; president (1880), **23**, 478; administration of, **23**, 479; assassination of, **23**, 479.
- Garibald I (553-590 A.D.), duke of Bavaria; marriage of, **7**, 431, 447; father of Theudelinde, **7**, 442, 443.
- Garibaldi, Giuseppe (1807-1882), Italian patriot; wanders in America, **9**, 597; defeats Neapolitans at Velletri, **9**, 597; serves against Austria, **9**, 599, 604; heads military league of Italian states, **9**, 606; drives Bourbons from Two Sicilies (1860), **9**, 607-609; **21**, 628; retirement of, **9**, 610; heads revolt against new monarchy and is defeated at Aspromonte, **9**, 612-613, 613 note; second revolt, **9**, 617; invades Tyrol (1866), **15**, 27; at battles of Monterotondo and Mentana (1867), **9**, 618-619; ally of France in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 169, 170; leader of Irredentists, **15**, 55; death, **9**, 631.
- Garlien (d. 1793), a French Girondist leader; execution of, **12**, 326 note.
- Garnett, Henry (1555-1606), Jesuit priest; in Gunpowder Plot, **19**, 479; execution and canonisation of, **19**, 480.
- Garnier-Pagès, Louis Antoine (1803-1878), a French lawyer and politician; arraigns General Cavaignac, **13**, 106.
- Garrison, William Lloyd (1804-1879), American abolition leader, **23**, 394.
- Garter, Order of the, the highest order of knighthood in Great Britain; Edward III institutes (1350), **18**, 471-473.
- Garuda, in Hindu mythology; a bird on which Vishnu rides, **2**, 541.
- Gasca, Pedro de la (1485-1561), Spanish statesman and prelate; defeats and executes Pizarro, **23**, 560, 561; retires from governorship of Peru and returns to Spain, **23**, 561.
- Gascoigne, Sir William (ca. 1350-1419), lord chief-justice of England; refuses to sanction execution of Scrope, archbishop of York (1405), **18**, 524.
- Gascons (Vascones), Gallic tribe; become independent of Frankish empire, **7**, 485; extension of, **7**, 490; at pass of Roncesvalles (778 A.D.), **7**, 525-526; become subject to Pepin the Elder, **7**, 558.
- Gascony, French feudal dukedom; extent of, in ninth and tenth centuries, **11**, 13; ceded to England, **11**, 59.
- Gaselee, Sir Alfred (1846-), British soldier; commands British forces in China during Boxer uprising (1900), **24**, 569.
- Gaspee, British revenue schooner; burned by colonials (1770), **23**, 237.
- Gastein, Convention of, a treaty concluded between Austria and Prussia (August 14th, 1865), disposing of duchies recently taken from Denmark, **15**, 22, 485-486.
- Gaston, Duke of Orleans, see Orleans.
- Gaston de Foix, see Foix.
- Gatacre, Sir William Forbes (1843-), English soldier; defeated by Boers in Cape Colony, **22**, 275, 308.
- Gates, Horatio (1728-1806), an American general; at Braddock's defeat, **23**, 208; at Saratoga, **23**, 264; intrigues against Washington, **23**, 267; assumes command in North Carolina (1780), **23**, 274.
- Gates, Sir Thomas (ca. 1596-1621), British statesman; made lieutenant-governor of first colony of Virginia, **19**, 490; **22**, 577, 579.
- Gattilusio, Francesco, a Genoese leader in Greece (1355), **7**, 329.
- Gaucourt, Raoul, French soldier; captain of Orléannais, **11**, 191; at deliverance of Orleans (1429), **11**, 198 seq.; **18**, 553.
- Gauda, king of Numidia; relinquishes territory (106 B.C.), **5**, 391.
- Gaudot, Swiss lawyer; mobbed and killed at Neuchâtel (1767), **17**, 8.
- Gaugamela, battle of (381 B.C.), better known as Arbela (q. v.).
- Gauls, German tribe; in Greece, **4**, 507-508; invade Macedonia, **4**, 458-460, 506-508; defeated by Antiochus Soter, **4**, 556; invade Italy, **5**, 154-177; aid Samnites against Rome, **5**, 195-196; wars with Rome, **5**, 237, 276-277, 382; war with Carthaginians, **5**, 243, 247-248; ravage Thrace, **5**, 303; Caesar conquers, **5**, 514-

- 527; Goths and, 7, 379, 381, 387, 472; 10, 21, 22; Franks conquer, 7, 441, 458-459, 461; war with Saracens, 7, 448, 494-495, 498, 516; condition in fifth century, 7, 464; Huns invade country of, 7, 465; under Clovis, 7, 466-467, 476; Danes ravage country, 7, 528, 530; come to England, 18, 2.
- Gaumata** (Gometes), Persian king (the "False Smerdis"); impersonates brother of Cambyses and usurps throne, 2, 603; reign and assassination of (521 B.C.), 2, 605.
- Gaunt, Elizabeth** (d. 1685), last woman executed for a political offence in England; burned at stake for harbouring Rye House plotter, 20, 380, 381.
- Gaunt, John of**, see **John of Gaunt**.
- Gautsch von Frankenthurn, Paul** (1851-), Austrian statesman; premier (1897), 15, 61; (1904), 15, 62.
- Gauzlin** (ninth century), abbot of St. Germain, 7, 584, 588.
- Gaveston, Piers**, earl of Cornwall (d. 1312), favourite of Edward II of England, 18, 430; character of, 18, 431; execution, 18, 432.
- Gavinana**, battle of (1530), 9, 460.
- Gavius**, a Roman trader; cruelty of Verres to (ca. 72 B.C.), 5, 455.
- Gavre**, prince of, see **Egmont**.
- Gavre**, town in Belgium; siege of (1452), 11, 243.
- Gavril Pasha**, governor of East Rumelia; deposed (1885), 24, 182.
- Gawilgarh**, siege of (1804), 22, 121.
- Gawler, George** (1796-1869), British colonial official; administration of, as governor of South Australia, 22, 246.
- Gayto Petro**, governor of Sicily, 9, 182.
- Gaza**, town, Syria; Alexander besieges, 4, 312-315; battles of (1244), 8, 433 seq.; (1516), 24, 444.
- Gazan de la Peyrière, Honoré Théophile Maxime** (1765-1844), French general; defeats Condé before Constance (1799), 12, 476; defeated by Russians at Dirnstein (1805), 17, 448.
- Gazi Hassan**, see **Hassan Bey**.
- Geary, John White** (1819-1873), American soldier; governor of Kansas (1856), 23, 398.
- Geary Act**, for exclusion of Chinese from United States passed in 1892, 23, 482.
- Geberic** (fourth century A.D.), king of Goths, 6, 464, 598.
- Gebhard**, margrave of Franconia (909 A.D.), 7, 595.
- Gebhard**, bishop of Ratisbon; revolts against Henry III (1055), 7, 644.
- Gebhard of Waldburg**, elector archbishop of Cologne; deposed (1583), 14, 321.
- Gedaliah** (sixth century B.C.), governor of Judea, 2, 120.
- Geddes, Jeanie**, leads protest against the liturgy in Scotland (1637), 19, 574 note.
- Gedicke, Simon**, court chaplain of John Sigismund (ca. 1608), 15, 109 seq.
- Gedrosia** (Baluchistan), ancient Asiatic country; Alexander marches through, 2, 300; revolts against Persia (340 B.C.), 2, 629.
- Gedymin or Gedimin**, king of Poland and grand-duke of Lithuania; leader of Lithuanian independence (1320), 17, 147; conquests in Russia, 24, 41.
- Geer af Finspang, Louis Gerhard von** (1818-1896), Swedish statesman; minister of justice (1858-1870), 16, 487-488.
- Geertsema**, leader of Dutch cabinet (1872), 14, 63 seq.
- Geert**, see **Gerhard**.
- Geertruydenberg**, Charter of (1213), 13, 292.
- Geisa**, king of Hungarians ca. 983 A.D.; baptised, 7, 624.
- Geitskor, Grim**, frames Icelandic code (928), 16, 123.
- Gehringer, Baron von**, appointed civil commissioner in Hungary (1850), 15, 5.
- Gelasius I**, pope 492-496 A.D.; emphasises primacy of Roman see, 8, 528.
- Gelasius II**, pope 1118-1119; election of, to papal chair opposed, 8, 602.
- Gelderland (Gueldres)**, province of Netherlands; war in (1503), 14, 239; William of Orange defends, 10, 243.
- Gelderland, Reinhold**, Count of, attempts to assassinate Albert I of Germany (1299), 14, 160 seq.
- Gelimer**, king of Vandals 530-534 A.D.; conquests, 7, 88; Belisarius defeats, 7, 91-96; treatment by Justinian, 7, 97.
- Gelo (Gelon)**, tyrant of Syracuse 485-478 B.C.; defeats Himera, 2, 313; invited to join league, 4, 68; conqueror of Carthaginians, 4, 207; sends corn to Rome, 5, 145.
- Geloni**, a Scythian tribe, 2, 443.
- Gelonus**, son of Hercules, 2, 405.
- Gemara**, a collection of Jewish laws, 2, 201.
- Gembloux**, town in Belgium; battle of (1578), 13, 470 seq.
- Geminus of Tarracina**, pursues Marius (87 B.C.), 5, 425-426.
- Gems**, Phœnician trade in, 2, 312, 333; Arabian, 2, 336; Lydian, 2, 434; of Ceylon, 2, 479, 523; Indian, 2, 520-521.
- Gendebien, Alexandre Joseph Célestin** (1789-1869), Belgian statesman; ambassador to Louis Philippe, 14, 50.
- Genealogical Tables**, Persian kings, 2, 590; claimants to throne of Portugal (1578), 10, 499; showing French claim to Naples (1493), 11, 289; houses of Orleans and Angoulême, 11, 380; house of Bourbon, 11, 402; Louis XIV, 11, 527; early Swedish kings, 16, 34; early Danish kings, 16, 37; Christian I of Denmark, 16, 210; Houses of Lancaster and York, 18, 448, 616; John Baliol, 21, 63; Robert Bruce, 21, 63; Stuart family, 21, 150.
- Genea**, in Phœnician mythology, 2, 349.
- General Amnesty Act**, in United States (1872), 23, 467.
- General Security, Committee of**, in French Revolution; organised (1793), 12, 299.
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V, count of Holland; initiates revolt against Flemish rule in Holland (1304), 13, 332-333.

Hamuda, bey of Tunis 1782-1814; reign of, 24, 485.

Hamza Mirza, Persian prince; defeats Turks in Persian War (1584), 24, 372.

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Hanno (eighth century B.C.), king of Gaza; flees from the Assyrians (732 B.C.), 1, 393; supports uprising in Syria, 1, 397.

Hanno (fifth century B.C.), Carthaginian navigator; voyage of, beyond the Pillars of Hercules, 2, 277, 356-358.

Hanno (d. 310 B.C.), Carthaginian general; in war against Agathocles, 4, 580.

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Hanno (third century B.C.), Carthaginian naval commander; at battle of Ægates (241 B.C.), 5, 232.

Hanno (third century B.C.), son of Bomilcar and one of Hannibal's generals; campaign of, against Gauls, 5, 243; at battle of Cannæ (216 B.C.), 5, 262-263; defeat of, in Italy, 5, 266.

Hanno, surnamed the Great (third century B.C.), jealousy of, towards Barca family, 5, 234, 239, 258.

Hanno, Saint (d. 1075), archbishop of Cologne 1056-1075; assumes government of the empire, 7, 646.

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Harcourt, François, 2nd Duke of (1689-1750), French soldier; in war against Austria, 14, 431.

Harcourt, Henri, 1st Duke of (d. 1718); envoy to Spain, 11, 611; 14, 405.

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Harcourt, Sir Simon, 1st Viscount Harcourt (ca. 1661-1727), English statesman; attorney-general, 20, 482; becomes keeper of the great seal (1710), 20, 484.

Harcourt, Sir William George Granville Venable Vernon (1827-1904), English statesman; relations with Lord Rosebery, 21, 650; chancellor of exchequer in Gladstone and Rosebery ministries (1892-1895), 21, 651.

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- Hardicanute, king of England, see Harthacnut.
- Hardinge, Sir Henry (1785-1856), English soldier; governor-general of India, **22**, 149.
- Hardwicke, Philip Yorke, 1st Earl (1690-1764), English statesman; introduces Marriage Act-Bill, **20**, 572; resignation of, **20**, 582.
- Harek of Thiotto, Scandinavian viking (ca. 995 A.D.), **16**, 58 seq.
- Haren, Willem van (1626-1708), Dutch diplomatist; negotiates Treaty of Nimeguen, **11**, 589.
- Harfleur, sea-port of northern France; siege of (1415), **11**, 169, 174, 232; **18**, 531; recapture of, by the French, **18**, 557; recapture of, by the English, **18**, 557.
- Hargraves, Edward Hammond (b. 1816), English farmer, discovers gold in Australia, **22**, 238.
- Harith of Kinda (early sixth century A.D.), prince of Hira; rival of Mundhir, **8**, 87 seq.
- Harlaw, a place in Scotland; battle of (1411), **21**, 165.
- Harley, Robert (1661-1724), first earl of Oxford; as secretary, **20**, 480-482; chancellor of the exchequer, **20**, 484; decline of influence, **20**, 490 seq.; impeachment of, **20**, 508.
- Harmensen, Jacob van, see Arminius.
- Harmodius (sixth century B. C.), Athenian; slays the tyrant Hipparchus (514 B.C.), **3**, 231-232.
- Haro, Don Luis de, marquis of Carpio (1599-1661), Spanish statesman; prime minister of Philip IV, **10**, 269; **11**, 517.
- Harald, king of Norway, see Harold.
- Harold Hildetand (d. 735), king of Denmark; reign of, **16**, 36, 38.
- Harold Bluetooth, king of Denmark 941-991 A.D.; reign of, **16**, 44 seq.
- Harold, king of Denmark 1014-1018, brother of Canute the Great; reign of, **16**, 47.
- Harold, king of Denmark 1076-1080, son of Svend II; reign of, **16**, 138.
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- Harold I, surnamed Harefoot, king of England 1037-1040; reign of, **16**, 133; **18**, 123-126; death of, **18**, 126.
- Harold II (ca. 1022-1066), last Saxon king of England, Jan. 5th-Oct. 14th, 1066; succeeds to power of Godwin, **18**, 138 seq.; characterisation of, **18**, 146; defeats Harold Hardrada and Tostig at Stamford Bridge (1066), **18**, 150; defeated by William the Norman at Hastings, (1066), **11**, 28; **18**, 152 seq.; after Hastings, **18**, 156 seq.
- Harold (I) Harfagr, "The Fairhaired" (ca. 850-933 A.D.), king of Norway 860-ca. 930; legends of, **16**, 18, 35; reign of, **16**, 50-51; leads expedition against the vikings, **21**, 14.
- Harold (II) "Graafeld" (930-977), king of Norway ca. 963-977; reign of, **16**, 54 seq.
- Harold (III) Hardrada, "the Stern" (ca. 1015-1066), king of Norway 1047-1066; leads armament against Harold of England, **16**, 103; **18**, 149; romantic exploits of, **16**, 135; death of (1066), **16**, 104; **18**, 150.
- Harold (IV) Gilchrist, king of Norway 1130-1136; reign of, **16**, 107 seq.
- Harold Klak (ninth century), king of Schleswig; converted to Christianity (826 A.D.), **16**, 41, 42.
- Harpagus (sixth century B.C.), Persian general; in Lycia, **2**, 418; in Lydia, **2**, 459; saves life of Cyrus the Great, **2**, 576-579.
- Harpalus (d. 324 B.C.), kinsman of Alexander the Great; at court of Philip of Macedonia, **4**, 218; made satrap of Babylon, **4**, 373; death of, **4**, 374, 416-419.
- Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, John Brown seizes arsenal of (1859), **23**, 404; captured by Confederates (1862), **23**, 433.
- Harrach, Aloys, Count von (1669-1742), Austrian diplomatist; at Madrid, **14**, 405.
- Harrach, Ferdinand, Count von (1637-1706), minister of Emperor Leopold I of Germany; at court of Madrid, **11**, 610 seq.
- Harrach, Ferdinand, Count von (1708-1778), Austrian diplomatist, ambassador of Maria Theresa; negotiates Peace of Dresden, **15**, 182.
- Harris, Lord George (1746-1829), English soldier; enters Mysore territory (1799), **22**, 114.
- Harris, James (1746-1820), 1st earl of Malmesbury, English diplomatist; attempts to negotiate a peace with France (1796-1797), **12**, 440, 447.
- Harris, Townsend (1804-1878), American diplomatist; negotiates commercial treaty with Japan, **24**, 621, 670.
- Harrison, Benjamin (1833-1901), the twenty-third president of the United States; administration of, **23**, 481.
- Harrison, William Henry (1773-1841), American soldier and ninth president of the United States; victorious at Tippecanoe, **23**, 326; at Fort Meigs, **23**, 330; elected president (1840), **23**, 367.
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- Hart, Sir Robert (1835-), British financier and administrator, superintendent of Chinese customs service; in siege of Peking (1900), **20**, 570.
- Hartford Convention, an assembly of delegates from New England states which met at Hartford, Conn., 1814-1815, to protest the war with England and the administration's war policy, **23**, 338.
- Harthacnut (Hardicanute) (1019-1042), king of Denmark and of England; claims crown of Norway, **16**, 103; succeeds to throne of Denmark (1035), **16**, 133; reign of, in England, **18**, 123-127.

- Hartmann, bishop of Coire, Switzerland; furthers League of Caddeä in the Grisons (1396), **16**, 587.
- Hartmann, son of Rudolf of Habsburg (thirteenth century); fate of, **11**, 156.
- Hartog, Dirk, Dutch navigator; discoveries in Australia (1616), **22**, 234.
- Harun ar-Rashid (766-809 A.D.), caliph of Bagdad 786-809; reign of, **8**, 210; wars of, with Byzantium, **8**, 212; exchanges gifts with Charlemagne, **8**, 213, 215, 325.
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- Harvey, Sir John, colonial governor of Virginia; succeeds Governor Yearsley (1629), **22**, 590; removed from office (1635), **22**, 591; visits Maryland, **22**, 600.
- Harvey, Sir John (1778-1852), British soldier; at Badajoz, **10**, 364; governor of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, **22**, 341.
- Harvey, Reuben, Irish merchant; receives thanks of American congress (1783), **23**, 281.
- Harvey, William (1578-1657), eminent English physician; discovers circulation of the blood, **20**, 219, 220.
- Hasbain, place in the Netherlands; battle of (1408), **11**, 166.
- Hasdrubal (Asdrubal), Carthaginian soldier in the First Punic War; defeated at Panormus in Sicily (250 B.C.), **5**, 224, 225-228.
- Hasdrubal (d. 221 B.C.), a Carthaginian soldier in Spain; succeeds his father-in-law Hamilcar Barca in command in Spain, **10**, 6; marches against Saguntum, **10**, 6; death of, **2**, 324; **5**, 238; **10**, 6.
- Hasdrubal (d. 207 B.C.), Carthaginian soldier, brother of Hannibal; defeats the Romans under the two Scipios (212 B.C.), **5**, 268; prosecutes conquests in Spain, **5**, 279; defeated at Bæcula (209 B.C.), **5**, 281; enters Gaul, **5**, 273; enters Italy, **5**, 274-275; defeated and slain at the Metaurus, **5**, 276.
- Hasdrubal, Carthaginian cavalry officer under Hannibal; decides the victory of Cannæ (216 B.C.), **5**, 255-256.
- Hasdrubal, son of Gisco (d. about 200 B.C.), Carthaginian soldier; commands in Spain, **5**, 279; defeated by Romans at Silpia (206 B.C.), **5**, 281; campaign of, in Africa, against Scipio (204-203 B.C.), **5**, 284-286.
- Hasdrubal, Carthaginian soldier; in war with Masinissa, **5**, 305; condemned to death, **5**, 305; chosen commander outside Carthage in Third Punic War (149 B.C.), **5**, 306; obtains command within the city, **5**, 308; defends Carthage against Scipio, **5**, 309-312; story of his wife's heroism, **5**, 312.
- Hasdrubal, grandson of Masinissa, Carthaginian soldier; chosen to command in city of Carthage in Third Punic War (149 B.C.), **5**, 306; slain by senators, **5**, 308.
- Haselrig, see Haslerig.
- Hasenbühl, battle at, see Göltheim.
- Hashim, influential house of Arabia; Mohammed a member of, **7**, 492; **8**, 112.
- Haslerig (Haselrig), Sir Arthur (d. 1661), English politician; supports "the Root and Branch Bill"; bill for abolition of bishops, **19**, 600; Charles I attempts to arrest for treason, **19**, 614; refuses support to Cromwell, **20**, 156; leads opposition in Cromwell's fourth parliament, **20**, 171.
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- Hassan, Arab governor of Egypt; conquers North Africa (697-698 A.D.), **2**, 327-328; **8**, 181-182.
- Hassan (ca. 1535), bey of Tunis, **8**, 251-252; **14**, 273-274; **24**, 485.
- Hassan Bey (Pasha or Gazi Hassan), Turkish admiral; raises siege of Lemnos (1771), **24**, 418; in war against Russia (1787-1792), **24**, 420.
- Hassan Pasha, Turkish general, defeated at Grahovo (1858), **24**, 210.
- Hassan Sabba (The Old Man of the Mountain) (end of eleventh century), founds sect of Assassins, **8**, 230, 365, 370; reputed connection with the children's crusade, **8**, 420-422.
- Hassan, son of Omar, leader in Arab revolt against Germany in East Africa (1895), **15**, 558.
- Hassanians, the ruling line in Morocco, **24**, 469, 473.
- Hasselt, town in Belgium; battle of (1831), **14**, 54.
- Hassenpflug, Hans Daniel Ludwig Friedrich (1794-1862), German politician; unpopularity of, **15**, 412; starts reaction against the "March ministers," **15**, 439.
- Hassib Pasha (ca. 1850), Turkish minister of finance; mismanagement of, **24**, 429-430.
- Hastenbeck, village in Prussia; battle of (1757), **15**, 200.
- Hasting (Hastings), chief of pirate Northmen; ravages coast of France (843-850), **11**, 4; invades England (893-897), **18**, 85-89.
- Hastings, battle of (1066), **11**, 28; **18**, 152 seq.; results of, **18**, 156.
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- Hastings, Francis Rawdon, earl of Moira and marquis of Hastings (1754-1826), English soldier, son of Warren Hastings; defeats Greene at Hobkirk's Hill (1781), **23**, 278; governor-general of India (1813-1823), **22**, 126-127.
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- India, **22**, 79; administration of, **22**, 82-109; acts of, in Bengal, **22**, 83; campaign against the Rohillas, **22**, 85-87; resignation of, tendered by his agent and refused, **22**, 88-89; dealings of, with the Mahrattas, **22**, 92-93; duel of, with Sir Philip Francis, **22**, 94-95; dissensions of, with the supreme court, **22**, 95-96; acts of, during revolt of Hyder Ali, **22**, 97-98; exactions of, **22**, 99 note; oppresses rajah of Benares, **22**, 99; oppresses begums of Oudh, **22**, 99; impeachment, **22**, 102-103; Macaulay's picture of the trial, **22**, 104-107; acquittal of, **22**, 107; Macaulay's estimate of, **22**, 107; Sir A. Lyall on, **22**, 109.
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- Hatfield (Heathfelth) Chase, tract of fernland in Yorkshire, England; battle of (633 A.D.), **18**, 50.
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- Hathuey (d. 1512), a Haitian Indian chief; persecuted by the Spaniards, **22**, 543; comment of, on Spanish heaven, **22**, 544.
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- Hatshepsu (Hatshepsitu, Khnem Amen, Maatka-Ra) (sixteenth century B.C.), queen of Egypt; expeditions of, **1**, 72, 133-136, 259.
- Hatsuse, Japanese battleship; sinking of (1904), **24**, 658.
- Hatto, archbishop of Mainz 891-913 A.D.; legend of, **7**, 593-594.
- Hatton, Sir Christopher (1540-1591), lord chancellor of England; influence of, upon Mary Queen of Scots, **19**, 364; made scapegoat for execution of Mary, **19**, 376; favourite of Elizabeth, **19**, 387; generosity of Elizabeth to, **19**, 388; death of, **19**, 411.
- Hatunta, place in Ecuador; battle of (1475), **23**, 539.
- Hatzfeldt, François Louis (1756-1827), Austrian statesman; pardoned by Napoleon at the intercession of his wife, **12**, 553.
- Haugwitz, Christian August Heinrich Kurt, Count von (1752-1831), Prussian statesman; confirms Prussia's alliance with France, **14**, 537; negotiates Treaty of Presburg, **12**, 548; **15**, 292; political plans of, **15**, 288.
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- Haura, town in Arabia; crusaders defeated near (1182), **8**, 372.
- Hausen, town in Austria, battle of (1809), **14**, 553.
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- Hautain (William de Zoete), admiral of Zealand; defeats Spanish off Dover (1605), **13**, 541; surprised by Spaniards, **13**, 542.
- Hautefort, Marie de (1616-1691), wins favour of Louis XIII, **11**, 470.
- Havana, the capital of Cuba, situated on the northern coast; taken by the English 1762, **23**, 223; **20**, 600; destruction of the *Maine* in harbour of, **23**, 487.
- Havelock, Sir Henry (1759-1857), an English soldier; regains Cawnpore in the Indian Mutiny, **22**, 183, 184; leads expedition for relief of Lucknow, **22**, 184-186, 191; crosses the Ganges, **22**, 191; death of, **22**, 194.
- Haverhill, a city in Massachusetts; Indian raid on (1697), **23**, 189; attacked by French and Indians (1708), **23**, 192.
- Havre, Le, formerly Havre-de-Grâce, a seaport of France situated at the mouth of the Seine; made over to the English (1562), **19**, 330; retaken by the French (1563), **19**, 333.
- Hawaii or Hawaiian Islands, a group of islands in the North Pacific Ocean; becomes a republic (1894), **23**, 483; annexed to the United States (1898), **23**, 484.
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- Hawke, Sir Edward, first Baron Hawke (1705-1781), an English admiral; defeats French fleet off Belle Île (1747), **12**, 46; **20**, 568; captures French merchantmen in the channel (1755), **20**, 577; supersedes Byng, **20**, 580; expedition of, against Rochefort, **20**, 588; defeats French fleet under Conflans (1759), **12**, 77-78; **20**, 590-591.
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- Hawkins, Sir John (1532-1595), an English naval hero; aids French colonists, **22**, 548; opens the slave trade, **19**, 383; defeated by the Spaniards, **19**, 384; encounters the Armada, **19**, 393; last expedition and death of, **19**, 413, 414.
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- Hawse, Sir Richard, put to death by Ratcliffe (1483), **18**, 609.
- Hawthorne, Nathaniel (1804-1864), American author; writes campaign life of Franklin Pierce, **23**, 389.
- Hay, John (1838-1905), American statesman and diplomat, **23**, 490; Chinese policy of, **23**, xxvi; negotiations relative to construction of Isthmian canal, **23**, 490, 605; death, **23**, 502.
- Hayashi, Viscount Tadasu, Japanese statesman, **24**, 664.
- Hayden, Count de, Russian naval officer; at battle of Navarino (1827), **21**, 536.
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- Hayes, Rutherford Birchard (1822-1893), the nineteenth president of the United States; administration of, **23**, 474-478.
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- Haynau, Julius Jakob, Baron von** (1786-1853), an Austrian soldier; recalled from Italy, **14**, 656; storms Brescia, **14**, 660; military head in Hungary, **15**, 4; taxes the Jews as war-penalty, **15**, 5; feud with Bach, **15**, 5; discharged from post in Hungary, **15**, 6.
- Hayne, Robert Young** (1791-1840), American politician; debates with Webster, **23**, 357.
- Haynes, John** (d. 1654), American colonial statesman and governor of Connecticut; part in creating Fundamental Orders, **23**, 107.
- Hay-Pauncefote Treaty** (1901), a treaty between the United States and Great Britain to facilitate the construction of a Panama canal, **23**, 490.
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- Hazael** (Khazailu), king of Damascus ca. 886-842 B.C.; wars with Assyria, **1**, 388, 415, 616; **2**, 111-112, 284; petitions Esarhaddon, **1**, 423.
- Hazat**, town in Arabia; battle of (500 A.D.), **8**, 107, 108.
- Heath, Nicholas** (ca. 1501-1579), English prelate and jurist; attempts to make accession of Elizabeth peaceful, **19**, 267.
- Heath, Sir Robert** (1575-1649), English jurist; Charles I grants Carolina to, **23**, 47; Georgia included in patent of, **23**, 60.
- Heath, William** (1737-1814), American soldier; appointed to command of minute-men (1774), **23**, 241.
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- Heavens Field**, battle of, see Hexham.
- Hebenstreit, Franz von** (d. 1795), Viennese conspirator, **14**, 510.
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- Hébert, Jacques René** (1755-1794), French revolutionist; elected president of tribunal (1792), **12**, 271; accuses Marie Antoinette (1793), **12**, 320; opposes religious worship, **12**, 331; recants, **12**, 334; arrest and execution of (1794), **12**, 335-336.
- Hébertists**, The, French revolutionary party, followers of Jacques René Hébert; fall of, **12**, 332-336.
- Hebrews**, members of that branch of the Semitic family descended through Heber; religion and poetry of, affected by Egypt, **1**, 61, 151; pervert Egyptian chronology, **1**, 67; descend into Egypt, **1**, 71; wars of, with Egypt, **1**, 74, 123, 177, 183, 449; writings of, concerning Egypt, **1**, 142, 173, 208, 263; exodus of, **1**, 165; divided in two kingdoms, **1**, 173; "Jew" offensive sobriquet of, **1**, 309; a world influence, **1**, 316; scriptures of, **1**, 317, 320; captivity, **1**, 319, 451, 459; wars of, with Assyria, **1**, 332-333, 336, 390, 393, 395, 403, 405, 407-410; origin and characteristics of, **1**, 345-347; related to Assyrians and Babylonians, **1**, 461; forbidden to cut certain trees, **1**, 465; treatment of captives by, **1**, 468; accounts of Babylonia by, **1**, 485; see also Jews.
- Hebrides**, islands of the western coast of Scotland; lords of, annoy coasts of Scotland, **21**, 45-46.
- Hecataeus** (fourth century B.C.), officer of Alexander the Great, **4**, 268.
- Hector**, legendary Greek hero; combat with Ajax, **3**, 93, 94; corpse of, mutilated, **3**, 95.
- Hedin, Sven Anders** (1865-), Scandinavian explorer; in Tibet, **24**, 505.
- Hedwig** (Jadwiga) (1371-1399), queen of Poland 1382-1386; reign of, **24**, 40-41; unites Poland and Lithuania through marriage with Jagello, **24**, 41.
- Heerah**, Arabian kingdom, see Hira.
- Hegelochus**, soldier of Alexander the Great, ordered to equip fleet, **4**, 295; defeats Persians in Aegean Sea, **4**, 316-317.
- Hegesilus**, officer of Athenian cavalry, **4**, 193.
- Hegesistratus**, a Greek, governor of Sigeum (540 B.C.), **3**, 225, 233.
- Hegesistratus**, ambassador from Samos (479 B.C.), **3**, 375.
- Hegesistratus**, a Greek soothsayer, **3**, 364-365.
- Hegira** (Hejira), the flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina, beginning the Mohammedan era (622 A.D.), **2**, 327; **8**, 117-120.
- Heidelberg**, a city in Germany; union of, formed, **14**, 192; fall of, **14**, 368; castle of, destroyed by the French, **14**, 402.
- Heijn, Pieter Pietersen**, or Piet Heijn (1578-1629), Dutch admiral; exploits of, **13**, 577-578.
- Heilbronn**, a town in Württemberg, Germany; walls of, blown up by the French, **11**, 603; sells itself to France, **14**, 367.
- Heilbronn, Treaty of** (1633), **14**, 362.
- Heiligerlee**, a place in Friesland; battle of (1568), **13**, 422, 424.
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Herculaneum, ancient city of Southern Italy; destroyed by eruption of Mt. Vesuvius 79 A.D., **4**, 250-254; library discovered in, **4**, 346; **5**, 26.

Hercules, hero of Greek mythology; traditions of, in Egypt, **1**, 213, 282-284, 286; in Phœnicia, **2**, 264, 276; captures the amazon Hippolyta, **2**, 440, 445; in Greek tradition, **3**, 69-72, 75, 78, 82, 97, 107, 172.

Herculians, Roman guards, **6**, 470, 504.

Herder, Johann Gottfried (1744-1803), German poet, **15**, 338 seq.

Herdonius, Appius, Sabine warrior; captures Roman capitol ca. 460 B.C., **5**, 142, 150.

Heredia, Pedro de (ca. 1500-1554), Spanish soldier; conquests of, in South America, **23**, 562.

Hereditary Settlement Act, an act passed by the Swedish estates (1544), **16**, 290.

Hereford, Duke of, see Henry IV, of England.

Hereford, Earls of, see Fitzosbern.

Heremon, Irish hero, see Erimon.

Hereros, revolt of, **15**, 565.

Heretico Comburendo, Statute de, statute for the burning of heretics, **18**, 520-521.

Hereward (d. 1072), English chieftain; long resistance of, to William the Conqueror, **18**, 184-185.

Her-Hor, high priest of Amen, Thebes (1075 B.C.); rule in Egypt, **1**, 74, 157-158, 160, 171, 175.

Heribert (eleventh century), archbishop of Milan; introduces standard-bearing car (*carroccio*) in Milan, **9**, 22.

Héribert of Vermandois, see Vermandois.

Héricourt, battle of, see Belfort, battle of.

Herimmi, Aramæan tribe, **1**, 406.

Herjulfson, Bjarni, voyage of, to Greenland (ca. 986 A.D.), **22**, 405.

Herkimer, Nicholas (1715-1777), American soldier; killed at battle of Oriskany, **23**, 264.

Hermaion-Thyesson, temple of Hermes in Lydia, **2**, 428.

Hermann, see Arminius.

Hermann of Luxemburg (d. 1088), crowned emperor of Germany, **7**, 654.

Hermann von Salza (1170-1239), master of the Teutonic order; urges Frederick II of Germany to the fifth crusade, **8**, 428.

Hermannstadt (Nagy-Szeben), town in Hungary; battles of (1442), **24**, 321; (1849), **14**, 654.

Hermanric (d. 376 A.D.), king of the Ostrogoths, **6**, 521-522.

Hermanric (Hermeric), king of the Suevi; ravages Spain (409 A.D.), **6**, 576; **10**, 15.

Hermenfrid, Neustrian noble; assassinates Ebroin (681 A.D.), **7**, 483.

Hermensen, Jacob van, see Arminius.

Hermes (Roman, Mercury), in Greek mythology, messenger of Zeus, and god of language, **3**, 481.

Hermes Trismegistus (Thoth, Tehuti), Egyptian god of letters; prophecy of, **1**, 195.

- Hermias** (fourth century B.C.), a Greek tyrant of Atarneus; rebels against Persia, **2**, 629.
- Herminius**, Titus, Roman soldier (ca. 500 B.C.); at the bridge with Horatius, **5**, 90; at Lake Regillus, **5**, 93, 94.
- Hermippus** (fifth century B.C.), Athenian comic poet; indicts Aspasia, **3**, 463.
- Hermocrates** (d. ca. 407 B.C.), Syracusan statesman, orator, and naval commander; speeches against Athens, **4**, 75; political creed of, compared with "Monroe Doctrine," **3**, 594, 595; takes fleet to Miletus to join Spartans, **3**, 620; Alcibiades fails to corrupt, **3**, 621; burns Syracusan ships after defeat of allied fleet by Athenians, **3**, 630; **4**, 203; exiled and slain, **4**, 203.
- Hernandez**, Venezuelan soldier; in revolt against Crespo (1898), **23**, 600.
- Hernicans** or **Hernici**, old Italian people of Latium; relations with Rome, **5**, 83, 121, 129, 142, 176, 183.
- Herod I**, "the Great," king of Judea 40-4 B.C., son of Antipater; made governor of Galilee by Antipater, **2**, 163; flees to Rome, **2**, 164; obtains throne through favour of Antony and Octavius, **2**, 164, 165; consecrated king in Rome, **2**, 165; brings about death of Antigonus, **2**, 165; destroys Aristobulus, the high priest, **2**, 166; Cleopatra's enmity toward, **2**, 166; prosperity of Judea under, **2**, 166; beheads Hyrcanus, **2**, 166; rebuilds the Temple at Jerusalem, **2**, 167; orders execution of Mariamne, **2**, 167; acknowledges dependence upon Rome, **6**, 139; death of, **2**, 167.
- Herod Agrippa**, see Agrippa I and Agrippa II.
- Herod Antipas** (4 B.C.-38 A.D.), son of Herod the Great; tetrarch of Galilee, **6**, 29-30, 139; deprived of tetrarchy by Caligula, **2**, 171.
- Herod Philip** (d. ca. 34 A.D.), son of Herod the Great and Cleopatra; founds city of Philippi, **6**, 29.
- Herodias** (first century A.D.), sister of Herod Agrippa I, wife of Herod Antipas, **2**, 171; **6**, 30.
- Heroic Age**, period of Greek history, **3**, 38, 66-98.
- Herran**, Pedro Alcantara (1800-1872), a Colombian general and statesman; president of Colombia, **23**, 602.
- Herrera**, José Joaquín de (1792-1854), Mexican general and statesman; proclaimed president, **23**, 625.
- Herrera y Obes**, Julio (ca. 1846-), Uruguayan statesman; administration of, as president, **23**, 619.
- Herrick**, Robert (1591-1674), English lyric poet; supports royalist cause in Civil War, **20**, 4.
- Herries**, 4th Lord of (sixteenth century), assists Mary Queen of Scots in flight to Dundrennan abbey (1568), **19**, 316; negotiations with Elizabeth, **19**, 317; at trial of Mary Queen of Scots, **19**, 320.
- Herries**, John Charles (1780-1855), English statesman and financier; becomes chancellor of the exchequer (1827), **21**, 535; differences with Huskisson precipitate fall of Goderich ministry (1828), **21**, 537.
- Herrings** (near Rouvray, France), battle of the (1429), **11**, 191; **18**, 551.
- Hertford**, Earl of, see Seymour, Edward.
- Hertha**, Scandinavian goddess, wife of Woden, **6**, 59.
- Hertzberg**, Ewald Friedrich, Count von (1725-1795), Prussian statesman; policy of, **15**, 264; opposes union of Prussia with Austria, **15**, 269.
- Heruli**, or **Eruli**, or **Æruli**, Germanic tribe; description of, **7**, 386; invade Gaul, **6**, 547; relations of Lombards with, **7**, 429-430; devastate Catalonia, **10**, 17.
- Hervey**, Augustus John, earl of Bristol (1724-1779), British diplomat; ambassador at Madrid (1761), **20**, 598-599; recalled, **20**, 599.
- Hervey**, John, Baron Hervey of Ickworth (1696-1743), English statesman; a parliamentary supporter of Walpole, **20**, 541.
- Herwegh**, Georg (1817-1875), German political poet; turns against Frederick William IV of Germany, **15**, 415.
- Herzegovina** or **Hersek**, Austrian province, formerly under Turkish rule; physical features of, **24**, 215; inhabitants of, **24**, 215; united with Turkey (ca. 1483), **24**, 331; Austrian occupation of (1874), **15**, 48; advantage of, to Austria-Hungary, **15**, 51; at war with Turkey (1877-1878), **17**, 602 seq.
- Hesep-ti** (Usaphaides or Semti), king of Egypt 4266 B.C., **1**, 68, 90, 91.
- Hesham**, Ommiad rulers of Spain, see Hisham.
- Hesiod**, Greek poet (ca. 735 B.C.); works of, edited by Greek scholars, **3**, 228, 229, 473.
- Hess**, Heinrich, Baron von (1788-1870), Austrian general; in war with Italy (1848), **14**, 644.
- Hesse**, grand duchy of German empire; revolts of (1830), **15**, 403; (1850), **15**, 457; political agitations in (1848), **15**, 438 seq.
- Hestia**, Greek goddess, see Vesta.
- Hetæria** or **Ethniké Hetæria**, Greek secret patriotic society; formation of (1894), **24**, 237.
- Heth**, son of Canaan, Hittites traditional descendants from, **2**, 380, 391.
- Hexham**, town in Northumberland, England; battle of (635 A.D., known as "Heaven's Field"), **18**, 50-51; battle of (1464), **18**, 583.
- Heydeck**, John of (sixteenth century), German soldier; commands troops of duke of Würtemberg (1546), **14**, 293; ally of Maurice of Saxony, **14**, 309.
- Hezekiah**, king of Judah (ca. 727 B.C.), **1**, 75; revolts against Assyria, seeks aid of Egypt, **2**, 39, 40, 115; religious reforms of, **2**, 114-115, 116; relations with Sennacherib, **1**, 177, 405-408.
- Hezekiah**, brother of Ananias the high priest; slain by Zealots (ca. 65 A.D.), **2**, 178.

Hezekiah (first century B.C.), Galilean robber chief; put to death by Herod I, **2**, 163.

Hia, town in China, conquered by Jenghiz Khan (1209), **24**, 278; revolt in, put down by Jenghiz Khan (1216), **24**, 283; campaigns of the Niu-tchi against (1214), **24**, 279.

Hicetas (d. ca. 339 B.C.), Syracusan soldier, tyrant of Leontini; wars of, with Dionysius, **4**, 206; overthrown by Timoleon, **14**, 207; death, **14**, 207.

Hicetas, tyrant of Syracuse 288-279 B.C.; chosen general of Syracuse, **4**, 583.

Hickford, secretary to the duke of Norfolk; implicates his master in Rudolfi Plot (1571), **19**, 347.

Hicks, Pasha (William Hicks) (1831-1883), British officer in service of Khedive; defeated by Mohammed Ahmed (1883), **24**, 461.

Hicks-Beach, Sir Michael Edward (1837-), English statesman; precipitates fall of second Gladstone ministry, **21**, 647; resigns office of chancellor of exchequer (1902), **21**, 660.

Hidalgo y Costilla, Miguel (1753-1811), leader in Mexican war of independence, **23**, 622.

Hideyoshi, Toyotomi (the Taiko) (sixteenth century); early Japanese leader, **24**, 584, 588-589.

Hiero I (d. 467 B.C.), tyrant of Syracuse ca. 478-467 B.C.; defeats Etruscans at Cyme, **3**, 592; patron of literature, **3**, 501, 592.

Hiero II (ca. 307-216 B.C.), king of Syracuse; made commander and king of Siceliotes, **2**, 320; **4**, 585; **5**, 218; and the Mamertines, **5**, 218; code of, **5**, 326, 338; alliance with Rome, **5**, 219, 263, 338; death of, **5**, 263.

Hieroglyphics, Egyptian, see Writing.

Hieronymus, king of Syracuse 216-215 B.C.; reign of, **5**, 263.

Higden or Higdon (d. ca. 1363), an English chronicler; author of the Polychronicon, **18**, 497.

Higginson, Francis (ca. 1587-1630), an English colonial clergyman; conducts immigrants to Massachusetts (1629), **22**, 642.

High Commission, Court of, an extraordinary tribunal established in England in 1559 to try ecclesiastical causes; Elizabeth authorised to name commissioners, **19**, 276; as an engine of religious persecution under Tudors and Stuarts, **19**, 531; extension of, under Charles I, **19**, 568; Scotch demand abolition of, **19**, 575; abolition of (1641), **19**, 599.

Hildburghausen, Joseph Friedrich Wilhelm, Prince of (1702-1787), Austrian general; commands German troops at battle of Rossbach (1757), **12**, 74; defeated in Servia (1737), **24**, 410.

Hildebald (Hildibald) (544 A.D.), Gothic king; murdered, **7**, 110, 410.

Hildebrand, see Gregory VII.

Hildegard, wife of Charlemagne, **7**, 530.

Hildegard, Saint (ca. 1098-1179), a celebrated German abbess; visions of, **14**, 92; aids in raising crusade, **14**, 94.

Hilderic, king of Vandals (523 A.D.), clemency toward Christian churches, **7**, 88; assassination of, **7**, 92.

Hildichis, claimant to Lombard throne (548 A.D.), **7**, 432-433.

Hilkiah, Jewish high priest under Josiah, **2**, 117.

Hill, Abigail, see Masham.

Hill, Ambrose Powell (1825-1865), American soldier in Confederate service; commands van of Confederate Army at battle of Gettysburg, **23**, 438.

Hill, Rowland, Viscount (1772-1842), British soldier; defeated at Pamplona, **10**, 369; at battle of Waterloo, **12**, 628-629.

Hill, Sir Rowland (1795-1879), promoter of penny postage in Great Britain, **21**, 597.

Hiller, Johann von (1754-1819), Austrian general; defeated by Massena at battle of Ebelsberg (1809), **12**, 572; guards Italian frontiers, **17**, 485.

Hillsborough, Wills Hill, Earl of (1718-1793); appointed secretary of the colonies, **20**, 615-616.

Hiltrud, daughter of Charlemagne, **7**, 531.

Himera, ancient town of Sicily; battle of (480 B.C.), **2**, 312; **3**, 352.

Himeraeus (d. 322 B.C.), friend of Demosthenes; death of, **4**, 470-471.

Himilco (ca. 400 B.C.), Carthaginian soldier; leads colonising expedition, **2**, 358-359; campaign in Sicily, **4**, 202, 204.

Himilco Phamaeus, Carthaginian officer, deserts to Romans (149 B.C.), **5**, 308.

Himiltrud, wife of Charlemagne, **7**, 532.

Himu (sixteenth century), Indian vizir; invades eastern India, **22**, 26.

Himyar, progenitor of Himyarites, **8**, 102.

Himyarites, become rulers in Yemen (700 B.C.), **8**, 102.

Hincmar (ca. 806-882), archbishop of Rheims; gives way before Pope Nicholas I, **8**, 570, 571, 574; regains independence, **8**, 575; crowns Louis II king of France, **11**, 7; claims authority over king, **11**, 13.

Hind (seventh century A.D.), an Arabian woman; arouses vengeance against Moslems, **8**, 121-122.

Hindi, Sanskrit language of India, **2**, 488-490.

Hindmarsh, Captain, English soldier; governor of South Australia (1836), **22**, 246.

Hindustan, province of India; described, **2**, 485-487; ancient condition, **2**, 493; laws concerning Sudras, **2**, 514; courts compared with Persian, **2**, 641; see also India, Ancient, and India, British.

Hindustani, chief language of India, **2**, 490.

Hiong-nu, name given to the Chinese progenitors of the Turks, **24**, 260.

Hipparchus (d. 514 B.C.), tyrant of Athens; succeeds Pisistratus, **3**, 230, 231; death of, **3**, 232; expels Onomacritus, **3**, 286.

Hipparchus (ca. 160-125 B.C.), a Greek astronomer; discovers precession of equinoxes, **1**, 569.

- Hipparete (fifth century B.C.); wife of Alcibiades, **3**, 585.
- Hipparinus, tyrant of Syracuse (356 B.C.); nephew of Dion, **4**, 206.
- Hippasians, see Aspasians.
- Hippasus, ancestor of Pythagoras, **3**, 119.
- Hippias (d. ca. 490 B.C.), tyrant of Athens; succeeds Pisistratus, **3**, 230, 231, 232; intrigues with Persia, **3**, 233, 234; exiled, **3**, 235; asks reinstatement, **3**, 263; conducts Persians to Marathon, **3**, 270; dream of, **3**, 271.
- Hippias (ninth century B.C.), Greek sophist, contemporary of Socrates, **3**, 137, 459, 472.
- Hippocoon, king of Laconia; death of, **3**, 71.
- Hippocrates, Athenian general; defeated at Delium (425 B.C.), **3**, 580.
- Hippocrates (ca. 460-ca. 377 B.C.), Greek physician, **3**, 471.
- Hippocrates, a Syracusan general; war with Rome (214-212 B.C.), **5**, 263-265.
- Hippodamia, legendary Greek princess, **3**, 107.
- Hippodamus (fifth century B.C.), Milesian architect; lays out Piræus, **3**, 453.
- Hippolochus, one of the Thirty Tyrants in Athens, **4**, 2.
- Hippolyte, in classical mythology; an Amazonian queen, **2**, 440.
- Hippolytus, Greek legendary hero, son of Theseus and Hippolyte, **2**, 440.
- Hippomachus (d. ca. 403 B.C.), one of the Thirty Tyrants in Athens, **4**, 2; death of, **4**, 12.
- Hippomenes, Athenian archon (722 B.C.), **3**, 163-164.
- Hira or Heerah, a kingdom of Arabia, **8**, 106; abolished (ca. 600), **8**, 13, 93, 152.
- Hiram I, king of Tyre about 1000 B.C.; relations of, with Solomon, **2**, 210, 279; wars against Cypriotes, **2**, 281; buildings, temples, and religious changes under, **2**, 280-281, 283, 355.
- Hiram II, king of Tyre (ca. 800 B.C.); pays tribute to Assyria, **2**, 284.
- Hiram III, king of Tyre; conquered by the Persians (538 B.C.), **2**, 287.
- Hirpinians, a Latin tribe of Italy, **5**, 179, 258, 417.
- Hirtius, Aulus (d. 43 B.C.), friend of Julius Cæsar, **5**, 576, 602; nominated for consul, **5**, 578; books ascribed to, **5**, 591, 615, 644; death of, **5**, 616.
- Hirzel, aids Greeks in insurrection against Turkey (1821), **15**, 383.
- Hisham (or Hesham) I, Ommayad ruler of Spain 788-796; invades Eastern Empire, **7**, 204; state of country under, **8**, 187; caliphate of, **8**, 187, 202.
- Hisham II (965-ca. 1012), Ommayad ruler of Spain; reign of, **8**, 233 seq.
- Hisham III, Ommayad ruler of Spain 1026-1031; reign of, **8**, 238.
- Hispaniola, see Haiti.
- Histiæus (d. 494 B.C.), tyrant of Miletus; advises Darius, **3**, 265, 288.
- Hittites (Kheta, Khatti), Canaanitish tribe; main treatment, **2**, 391-399; Egyptian campaigns against, **1**, 143, 150-153; relations with Israelites, **2**, 65, 71; war with Lydia, **2**, 398, 429-430; coins, **2**, 433; monuments, **2**, 394; **3**, 48-49.
- Hi-tzong (ca. 1150), Manchu emperor of China; defeated by Mongols, **24**, 273.
- Hiung-nu, Turkish people; conquer Yue-chi (167-161 B.C.), **8**, 60.
- Hivites, Canaanite people; subjugated by Saul (ca. 1020 B.C.), **2**, 79, 85.
- Hoang ti (third century B.C.), emperor of China; wars of, with Turks, **24**, 263.
- Hoar, George Frisbie (1826-1904), American statesman; introduces Presidential Succession Act in Congress 1886, **23**, 480.
- Hobal, ancient Arab idol, **8**, 112.
- Hobart, Sir Henry, English jurist; arrested with Eliot and other members of parliament by Charles I (1629), **19**, 560.
- Hobbema, Myndaert (1638-1709), Dutch painter, **13**, 608.
- Hobbes, Thomas (1588-1679), English philosopher, **20**, 315-316.
- Hobhouse, Sir John Cam, Lord Broughton (1786-1869), English politician and writer; secretary for Ireland, **21**, 567.
- Hobkirk's Hill, near Camden, South Carolina; British victory at (1781), **23**, 278.
- Hoboken, town in New Jersey, opposite New York City; Dutch settlements at (1630), **23**, 7.
- Hoby, Sir Philip; part of, in fall of Protector Somerset (1549-1550), **19**, 217.
- Hoche, Lazare (1768-1797), French soldier; conducts defense of Dunkirk against English, **12**, 364; in command of the army of the Moselle, **12**, 366; in Brittany, **12**, 404; defeats émigrés near Quiberon, **12**, 405; attacks Vendean insurgents, **12**, 407; supersedes Pichegru in command on lower Rhine, **12**, 440; attempts to aid Barras in *coup d'état*, **12**, 446; death of, **12**, 449-451.
- Hochkirch, village of Saxony; battle of (1758), **15**, 208-210.
- Höchst, town of Hesse-Nassau, near Frankfurt-on-the-Main; battle of (1622), **14**, 337; (1795), **15**, 280.
- Höchstädt, see Blenheim.
- Hocquincourt, Charles de Monchy, Marshal de (1599-1658), French soldier; in first insurrection of the Fronde, **11**, 502.
- Hodaihiya, place near Mecca; Peace of, between Mohammed and the Koreish (629 A.D.), **8**, 125.
- Hodgkin, John, suffragan bishop of Bedford; in confirmation of Archbishop Parker of Canterbury (1559), **19**, 279.
- Hodgson, General, British soldier, takes part in capture of Belle Île (1761), **20**, 597.
- Hodierna, widow of Raymond I of Tripolis in Syria; assumes guardianship of son (ca. 1152), **8**, 364.
- Hodson, Lieutenant, English soldier in India; kills sons of king of Delhi (1857), **22**, 187.
- Hoecke, Jan van den (1611-1651), Flemish painter, **13**, 599.

- Hoei Shin, Chinese priest, subject of a legend connecting him with discovery of America about 499 A.D., **22**, 401-402.
- Hofer, Andreas (1767-1810), Tyrolese patriot; leads insurrection against France (1809), **14**, 562-564; defeats French under Lefebvre, **12**, 575; execution of, **14**, 564.
- Hoffmann, August Heinrich (1798-1874), German poet; his patriotic lyrics, **15**, 415.
- Hofmeyr, Jan Hendrik (1845-), South African statesman; head of Afrikaner Bond in Cape Colony, **22**, 271.
- Hogarth, William (1697-1764), English painter; satirises opposition to change in calendar in England **20**, 571.
- Högfors, place in Sweden, on the Baltic; battle of (1789), **17**, 403.
- Hogland, an island of Finland; battle of (1788), **17**, 401.
- Hogue or Hague, La, French cape projecting into English Channel; battle of (1692), **11**, 602; **14**, 402; **20**, 433, 438.
- Hohenfriedberg, village of Silesia, Prussia; battle of (1745), **14**, 432; **15**, 178-179.
- Hohenlinden, village of Bavaria, east of Munich; battle of (1800), **12**, 507-508, **14**, 533.
- Hohenlohe, Count of, Dutch leader in the war of emancipation against Spain; defeated at Hardenberg Heath (1580), **13**, 482; in the defence of Antwerp (1585), **13**, 513; hostile to earl of Leicester (1587), **13**, 523.
- Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen, Prince Frederick Louis of (1746-1818), Prussian soldier; defeated at Jena, **12**, 551; **15**, 294.
- Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst, Chlodwig Karl Victor, Prince von (1819-1901), German statesman; succeeds Caprivi as chancellor of the empire (1894), **15**, 551; retires (1900), **15**, 565.
- Hohenstaufen, a princely house of Swabia, in Germany, which held the German imperial throne 1138-1208 and 1215-1254, and that of Sicily and Naples 1194-1266; main treatment, **14**, 90-147; rise to fame, **7**, 653; **16**, 539; extinction of the line, **9**, 110; **14**, 128-129.
- Hohenstaufen, political party, see Ghibellines.
- Hohenwart, Karl Sigismund (1824-), Austrian statesman; resignation of, **15**, 40; influence of (1893), **15**, 57, 58.
- Hohenzollern, the present royal house of Prussia and imperial line of Germany; main treatment, **15**, 108-565; origin of, **14**, 544; investiture of, with Brandenburg (1415), **14**, 214; rivalry with Habsburgs begins, **14**, 215; ability as rulers, **14**, 231.
- Hojo, family of military rulers in Japan; supremacy of "old" Hojo line (1225-1333 A.D.), **24**, 588; fall of the "later" Hojo (1590), **24**, 589.
- Holberg, Ludvig von (1684-1754), founder of Danish drama, **16**, 413-414.
- Holderness, Robert d'Arcy, Earl of, English statesman; removed from ministry to make room for Bute (1761), **20**, 595.
- Holger Danske (Ogier le Danois), legendary hero of the Danes, **16**, 41-42, 320.
- Holkar, Jeswunt Rao (d. 1811), a chief of the Mahrattas in India; in war with British, **22**, 121.
- Holkar, Mulhar Rao (d. 1833), a chief of the Mahrattas, son of the preceding; overthrown by British (1817-1818), **22**, 128.
- Hollabrunn, town of Austria, northeast of Vienna; battle of (1805), **17**, 448-449.
- Holland, see Netherlands.
- Holland, Sir John, English soldier, half-brother of Richard II of England; in Scottish campaign (1385), **18**, 498.
- Holles or Hollis, Denzil, Baron Holles (1599-1679), English politician; opposes Charles I in parliament (1629), **19**, 559-560; consulted by Charles I in regard to fate of Strafford (1641), **19**, 590; one of the Five Members charged by Charles I with treason (1642), **19**, 614.
- Hollins, George Nichols (1799-1878), an American naval officer; enters the Confederate service, **23**, 417.
- Hollis, John, see Newcastle.
- Holmes, Obadiah, Baptist enthusiast; causes commotion in Massachusetts (1651), **23**, 117.
- Holmes, Sir Robert, English naval officer; takes Dutch possessions in Africa (1663-1664), **20**, 245; trial of, **20**, 246; fails to capture Smyrna fleet (1672), **20**, 275.
- Holmes, Admiral, British naval commander; at attack on Quebec (1759), **23**, 217, 218.
- Holstein, the southern part of the province of Schleswig-Holstein (*q. v.*), Prussia.
- Holstein, La Fayette Villaume (1763-1839), German soldier on the staff of Bolivar; his estimate of Bolivar, **23**, 591.
- Holstein-Gottorp, Charles Frederick, Duke of (1702-1739); marries Anna Petrovna of Russia (1726), **17**, 328.
- Holt, Sir John (1642-1709), English jurist; appointed chief justice (1689), **20**, 423.
- Holt, Joseph (1807-1894), American jurist; becomes secretary of war, **23**, 412.
- Holy Alliance, The, league formed by the sovereigns of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, and later joined by other rulers; establishment of (1815), **14**, 585; **15**, 326-327; supports Turkey in the Greek insurrection of 1821, **15**, 383; intervenes in Spain, **10**, 389.
- Holy Grail, see Grail.
- Holy Land, see Palestine.
- Holy League, (1) a league formed (1511) to expel Louis XII of France from Italy, **19**, 58; (2) a league formed (1576) to annihilate the Huguenot party and place the Guises on the throne, **11**, 383-384, 401, 403, 405.
- Holy Roman Empire, see Roman Empire, Later, and Germany.
- Holy Roman Empire, Emperors of:
Charles the Great or Charlemagne 768-814 A.D., **7**, 520-556.
Louis the Pious 814-840 A.D., **7**, 557-565.
Lothair I 840-855 A.D., **7**, 565-573.

Ludwig the German 855-875 A.D., 7, 574-582.
 Charles (II) the Bald 875-881 A.D., 7, 559-583.
 Charles (III) the Fat 881-891 A.D., 7, 587-589.
 Guido 891-894 A.D., 7, 591.
 Lambert 894-896 A.D., 7, 591-592.
 Arnulf 896-899 A.D., 7, 592-593.
 Louis the Child (did not claim imperial title) 899-911 A.D., 7, 593-595.
 Conrad I (did not claim imperial title) 911-918 A.D., 7, 596-597.
 Henry (I) the Fowler (did not claim imperial title) 918-936 A.D., 7, 598-607.
 Otto (I) the Great 936-973 A.D. (crowned 962 A.D.), 7, 608-621.
 Otto II 973-983 A.D., 7, 621-623.
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Hutchinson, Anne Marbury (ca. 1590-1643), a preacher of Antinomian doctrines in early Massachusetts; her opinions and political influence, **23**, 100-102; exiled from Massachusetts, **23**, 103; killed by Indians, **23**, 12.

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Hutchinson, Thomas (1711-1780), American colonial statesman; advocates adoption of specie currency in Massachusetts, **23**, 199; his mansion burned during Stamp Act riots (1765), **23**, 232; superseded as governor of Massachusetts by General Gage (1774), **23**, 239.

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Huy, a fortified town of Belgium in the province of Liège; reduced by the French (1693), **20**, 439; recovered by the English (1694), **20**, 440-441.

Huygens, Constantijn, (1596-1687), Dutch writer, **13**, 595.

- Huysum, Jan van (1682-1749), Dutch painter, **13**, 609.
- Hwang-ti, first Chinese monarch (2700 B.C.), **24**, 542.
- Hwen Tsang, Chinese traveller in India (ca. 627-645 A.D.); his visits to India, **2**, 496, 500, 506; on Buddha, **2**, 535; on religious practices, **2**, 539.
- Hwen-tzong, Manchurian emperor in China; treats with Mongols (1215), **24**, 279-280.
- Hyacinthia, a solemn feast of ancient Sparta, **3**, 357, 358.
- Hydarnes, Persian general (ca. 490 B.C.); his enmity to Miltiades, **3**, 280; governor in Asia Minor, **3**, 318-319.
- Hydarnes, Persian general; in command of Immortal Band, **3**, 303; at Thermopylæ (480 B.C.), **3**, 323-324.
- Hyde, Edward, earls of Clarendon, see Clarendon.
- Hyde, Lawrence, earl of Rochester, see Rochester.
- Hyde de Meuville, Jean Guillaume (1776-1857), French politician; member of cabinet, **13**, 39.
- Hyde Park Riot (1866), **21**, 633.
- Hyder Ali (d. 1782), ruler of Mysore in India; origin and character, **22**, 73; founds kingdom of Mysore, **22**, 74; in war with English (1767-1769), **22**, 74-75; government of, **22**, 76; uprising of (1780-1782), **22**, 96-98; death, **22**, 102.
- Hye, Anton (1807-1894), Austrian professor and statesman; liberal leader in the March Revolution of 1848 in Vienna, **14**, 605, 623.
- Hyksos or Shepherd Kings, a foreign dynasty which ruled in Egypt from the twenty-third to the eighteenth century B.C., forming Manetho's XVth to XVIIIth dynasties; advent of, **1**, 60; wars of, **1**, 116, 119-124; expulsion from Egypt, **1**, 127-129; chronology, **1**, 291.
- Hylacomylus, see Waldzeemüller.
- Hylleans, a traditional tribe of Dorian stock; in ancient Greece, **3**, 113, 116, 120, 121, 127.
- Hyllus, in Greek legend, a son of Hercules, ancestor of the Dorian tribe of Hylleans (*q. v.*), **3**, 75, 113.
- Hypaspists, a type of Macedonian infantry, **4**, 279.
- Hypatius, leader in the revolt of the "Greens" at Constantinople (532 A.D.), **7**, 72; executed by order of Justinian, **7**, 73.
- Hyperanthes (d. 480 B.C.), Persian prince, son of Darius; death of, at Thermopylæ, **3**, 325.
- Hyperbolus (d. 411 B.C.), Athenian demagogue; ostracised, **3**, 245, 249-250.
- Hyperboreans, name for the aborigines north of British Columbia, **22**, 507.
- Hyperides (ca. 396-322 B.C.), Greek orator; saves Phryne, **3**, 485; **4**, 234; gains allies for Athens, **4**, 237; Alexander demands death of, **4**, 273; Antipater tortures and kills, **4**, 471.
- Hyperion, son of Agamemnon, last king of Megara, **3**, 185.
- Hypermenes, commands Lacedæmonian ships at Coreyra (373 B.C.), **4**, 146.
- Hypsæus, P. Plautus, Roman politician; candidate for consul (52 B.C.), **5**, 511; found guilty of bribery, **5**, 513.
- Hypsicratia, wife of Mithridates (66 B.C.), **5**, 473.
- Hyrkania, a Scythian province on the Oxus River and the Caspian Sea; Jews imprisoned in, **2**, 133; subjugated by Persia, **2**, 607, 645; supplies cavalry in Persian army, **2**, 654.
- Hyrcanus, John, a Maccabean prince of Judea 135-106 B.C., **2**, 159-160, 162.
- Hyrcanus II (d. 30 B.C.), last Maccabean prince, **2**, 26-27, 162-166.
- Hyrrnethians, a Greek tribe, **3**, 120, 121.
- Hyrrnetho (ca. 1000 B.C.), legendary Greek ruler, **3**, 124.
- Hyrodes, I (Orodes) king of Parthia; see Arsaces XIV.
- Hystaspes (sixth century B.C.), Persian prince; the father of Darius, **2**, 594-595, 613; subjugates Hyrcania, **2**, 607.
- Hystaspes, Persian prince, son of Darius; attempts to secure the succession (462 B.C.), **2**, 615-616.

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Iaropolk, prince of Kiev; annexes the Drevlians (977), 17, 102.

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Ibrahim, sultan of Turkey 1640-1648; reign of, 24, 382.

Ibrahim (d. 1535), grand vizir under Suleiman I; rise of, 24, 342-343; in Egypt, 24, 344; conquests in Persia, 24, 345; commands Turkish army in Hungary, 14, 271; 24, 349; death, 24, 356.

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Ibrahim of Aleppo (d. 1549), Mohammedan jurist; compiles legal code for Suleiman I, 24, 362.

Ibrahim Pasha (1789-1848), viceroy of Egypt, son of Mehemet Ali; fights with Wahhabees, 24, 450; in Turkish war with Greece, 24, 232; at Navarino, 17, 544; 24, 233; campaign in Syria (1831), 24, 451; receives pashalik of Adana, 24, 452; made viceroy of Egypt (1848), 24, 454; death, 24, 455.

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Igelstrom, Russian soldier; governor of Warsaw (1794), 17, 417-418.

Iglesias, Miguel (1822-), president of Peru (1883-1885), 23, 608.

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Ignatius, Saint (d. ca. 110), bishop of Antioch; martyrdom of, 8, 520.

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Igor, grand prince of Kiev 913-948, **17**, 97-99; attacks Constantinople, **7**, 236.

Igor, son of Iaroslav (d. 1060), succeeds to Smolensk, **17**, 122.

Igur-kapkapu (eighteenth century B.C.), ruler of Assyria, **1**, 372.

Ijma, important principle of Islam, **3**, 303-304.

Ikhshid (tenth century), a Turkish governor of Syria and Egypt; establishes independent rule, **8**, 219.

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Iliaz Khoja, son of Tukluk Timur, driven out by Timur the Lame, **24**, 298.

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Illyberis (Eliberis), first council of Church held at (ca. 305 A.D.), **10**, 12.

Illinois, confederacy of North American Indians, **22**, 520; meet Claude Allouez, **23**, 72; Joliet and Marquette meet, **23**, 73 seq.; war with Pontiac's followers, **23**, 228.

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Illyrians, widely extended ancient people; emigrations, **3**, 36, 39, 101, 111, 152; customs, **3**, 56, 110, 111; wars with Macedon, **4**, 213-215, 233, 251, 269, 379, 526; human sacrifices, **4**, 269; Romans war with (230 B.C.), **5**, 235.

Illyricum, one of the four great Roman prefectures, comprising ancient Greece; erected into a province of Rome, **5**, 317, 450-451; divided between Arcadius and Honorius, **6**, 535; surrendered to Eastern Empire, **6**, 574.

Ilu, Assyro-Babylonian deity; also name for god in general; chief of Assyrian hierarchy, **1**, 517; Babylon replaced by Bel, **1**, 518; in Sabæan pantheon as El, **1**, 315; representation of, among Phœnicians, **2**, 352.

Ilu-Adad, Assyrian governor of Shuma (ninth century B.C.), **1**, 379-382.

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Ilus, eponymous founder of Ilion (Troy), **3**, 78.

Imad ad-Din "the Bloody," Saracen warrior; attacks the crusaders (1127), **8**, 228; surrenders Aleppo to Saladin, **8**, 372.

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Immensa pastorum, bull of Pope Benedict XIV against Jesuits (1741), **10**, 525.

Immeru, Babylonian pretender, **1**, 327.

Imola, bishop of, see Pius VII.

Imola, bishop of (fifteenth century), legate of Innocent VIII; grants marriage dispensation to Elizabeth of York and Henry VI of England (1486), **19**, 19.

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Impey, Sir Elijah (d. 1812), English judge in British India; impeachment of, **22**, 88; at odds with Warren Hastings, **22**, 95.

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Inchiquin, Morrogh O'Brien, Baron (1618-1674), Irish soldier; victories of, in Ireland, **20**, 96.

Indabigash, Elamite prince; in the uprising against Assyria (652-648 B.C.), **1**, 434.

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Independents, English political party during the Civil War; rise of, **20**, 42; struggle with Presbyterians, **20**, 47; severity of, to Catholics, **20**, 134.

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- India, Further, or Indo China, the south-eastern peninsula of Asia, **24**, 513 seq.
- Indiana, a state of the United States; organised from Northwest Territory (1800), **23**, 316; attempts to repeal slavery prohibition in, **23**, 316; admitted to Union (1816), **23**, 347; unable to pay state debts (1841), **23**, 365.
- Indians, North American, original inhabitants of North America; general treatment of, **22**, 502-530; see also under tribal names.
- Indibilis (third century B.C.), Celtic chieftain; invades Celtiberia, **5**, 282.
- Indo-China, French, see French Indo-China.
- Indra, Hindu god; worship of, **2**, 526, 527, 537, 541.
- Indulgence, Declarations of, royal proclamations promising greater religious freedom to English non-conformists; issued by Charles II (1672), **20**, 275; issued by James II (1687), **20**, 388.
- Indulgences, Sale of, remission of the penalties of sins by the Roman Catholic Church in return for payment; Luther's campaign against, **14**, 254.
- Industrial Revolution (in England), the transformation of British industry from a handicraft to a machinery basis, **21**, 483-484.
- Ine (Ini or Ina) (d. 729), king of West Saxons 689-728; reign, **18**, 64-65; death of, **18**, 65.
- Inge I, king of Norway 1136-1161; reign, **16**, 108-109.
- Inge II, king of Norway 1205-1207; reign, **16**, 114.
- Inge I, the Good, king of Sweden 1090-1112; reign, **16**, 188.
- Inge II, king of Sweden 1118-1129; reign, **16**, 188.
- Ingeborg (1176-1236), French queen, daughter of Valdemar I of Denmark; marries Philip Augustus of France, **16**, 157; divorced, **8**, 611; **11**, 50; **18**, 332; Innocent III supports, **18**, 332.
- Ingeburga (fourteenth century), daughter of Hakon VI of Norway; marries Eric, king of Sweden, **16**, 119.
- Ingiald Illrada (d. 623 A.D.), traditional king of Sweden; reign, **16**, 35.
- Ingle, Richard (seventeenth century), English seaman; instigates rebellion in Maryland, **22**, 602.
- Ingoldsby, Sir Richard (d. 1685), British soldier; captures Lambert, **20**, 209.
- Ingolf, Norwegian refugee; makes first settlement in Iceland (874 A.D.), **16**, 121.
- Ingolstadt, town in Bavaria; battle of (1546), **14**, 295-296; siege of (1704), **11**, 618.
- Ingraham, Duncan Nathaniel (1802-1891), American naval officer; demands release of Koszta from Austrians, **23**, 390.
- Inguiomar (first century A.D.), chief of the Cherusci; joins league against Romans, **6**, 71; in campaigns against Rome, **6**, 73-76.
- Ini, see Ine.
- Inkerman, village in the Crimea, Russia; battle of (1854), **17**, 573-574.
- Innocent I (d. 417), bishop of Rome 402-417; in defence of Rome against Alaric, **6**, 553; upholds independence of the papacy, **8**, 526.
- Innocent II (Gregorio de' Papi or Papareschi) (d. 1143), pope 1130-1143; election of, contested, **8**, 603; made prisoner by Roger II of Sicily, **9**, 77.
- Innocent III (Giovanni Lothario Conti) (1161-1216), pope 1198-1216; gradual elevation, **8**, 609; accession, **8**, 607; state of Christendom at accession, **8**, 610; appointed guardian of Sicily, **8**, 610; relations with Bulgaria, **24**, 169; excommunicates Swero of Norway, **8**, 611; excommunicates king of Leon, **8**, 611; struggle with Philip Augustus of France, **8**, 611; interference of, in German politics, **8**, 610-611; promulgates fifth crusade, **8**, 414, 612; reproves crusaders for the capture of Constantinople, **7**, 286-287; relations with King John of England, **8**, 612; **18**, 336-341; war of, against Raymond, count of Toulouse, **11**, 52; supports Frederick as king of Germany, **8**, 611; places London under edict, **18**, 351; protects Guelph leagues, **9**, 86; preaches extermination of heretics in southern France, **8**, 423-424, 461-462; summary of pontificate, **8**, 607-608; characterisation of, **8**, 610, 612-614.
- Innocent IV (Senibaldi di Fieschi) (d. 1254), pope 1243-1254; accession, **8**, 615; **9**, 95; **14**, 117; urges eighth crusade, **8**, 434; war with the emperor Frederick II, **8**, 615-616; excommunicates Frederick II, **9**, 95; **14**, 117; invests Alfonso III with administration of Portugal, **10**, 439; joy at death of Frederick II, **14**, 124; gives temporal jurisdiction to bishops in Ireland, **21**, 401; loses influence in Italian cities, **9**, 99-101.
- Innocent V (Pietro di Tarantasia) (1225-1276), pope January-June, 1276; pontificate, **8**, 617.
- Innocent VI (Etienne d'Albert) (d. 1362), pope 1352-1362; pontificate, **8**, 628; **9**, 225.
- Innocent VII (Cosimo de' Migliorati) (1336-1406), pope 1404-1406; pontificate, **8**, 631.
- Innocent VIII (Giovanni Battista Cibo) (1432-1492), pope 1484-1492; makes Giovanni de' Medici cardinal, **9**, 388; at war with Florence and Naples, **9**, 385; grants dispensation for marriage of Henry VII of England, **19**, 19; attempt to suppress knights of St. Lazarus, **8**, 456; demands deliverance of Maximilian, **13**, 364; summary of pontificate, **8**, 643.
- Innocent X (Giovanni Battista Pamfili) (1572-1655), pope 1644-1655; pontificate of,

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Inquisition, The, general designation for the system of ecclesiastical tribunals in the Catholic Church charged with the detection and extirpation of heresy; general account of history, methods, and results, **10**, 562-598; erected in southern France against the Albigenses, **10**, 567-570; introduced into northern Italy by Gregory IX, **9**, 91; extension of power by Pius V, **9**, 472-473; later decline in Italy, **9**, 483; in Spain under Cardinal Ximenes, **10**, 197; in Spain at its highest development, **10**, 584-598; re-established under Ferdinand VII after Napoleonic wars, **10**, 380; established in Portugal, **10**, 490; abolished in Portugal, **10**, 542; established in Netherlands by Charles V, **13**, 371; its excesses the great cause of the Dutch revolt, **13**, 392-395; condemns to death the entire population of Netherlands (1568), **13**, 421; abolished in Paraguay by the dictator Rodriguez, **23**, 596.

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- International Arbitration**; Louis IX in *mise* of Amiens (1264) settles difficulties between Henry III of England and barons, **18**, 380; dispute between Mexico and France settled by British arbitration (1839), **23**, 625; Geneva Arbitration (the *Alabama* Claims), **21**, 632; **23**, 471; Northwestern Boundary (United States) controversy, **23**, 471; Behring Sea controversy, **23**, 482; Venezuela-British Guiana boundary dispute, **23**, 484-485; Argentine-Chilian boundary dispute (1896-1902), **23**, 617; Hague Peace Conference (1899), **17**, 634-640; claims of allied European powers (England, Germany, and Italy) against Venezuela referred to arbitration of Hague Court (1902-1903), **23**, 601.
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- Investiture, Power of**, the right of conferring the dignities and possessions of office on ecclesiastical vassals, claimed by popes and rulers in the Middle Ages as a sign of ultimate authority; struggle between Gregory VII and Emperor Henry IV, **7**, 648-654; Henry V and the papacy, the "War of Investitures," **7**, 656-658; the Concordat of Worms (1122), **8**, 599-602; documents relating to contest between pope and emperor, **15**, 573-580; quarrel between Henry I of England and Anselm, **18**, 234-236.
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- Invincibles**, a Spanish regiment of Count Alva's army, **13**, 438.
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- Ion** (fifth century B.C.), Greek lyric poet, **3**, 495, 549.
- Iona**, Monastery of, founded by St. Columba in Scotland (563 A.D.), **21**, 9.
- Ionia**, ancient country in Asia Minor; conquered by Sargon (ca. 720 B.C.), **2**, 285; wars of, with Persia, **2**, 290, 458, 611, 650; **3**, 266; early inhabitants of, **3**, 106, 154; defeats Phœnicians, **2**, 290; conquered by Croesus, **2**, 449; colonies of, **3**, 153, 202; relations with Athens, **3**, 109, 382, 389, 593; literature of, **3**, 104, 492-495, 506; under Turks, **2**, 378.
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- Ippolito**, Cardinal (d. 1535), cousin of Alessandro de' Medici; poisoned, **9**, 461.
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- Ipsus**, town in Asia Minor; battle of (301 B.C.), **2**, 138, 301; **4**, 498-499.
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- Jacques Bonhomme**, see Bonhomme, Jacques.
- Jacques d'Euse** of Cahors, see John XXII.
- Jaddua** (Jadus), Hebrew high priest, **2**, 133, 135.
- Jadi**, one of the traditional ancestral tribes of the Arabs, **8**, 102.
- Jadu**, an Indian people, **2**, 490.
- Jadwiga**, queen of Poland, see Hedwig.
- Jael**, Jewish heroine; kills Sisera, **2**, 72.
- Jaffa**, see Joppa.
- Jagannath**, Hindu deity; identified with Vishnu, **4**, 547.
- Jagannath**, rites of (Juggernaut procession), **4**, 547.

- Jagatai (thirteenth century), son of Jenghiz Khan; succeeds father, 24, 283, 284, 285.
- Jagatai (Jagatai Turkesi), Turkish dialect; called after Jagatai, 24, 258.
- Jagello (ca. 1354-1433), king of Poland as Wladislaw II, and duke of Lithuania; marries Hedwig of Poland, 24, 41; accession of (1381), 24, 41; legal reforms of, 24, 42; victorious at battle of Grunewald (1410), 24, 42; nominal ruler of Lithuania, 17, 157.
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- Jahn, Friedrich Ludwig (1778-1852), German patriot; imprisoned (1819), 15, 373; re-called from exile, 15, 412.
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- Jalalabad (Jelalabad), town in Afghanistan; Sale defends (1842), 22, 143; British reconquer (1842), 22, 143, 144; occupied by English (1878), 24, 503.
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- Jamasp, king of the Sassanids ca. 496 A.D.; reign of, 8, 86.
- Jambu-dvīpa, Hindu name for India, 2, 524.
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- John III (1537-1592), king of Sweden 1568-1592, second son of Gustavus Vasa; ambassador to England, **19**, 295; conspiracy against Eric XIV, **16**, 298-299, 348; reign of, **16**, 300-303; war with Russia, **17**, 215-217.
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- John of Austria, Don (1547-1578), Spanish soldier, **13**, 464-465; commands fleet at victory of Lepanto, **9**, 473-477; **10**, 239; assumes government of Aragon, Cata-

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- John of Gaunt (1304-1399), duke of Lancaster, English soldier and statesman, son of Edward III; invades France (1369), **18**, 481-482; succeeds Black Prince in government of Gascony, **18**, 482; in control of government during last years of Edward III, **18**, 483; protects Wycliffe, **18**, 483; claims throne of Castile in right of his wife, **10**, 115; invades Spain, **10**, 118; **18**, 499; aspires to the English crown, **18**, 485-486; in command in Scotland, **18**, 498; created duke of Aquitaine, **18**, 501.
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- John Frederick II (1529-1595), duke of Saxony, son of the elector John Frederick; in league against imperial house, **14**, 319; defeated and imprisoned for life, **14**, 320.
- John George I (1585-1656), elector of Saxony 1611-1656; traitor to league against Habsburgs, **14**, 333; becomes ally of Gustavus Adolphus, **14**, 352; in Thirty Years' War, **16**, 324, 325, 329.
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- Johnson, Andrew (1808-1875), American statesman; military governor of Tennessee, **23**, 457; elected vice-president of the United States, **23**, 450; becomes president on death of Lincoln, **23**, 459; issues Proclamation of Amnesty and Pardon, **23**, 461; impeachment of, **23**, 465-466; characterisation of, **23**, 460.
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- Johnson, Herschel Vespasian (1812-1880), American jurist; nominated for vice-president (1860), **23**, 406-408.
- Johnson, Isaac (d. 1630), English adventurer; joins Massachusetts Bay Company, **22**, 641.
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- Johnson, Dr. Samuel (1709-1784), English man of letters; defines "excise," **20**, 542; speech on Americans, **22**, 583.
- Johnson, Sir William (1715-1774), British soldier; expedition against Crown Point, **23**, 211; makes treaty with Indians, **23**, 216; takes Fort Niagara, **23**, 216; at capture of Montreal, **23**, 222; reception to Pontiac, **23**, 227.
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- Johnston, Joseph Eggleston (1807-1891), American Confederate general; at battle of Bull Run, **23**, 423; at battle of Fair Oaks, **23**, 431; in Vicksburg campaign, **23**, 441; in Atlanta campaign, **23**, 444; dismissed from command by President Davis, **23**, 444; at battle of Bentonville, **23**, 446; surrenders to Sherman, **23**, 451.
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- Jones, Sir William** (1631-1682), English jurist; commissioner to decide disputed jurisdiction in New Jersey (1680), **23**, 31, 153.
- Jonge, Repelaer de**, Dutch liberator; in revolution of 1813, **14**, 26.
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- Jordan, Camille** (1771-1821), French politician; publishes brochure on a French constitution, **12**, 526; demands liberty of the press, **12**, 533; member of *Chambre Introuvable*, **13**, 19.
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- Jordan, Sylvester** (1782-1861), German jurist and statesman; helps to secure new constitution in Hesse (1830-1831), **15**, 403.
- José I** (d. 1777), king of Portugal 1750-1777; reign of, **10**, 522 seq.; marriage of, **10**, 523; influence of Pombal over, **10**, 524; banishes Jesuits, **10**, 528, 529; in war with Spain, **10**, 530; death of, **10**, 532.
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- Joseph** (fifteenth century), Jewish physician and astronomer; applies astrolabe to navigation, **22**, 418.
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- Joseph**, prince-abbot of St. Gall; accepts terms of peace of Rossbach (1718), **16**, 662.
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- Joseph Ferdinand** (d. 1699), electoral prince of Bavaria; son of Maximilian Emmanuel

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- Josephine Beauharnais, Marie Joséphe Rose Tascher de la Pagerie (1763-1814), empress of the French, first wife of Napoleon I; marriage, 12, 423; coronation, 12, 538; divorce, 12, 577-578.
- Josephus, Flavius (37-ca. 100 A.D.), Jewish historian; favoured by Vespasian, 6, 243; sent into Jerusalem as a messenger by Titus, 6, 235.
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- Josi Far (ca. 1542), ruler of Japan; accession of, to throne of the kubo-sama, 24, 593.
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- Jotham, king of Judah 740-734 B.C.; reign, 2, 114, 384.
- Joubert, Barthélemy Catherine (1769-1799), French soldier; pursues Alvinzi, 12, 439; at triumph of Napoleon in Paris, 12, 455; succeeds Moreau in command of French army, 17, 434; death of, at Novi, 12, 473.
- Joubert, Petrus Jacobus (1831-1900), Boer soldier and politician; acting president of the South African Republic, 22, 287; at Ladysmith, 22, 305; death of, 22, 313.
- Jourdan, Count Jean Baptiste (1762-1833), French marshal; defeated at Talavera, 10, 350; in Franco-Austrian War, 12, 358, 364-366; 14, 507 seq.; 15, 280.
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- Jovian (Flavius Claudius Jovianus), Roman emperor 363-364 A.D.; reign of, 6, 510-516.
- Jovinus, declared king in Gaul 412 A.D.; reign of, 6, 568, 569.
- Jovius, prætorian prefect under Honorius (409 A.D.), 6, 555; government of Honorius transferred to, 6, 555; instigates soldiers to mutiny, 6, 556; deserts Honorius, 6, 558, 559.
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- Juarez Celman, Miguel (1844-), Argentine politician; becomes president of Argentina (1886), 23, 617.
- Juba (d. ca. 46 B.C.), king of Numidia; aids Pompey, 5, 536; in wars of Scipio against Cæsar, 5, 544-556; death, 5, 560.
- Juba (d. ca. 19 A.D.), king of Mauretania 30 B.C.; made ruler of Mauretania by Augustus, 6, 32; works of, 1, 572.
- Jubellius, Decius, commander of a Campanian legion (280 B.C.); in Pyrrhic wars, 5, 204-205, 208-211.
- Judacilius, Italian commander in Social War (90 B.C.), 5, 413-414, 417.
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- Judas the Gaulonite or Galilean, Jewish popular leader; revolts against Rome, 2, 168; founds sect of Zealots, 2, 168.
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- Justin II (d. 578 A.D.), Byzantine emperor 567-568 A.D.; main treatment of reign, **7**, 137-140; sends aid to Rome, **7**, 439; receives embassy from Turkish Mogan Khan, **24**, 268.
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- Kabail** (Kabyles), federation of Berber tribes in Africa; origin of name, **24**, 468; insurrection of (1892), **24**, 473; subjugation of, by the French (1856), **24**, 484.
- Kabul**, city and province of Afghanistan; Alexander the Great conquers, **4**, 346; siege of (1556), **22**, 26; massacre of (1841), **22**, 140; British reconquer (1842), **22**, 143-145; British envoy established at, **22**, 208.
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- Kadi Mulah**, Daghestan chief; incites war in Daghestan (ca. 1835), **17**, 553.
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- Kaffir** (Kafir or Caffre), tribe of negroes descended from the Bantu family; England at war with (1877), **22**, 270.
- Kaffirs** or **Siaposh**, inhabitants of Kafiristan, in Central Asia; become independent of Persia (ca. 1740), **24**, 501.
- Kaffraria**, British, southeastern part of Cape Colony; becomes crown colony, **22**, 267; religious fanaticism in, **22**, 268.
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- Kahtan**, mythical ancestor of the Yemen tribes of the Arabs, **8**, 102.
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- Kala-un** (Kalavun, Kalaoon), sultan of Egypt; attacks of, on Christians (ca. 1280), **2**, 306; **8**, 453.
- Kalb**, Johann, Baron de, see **De Kalb**.
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- Kalib of Toledo**, a rebel leader in Spain; defeated at Zamora (ca. 900 A.D.), **10**, 43.
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- Kalpi** (Culpee), town in British India; battle of (1858), **22**, 198.
- Kamakura**, a place near Yokohama, Japan; first capital of the Minamoto, **24**, 583, 587; destruction of (1333), **24**, 588.
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- Kamenets-Podolski**, capital of the government of Podolia, Russia; ceded to Turkey, **24**, 59; regained by Poland, **24**, 68; siege of (1672), **24**, 388.
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- Kars**, city in Russia; sieges of (1855), **14**; (1877), **17**, 603.
- Karshumish**, one of the languages of India, **2**, 488.
- Karthada**, see Carthage.
- Kasa** or **Kassai**, Prince, see John, king of Abyssinia.
- Kashmir** (Cashmere), Vale of, a valley state of Kashmir, India; description of, **2**, 485-486.
- Kashtariti** of **Kar-Kasshi** (seventh century B.C.), Median prince; joins coalition against king of Assyria (ca. 673 B.C.), **1**, 422.
- Kashtubilla**, king of Kasalla ca. 3800 B.C. revolts against Sargon, **1**, 361.
- Kasimir** (twelfth century), duke of Poland; besieges Arkona (1168), **16**, 150.
- Kasleah**, king of the Berbers ca. 700 A.D. slain by Merwan, **8**, 183.
- Kasr-el-Kebir** or **Kasr al-Kebir** (Spain) Alcazar-Quivir, town of Morocco; battle of (1578), **8**, 252; **10**, 496-498.
- Kasr as-Said**, Treaty of, treaty between France and Tunis (1881), **24**, 486.
- Kasshu**, see Kossæans.
- Kassites**, see Kossæans.
- Kastri**, modern name of Delphi, *q. v.*
- Kati**, king of Que (ca. 835 B.C.), **1**, 388.
- Kato**, Japanese statesman, resigns, **24**, 61.
- Katte**, Hans Hermann von (1704-1775), friend of Frederick the Great; death of, **15**, 152-154.
- Katzbach**, a river in Prussia; battle of (1813), **12**, 604; **14**, 575; **17**, 485.
- Kaufmann**, Konstantin Petrovitch (1818-1882), Russian general; commander-in-chief of Russian troops in Khiva, **17**, 61.
- Kaulbars**, Alexander, Baron (1844-), Russian general; interference of, in Bulgarian policy, **24**, 180, 184.
- Kaunitz**, Prince Wenzel Anton von (17

- 1794), Austrian statesman; urges alliance with France, **12**, 70-71; **14**, 436-437; policy toward Poland, **14**, 453, 455; concludes treaty with Bavaria, **14**, 459; Turkish policy of, **14**, 492; interview with Frederick the Great, **15**, 236; opposes war with France, **15**, 269.
- Kavadh I** (d. 531 A.D.), Sassanid ruler of Persia; reign of, (ca. 489-531 A.D.), **8**, 86-88.
- Kavadh II** (d. 629 A.D.), Sassanid ruler of Persia; reign of, **8**, 95.
- Kavarna**, seaport of Bulgaria; battle of (1810), **17**, 466.
- Kazan or Ghazan** (1271-1304), Mongol sultan of Persia; proposes alliance with pope, **8**, 454 seq.
- Kazan** (d. 1343), ruler in Transoxania, of house of Jagatai; overthrown by Kazgan, **24**, 296.
- Kazan**, city of central Russia; cathedral of, finished 1811, **17**, 503; sieges of (1506), **17**, 188; (1533), **17**, 197.
- Kazanlik**, see **Kezanlik**.
- Kazgan** (d. 1355), emir in Transoxania; power of, **24**, 296-297.
- Kea-king** (d. 1820 A.D.), emperor of China, **24**, 545.
- Kearney, Philip** (1815-1862), American soldier; occupies New Mexico (1846), **23**, 373; campaign in southern California (1846-1847), **23**, 373; killed at Chantilly, Virginia, **23**, 433.
- Kearsarge**, American ship-of-war; sinks *Alabama* (1864), **23**, 448.
- Keate**, lieutenant-governor of Natal; decides boundary dispute between Waterboer and South African Republic (1871), **22**, 287.
- Keble, John** (1792-1866), English clergyman; promotes Oxford movement, **21**, 611.
- Kee**, emperor of China 1818 B.C., **24**, 543.
- Keen-lung**, emperor of China 1735-1795 A.D., **24**, 545.
- Keglivicz**, Hungarian politician; leader of the Left (1868), **15**, 42.
- Keith, George**, (ca. 1693-1778), hereditary Earl Marischal of Scotland; enterprise of, to invade Scotland (1719), **20**, 522.
- Keith, James Francis Edward** (1696-1758), Scottish general; negotiates with Count von Kaunitz, **14**, 437.
- Keith, Sir Robert** (d. 1346), Scottish soldier; at Bannockburn (1314), **21**, 101.
- Keith, Sir William**, of Galston; at battle of Berwick (1318), **21**, 107; defeats Richard Talbot, **21**, 134.
- Keller, General** (1854-1904), Russian soldier; repulsed at Motien-ling Pass (1904), **17**, 624; killed at Yangtse Pass, **17**, 624.
- Kellermann, François Christophe de**, duke of Valmy (1735-1820), French soldier; at battle of Valmy, **15**, 270; in Savoy, **12**, 365; ordered to Lyons, **12**, 367 seq.; in Piedmont, **12**, 408; at Marengo, **12**, 502-503; at Waterloo, **12**, 635.
- Kellogg, William Pitt** (1831-), American politician; governor of Louisiana during Reconstruction period, **23**, 470.
- Kelly-Kenny, Thomas** (1840-), English soldier; in advance on Pretoria, **22**, 313.
- Kemal Effendi** (nineteenth century), Turkish poet; patriotism of, **24**, 432.
- Kemankesh Pasha**, Turkish soldier; at battle of Slankamen (1691), **24**, 400.
- Kemp, John** (ca. 1380-1454), archbishop of Canterbury; death of, **18**, 571.
- Kemp, General, Boer soldier**; presides over mass-meeting at Vereeniging (1902), **22**, 317.
- Kempen**, Austrian minister; dismissed (1859), **15**, 18.
- Kempenfelt, Richard** (1718-1782), English admiral; death of, **20**, 639.
- Kempton, Sir James** (1764-1854), British soldier; in Peninsular campaign (1812), **10**, 360; at Badajoz, **10**, 364; at battle of Waterloo (1815), **12**, 633.
- Ken, Thomas** (1637-1711), English prelate, bishop of Bath and Wells; befriends rebel prisoners, **20**, 368, 379; one of seven bishops to protest against Declaration of Indulgence (1688), **20**, 395; persecuted and sent to the Tower, **20**, 396-397; trial and acquittal of, **20**, 398-400.
- Kendal, Duchess of**, mistress of George I of England; Bolingbroke and, **20**, 536.
- Kenesaw Mountain**, near Marietta, Georgia; U. S. A.; battle of (1864), **23**, 444.
- Keni** (ca. thirteenth century B.C.), Arabian chieftain; progenitor of Kenites, **2**, 70.
- Kenilworth**, town in England; battle of (1265), **18**, 382-383.
- Kenlis**, town in Ireland; battle of (1316), **21**, 382.
- Kenmure, Lord** (d. 1716), Scottish nobleman; execution of, **20**, 512.
- Kennedy, James** (d. 1465), archbishop of St. Andrews; becomes personal guardian of James III, **21**, 189; death, **21**, 190.
- Kenneth (I) MacAlpine** (d. ca. 860 A.D.), king of Scotland 844-860; unites Picts and Scots, **21**, 13; invades Saxony, **21**, 15; death, **21**, 60.
- Kenneth II** (d. 995), king of Scotland 971-995; raid in Northumberland, **21**, 18.
- Kent**, southeast England; kingdom of, established by Saxons (sixth century A.D.), **18**, 39.
- Kent, Edward Augustus, Duke of** (1767-1820), son of George III of England and father of Queen Victoria; death, **21**, 511.
- Kentucky**, state of the United States; separated from Virginia after the Revolution, **23**, 288; admitted into the Union (1792), **23**, 302; legislature of, declares alien and sedition laws void ("Kentucky Resolutions") (1798), **23**, 314; declares for Union cause at opening of Civil War, **23**, 420; campaigns in (1861-1862), **23**, 425-426; Bragg's campaign in (1862), **23**, 434; Confederate raids in, **23**, 441.
- Kenyon, Lloyd, Baron Kenyon** (1732-1802), English jurist; associated with Erskine as counsel for Lord George Gordon, **20**, 636.
- Kephren**, see **Khaf-Ra**.
- Kepler, Johann** (1571-1630), German astronomer; discoveries, **14**, 331.

Keppel, Augustus, Viscount (1725-1786), English admiral; intercedes for Admiral Byng, 20, 585; captures Belle Isle (1761), 20, 597.

Keppel, George, 3rd earl of Albemarle (1724-1772), English soldier; commands expedition against Havana (1762), 20, 600.

Kerats, Turkish people; conquered by the Manchus (1162), 24, 274; Kerghizes conquer, 24, 300.

Keratry, Émile, Count of (1832-), French officer and statesman; in Franco-Prussian War, 13, 174.

Kerbela (Meshhed-Hussein), town in Asiatic Turkey; battle of (ca. 750 A.D.), 8, 189.

Kerboga, prince of Mosul (eleventh century A.D.); relieves Antioch, 8, 347.

Kerman, Persian province, see Carmania.

Kerman Shah, see Bahram IV.

Kersaint, Guy Pierre, Count of (1742-1793), French sailor and politician; resigns from Assembly (1792), 12, 292.

Kerses, (fifth century B.C.), Lydian brigand; kills Spermos, 2, 427-428.

Kesselring, Kilian, Swiss officer; imprisoned (1633), 16, 651.

Kesselsdorf, village in Germany; battle of (1745), 14, 432; 15, 181.

Ket, an English tanner; insurrection and defeat of (1549), 19, 215.

Kéthulle, Francis van der, lord of Ryhove; a demagogue of Ghent; leads revolt against the duke of Aerschot (1577), 13, 469; spreads Protestant revolt, 13, 472; invites William the Silent to Ghent, 13, 480; arrests Hembyze, 13, 498.

Ketilmundsson, Mats, regent of Sweden; renews civil war in behalf of the son of Duke Eric (1320), 16, 194.

Ketteler, Baron von, German diplomat; murder of, at Peking (1900), 15, 565.

Kettler, Gotthard (d. 1587), last grand master of Livonian knights; wrests Courland and Semigallia from Ivan the Terrible (1561), 14, 320; 17, 205.

Keyes, Erasmus Darwin (1810-1895), American general; at battle of Fair Oaks (1862), 23, 431.

Kezanlik or Kazanlik, town in eastern Rumania, Bulgaria; battle of (1878), 17, 605.

Khabbash (fifth century B.C.), Egyptian ruler; accession (487 B.C.), 2, 611; rebellion, 2, 613-614.

Khadija or Kadijah, Arabian woman; marriage of Mohammed with (ca. 595 A.D.), 8, 113.

Khaf-Ra, or Cephres, or Kephren, Egyptian king of the fourth dynasty; accession, 1, 94; reign, 1, 96-98.

Khair ad-din Pasha, see Barbarossa.

Khair Bey (d. 1520), Turkish governor of Aleppo; surrenders Aleppo (1516), 24, 444; at battle of Marj-Dabik, 24, 446; administration of, 24, 446; death of, 24, 446.

Khalid (Kaled) (d. 642 A.D.), Saracen general; at battle of Ohod, 8, 121-122; conversion of, to Islam, 8, 125; at battle of

Muta, 8, 126; chosen commander of Arabian army, 8, 126; leads expedition against Syria, 8, 146-148; death of, 8, 159.

Khalil (fourteenth century A.D.), Turkish general; defeats Emperor Michael, 7, 323; at battle near Bizya, 7, 324.

Khammurabi (Ammurapi, Amraphel, Hammurabi, or Khammuram), first king of Babylonia ca. 2287-2232 B.C.; invades Palestine, 1, 312; drives Elamite forces from Babylonia, 1, 363; code of, 1, 498-513.

Kha-nefer-Ra, see Sebek-hotep V.

Kharbin, see Harbin.

Kharijites ("Deserters"), an Arabian sect; oppose and slay Ali, 8, 172-173; partial extermination of, 8, 174; spread of, under the last Omayyads, 8, 187.

Khartum (Khartoum), a city in Nubia; siege of (1834), 21, 646; fall of (1885), 24, 461.

Kharu, name for Phoenicia, 1, 136.

Khatil (thirteenth century), sultan of Egypt; retakes Acre (1291), 8, 453 seq.

Khatti, see Hittites.

Khazailu, see Hazael.

Khazars or Chazars, see White Huns.

Kherson, a Greek town in the Crimea; Vladimir captures (988), 17, 104.

Kherson, capital of government of Kherson, Russia; founded (1778), 17, 396.

Kheta, see Hittites.

Kheta-sar, king of Hittites; at battle of Kadesh (ca. 1400 B.C.), 2, 394; makes treaty of peace with Ramses the Great, 2, 394.

Kheti, see Ab-meri-Ra.

Khey ed-din, see Barbarossa.

Khiva, a part of the ancient Khwarezm, *q.v.*

Khmer Empire, Aryans found, in Cambodia and Cochin China, 24, 518.

Khnem Amen, see Hatshepsu.

Khokand, a former khanate of Turkestan, now the territory of Ferghana in Asiatic Russia; at war with Russia (1864-1865), 17, 600.

Khoraiba, town in Asiatic Turkey; battle of (656 A.D.), 8, 171.

Khorasan or Khorassan, province of north-eastern Persia; conquest of (ca. 1380), 24, 300.

Khosru Pasha, Turkish governor of Egypt, replaced by Mehemet Ali (1805), 24, 449.

Khotin or Chotin, town in Russia; siege of (1788), 17, 405.

Khubilai, Mongol emperor; reign of (thirteenth century), 24, 289.

Khubushna, district in Asia Minor; battle of (ca. 675 B.C.), 2, 411.

Khufu, or Cheops, or Chemmis (fourth century B.C.), Egyptian king of the fourth dynasty; reign, 1, 94-98; worship of, 1, 187.

Khumri, see Omri.

Khun-aten, king of Egypt, see Amen-hotep IV.

Khurrem, see Roxelana.

Khwarezm, or Khwarizm, or Kharezem, a khanate of Central Asia; empire of,

- founded (1141), **24**, 272; conquered by Jenghiz Khan, **24**, 280-283; conquered by Russia (1873), **17**, 601-602.
- Khwarezmians or Khwarizmians, invade Palestine, **8**, 433; defeat of, **8**, 434; attempted reaction of, **24**, 286-287.
- Kiang Hung, province of China; China cedes portion of, to France (1895), **24**, 561.
- Kiangsi, a province of China; France obtains concessions in (1895), **24**, 559.
- Kiaochow, city in China; Germany seizes (1897), **15**, 563; **24**, 561.
- Kibaba (eighth century B.C.), king of Khar-khar, a Median town, **1**, 399.
- Kickapoos, tribe of American Indians; Allouez and Dablon visit (1673), **23**, 73.
- Kidd, William (d. 1701), English navigator and buccaneer; career of, **23**, 165.
- Kidir Bey (fifteenth century), chief dignitary of Islam, **24**, 335.
- Kieft, William (1600-1647), Dutch colonial governor of New Netherlands; relations with Swedish settlers, **23**, 9; administration of, **23**, 10-14; recalled, **23**, 14; drowned on voyage to Holland, **23**, 16.
- Kiel, a seaport in Schleswig-Holstein; Peace of (1814), **16**, 432, 469.
- Kiev or Kieff (Rus), Russian principality in the middle ages; situation and importance, **17**, 118; decline of power, **17**, 129-131; laid waste by Mongol-Tatars, **17**, 136.
- Ki-Hoa, plain in Cochinchina; battle of (1863), **13**, 138.
- Kildare, earls of, see Fitzgerald.
- Kilij Arslan, see Suleiman.
- Kilidj Ali, see Uludj Ali.
- Kilkenny, capital of, county of Kilkenny, Ireland; statute of (1364), defining status of English and Irish in Ireland, **21**, 386.
- Killiecrankie, pass in Perthshire, Scotland; battle of (1689), **21**, 310.
- Killigrew, Sir Henry (d. 1603), ambassador of Elizabeth to Scotland in 1572, **19**, 351.
- Kilmainham, suburb of Dublin; Treaty of (1882), **21**, 645.
- Kilmarnock, Earl of, see Boyd, William.
- Kilwa, seaport in German East Africa; Germans take from Arabs (1889), **15**, 556.
- Kimberley, town in South Africa; gold discovered at, **22**, 249; diamonds discovered at, **22**, 269; relief of (1900), **21**, 654; **22**, 312.
- Kimbolton, Lord, see Montagu.
- Kimmirri, see Cimmericians.
- Kinburn, a former fortress in Russia; siege of (1787), **17**, 400.
- Kinchau, a town in Manchuria; Japanese gain victory at (1904), **24**, 658.
- Kinda, a tribe of Arabs (sixth century A.D.), **8**, 6.
- King, Philip Gidley (1758-1808), third governor of New South Wales (1806), **22**, 236.
- King, Preston (1806-1865), American politician; in Barnburners party (1848), **23**, 378.
- King, Samuel Ward (1786-1851), governor of Rhode Island 1839-1843, **23**, 369.
- King, William Rufus (1786-1853), American politician; democratic candidate for vice-president (1852), **23**, 389.
- King George's War, the American counterpart of the War of the Austrian Succession (1741-1748); main treatment, **23**, 183, 195-198.
- King-maker, see Warwick, Earl of (Richard Nevil).
- King Philip's War, between Indians and New England colonists (1675-1676), **23**, 146-149.
- Kingship, see Government.
- King's Mountain, a mountain in South Carolina; battle of (1780), **23**, 277.
- King's Peace, The, a treaty between Persia and the Greek states (387 B.C.), **4**, 123-125.
- King William's War, between Great Britain aided by the American colonists, and France, aided by its Indian allies (1689-1697); relation to European war, **23**, 182; history of, **23**, 184-190.
- Kinsky, Wilhelm (d. 1634), Bohemian count; seeks to induce Wallenstein to betray emperor, **14**, 364.
- Kiptchak or Kaptchak, Khanate or "Kingdom of the Golden Horde," a Mongol kingdom in Europe and Asia founded in thirteenth century; slave-trade in, **9**, 319-321; meaning of name, **24**, 259; inhabitants flee before Mongols of Jenghiz Khan, **24**, 283; overthrown (fifteenth century), **24**, 307-309.
- Kiratis, an East Indian tribe, **2**, 490.
- Kirghiz, a nomadic tribe in southeastern Russia; language, **24**, 258.
- Kirin, a city in Manchuria; becomes centre of Russian power, **17**, 622.
- Kirkcaldy, Sir William (d. 1573), Scotch soldier, **19**, 352.
- Kirke, Sir David (1596-1655), Scotch privateer and soldier; captures Quebec (1629), **22**, 323, 637.
- Kirke, Percy (1646-1691), English soldier; commander of Kirke's "Lambs"; career as military governor at Tangier, **20**, 366-367; suppresses with cruelty followers of Monmouth in west of England (1685), **20**, 367; character, **20**, 368.
- Kirke's Lambs, a name ironically given the regiment commanded by Colonel Percy Kirke; main treatment, **20**, 366-369.
- Kirri, Assyrian prince, **1**, 388.
- Kish, Babylonian kingdom, overcome by Assyria, **1**, 352; development, **1**, 351; defeated by Eannatum, **1**, 353, 355; overpowers Shirpurla, **1**, 356; cradle of Semitic race, **1**, 358; submits to Tiglath-pileser III, **1**, 394.
- Kishar, Babylonian god, **1**, 313.
- Kishshati, Assyrian kingdom, **1**, 372, 373, 375, 380; see also Assyria.
- Kisselev, Count Paul (1788-1872), Russian soldier and statesman; urges liberation of serfs, **17**, 505; made chief of staff, **17**, 558.
- Kissingen, town in Germany; battle of (1866), **15**, 491.

Kistna, see Krishna.

Kitboga (thirteenth century), general in command of Mongolian army; march of, against caliph of Baghdad, **24**, 290.

Kitchen, Anthony (1477-1563), British prelate, bishop of Llandaff; Elizabeth permits to retain see, **19**, 279.

Kitchener, Horatio Herbert, first viscount Kitchener of Khartum (1850-), British soldier; sent to Khartum (1898), **21**, 652; prevents French occupation of Fashoda, **24**, 466; at Cape Town, **22**, 275; appointed chief of staff in Boer War, **22**, 310; at battle of Paardeberg, **22**, 312; quells rebellion in Cape Colony, **22**, 313; concentration policy of, in Boer War, **22**, 314; succeeds Lord Roberts in command of British forces in South Africa (November, 1900), **22**, 314; blockhouse system of, **22**, 315; the "drives" of, in South Africa, **22**, 316; proclamation to Boers of August, 1901, **22**, 316; treaty with Boers at Pretoria (1902), **22**, 317; dispute with Lord Curzon, **22**, 224.

Ki-Utu, see Larsa.

Kiyomori, Taira no (twelfth century), Japanese chieftain; conquests of, **24**, 586; character of, **24**, 586; death of, **24**, 587.

Kladova, town in Serbia, siege of (1790 A.D.), **17**, 408.

Klapka, György (1820-1892), Hungarian soldier; becomes ally of Turkey, **15**, 49.

Klashr, see Calasirians.

Klausenburg, Diet of, sanctions union of Transylvania with Hungary (1848), **14**, 637.

Kléber, Jean Baptiste (1753-1800), French soldier; defeated in La Vendée (1793), **12**, 376; with Jourdan, **12**, 378; in command at Alexandria, **12**, 463; victory of, at Mt. Tabor, **12**, 478; Napoleon leaves in command in Egypt, **12**, 481; **24**, 448; death, **12**, 512.

Kleist von Nollendorf, Friedrich Heinrich Ferdinand Emil (1762-1823), Prussian field-marshal; at battle of Kulm (1813), **15**, 316; at battle of Châlons, **15**, 319.

Klin, town in Russia; devastation of, by Ivan the Terrible (1569), **17**, 204.

Klönthal, lake in Switzerland; battle of the (1799 A.D.), **17**, 436.

Klopstock, Friedrich Gottlieb (1724-1803), German poet; position of, in literature, **15**, 334.

Klosterneuburg, town in Austria; capture of, by Bavarians (1276), **14**, 153.

Kloster-zeven, see Closter-zeven.

Klundert, town in Netherlands; siege of (1793), **14**, 16.

Klushino, town in Russia; battle of (1610), **17**, 235.

Kniazes, princes of Russia; development of power, **17**, 93.

Knight of Liddesdale, The, see Douglas, William.

Knights Hospitalers, see Hospitalers.

Knights of Malta, see Malta.

Knights of Rhodes, see Rhodes.

Knights of St. George, see Teutonic Order.

Knights of St. John, see Hospitalers.

Knights Templar, see Templars.

Knights, Teutonic Order of, see Teutonic Order.

Knights of the Round Table, an order founded by King Arthur of England; legends of, **18**, 40.

Knights of the Spoon, a band of outlawed Swiss nobles (1531); league with the Savoyard nobles, **6**, 636; castles of, destroyed, **10**, 636.

Knights of the Temple, see Templars.

Knolles (Knollys), Sir Robert (ca. 1317-1407), English soldier; commands expedition to France (1373), **18**, 482; commands royal forces in Wat Tyler's Rebellion, **18**, 693.

Knollys, Sir Francis (ca. 1514-1596), English statesman; privy councillor of Elizabeth, **19**, 273.

Knorring, General (ca. 1800), Russian soldier; in war with Sweden, **17**, 458-459.

Knowles, Commodore (d. 1777), English naval officer; "press gang" seizures cause insurrection in Boston, Mass. (1747), **23**, 193.

Know-Nothings, in American history a secret political party or society; general discussion of, **23**, 395-396; platform in 1856, **23**, 399; disappearance of, **23**, 401.

Knox, Henry (1750-1806), American soldier and statesman; appointed secretary of war in Washington's first cabinet, **23**, 300.

Knox, John (1505-1572), Scottish religious reformer; early career, **21**, 246-248; exiled from Scotland, **21**, 243; attacks Catholicism, **19**, 284; **21**, 252; justifies vandalism of reformers, **21**, 261; interviews with Mary Queen of Scots, **21**, 264; preaches funeral sermon of earl of Moray, **21**, 269; death, **21**, 270; characterisation, **19**, 284; **21**, 270; admiration of Puritans for, **19**, 344.

Knoxville, city in Tennessee; siege (1863), **23**, 442.

Knud II, king of Denmark, see Canute the Great, king of England, Norway, and Denmark.

Knud III, king of Denmark, see Harthacnut.

Knud IV, "the Saint," king of Denmark 1080-1086; in wars against pagans of Livonia, **16**, 138; reign, **16**, 139-141; death, **16**, 141.

Knud V, king of Denmark 1147-1157; reign, **16**, 147-150.

Knud VI, king of Denmark 1182-1202; reign, **16**, 155-157; treachery to Frederick Barbarossa, **14**, 106; death, **16**, 157.

Knud I, king of Norway, see Canute the Great, king of England, Denmark, and Norway.

Knud, king of Sweden 1167-1195; reign, **16**, 189.

Knud Alfsson, Norwegian chieftain; rebels against Hans, king of Denmark, **16**, 221.

- Knud Lavard (ca. 1100), duke of Denmark; regency of, **16**, 146; death of, **16**, 147; canonisation of, **16**, 142, 148, 152-153.
- Knutsson, king of Sweden, see Charles VIII, king of Sweden.
- Knyvet, Charles, English soldier; witness against duke of Buckingham (1520), **19**, 82.
- Kochersberg, German frontier town; battle of (1677), **11**, 587.
- Kock, Boer general; defeated by British at Elandslaagte (1899), **22**, 305.
- Koduga (Coorg), ancient tribe of India, **2**, 488.
- Kohan dil Khan, ruler in Kandahar (1829), **24**, 501.
- Koh-i-nur, The, diamond belonging to British crown, **22**, 158.
- Kohlmski, Daniel, Russian soldier; leads army against Lithuania (1500), **17**, 180.
- Kol, king of Swedes ca. 1141, **16**, 188.
- Kolaib (fifth century A.D.), Arab leader; heads revolt in Nejd, **8**, 107.
- Kolberg, seaport in Pomerania; sieges of (1644), **16**, 359; (1762), **17**, 356.
- Kolbiorn, Swedish hero in battle of Swalder (1000 A.D.), **16**, 70.
- Kolding, a seaport of Denmark; battle of (1849), **15**, 449.
- Kolikod, Indian seaport, see Calicut.
- Kolin, town in Bohemia; battle of (1757), **15**, 196 seq.
- Köln, see Cologne.
- Kolokotronis, Theodoros (1770-1843), Greek patriot; in Greek war of liberation, **24**, 229, 231.
- Kolonti, Hugh, Polish patriot; in revolution of 1794, **17**, 418.
- Kolowrat, Franz Anton, Count of (1778-1861) Austrian statesman; opposes Metternich, **14**, 619; president of ministry, **14**, 635.
- Kols, ancient tribe of India, **2**, 488.
- Kolubara, river, Servia; battle of the (1737), **24**, 197.
- Komati Poort, town in Transvaal; British occupy (1900), **22**, 314.
- Komura, Japanese statesman; ambassador in London, **24**, 664.
- Kong, Prince, Chinese statesman, **13**, 138.
- Konieh, city in Asia Minor; battles of (1739), **24**, 410; (1832), **24**, 452.
- Königgrätz, city in Bohemia; battle of (1866) (called also Sadowa), **15**, 23-25, 489-490.
- Königsberg, city of East Prussia, founded by Teutonic Order, **8**, 460; first king of Prussia crowned at, **15**, 145; captured by Napoleon (1807), **15**, 296.
- Königsegg, Count, Austrian statesman; minister of Emperor Charles VI (1715), **14**, 418; minister of Maria Theresa (1742), **15**, 169-170.
- Königsmark, Hans Christoph (1600-1663), Swedish soldier; besieges Prague, **14**, 382.
- Köprili, Ahmed or Akmet Kiupergli (d. 1676), Turkish grand vizir; administration of (1661-1676), **24**, 384-389.
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- Kulm**, village in Bohemia; Boleslaw IV of Poland rules, 24, 27; battles of (1794), 24, 95; (1813), 14, 575; 15, 316.
- Kulturkampf**, name given in Germany to conflict over the control of educational and ecclesiastical appointments between the Roman Catholic Church and the government, initiated by Bismarck in 1872, 15, 534, 538-539.
- Kumani**, or Cuman, or Comans, Ugrie tribe which invaded Hungary, eleventh-thirteenth centuries; aid French army (1239), 24, 130; overrun Bulgaria, 24, 168.
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- La Clue**, French admiral; defeated by English fleet under Boscawen near Straits of Gibraltar (1759), **12**, 77.
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- Laco, Græcinus**, commander of the night-watch at Rome (31 A.D.); conspires against Sejanus, **6**, 151, 152.
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- Lacratidas** (fifth century B.C.), an Athenian; opposes Pericles, **3**, 546.
- Lacretelle, Jean Charles Dominique de** (1766-1855), French historian; leads movement of French Academy in opposition to censorship of the press (1827), **13**, 37.
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- Lácy, Franz Moritz von** (1725-1801), Austrian soldier; administration of, **14**, 450, 451; Prussian sympathiser, **14**, 515.
- Lacy, Hugh de** (d. 1186), English soldier; appointed governor of Dublin (1172), **18**, 282; **21**, 375.
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- Lacy, Peter** (1678-1751), Irish-Russian general; leads forces of Menshikov against Maurice of Saxony, **17**, 330; besieges Azov (1736), **17**, 335; wins battle of Vilmanstrand (1741), **17**, 343.
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- Lælius, Caius** (ca. 236-ca. 160 B.C.), Roman soldier; lieutenant of Scipio the Elder, **5**, 279, 283, 284-289, 291; chosen consul, **5**, 298.
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- Lænas, Marcus Popilius**, Roman statesman; plebeian consul in the years 359, 356, 350, 348 B.C., **5**, 174-175, 177.
- Lænas, Popilius**, Roman senator (44 B.C.); frightens conspirators against Cæsar, **5**, 585, 586.
- Lænas, P. Popilius**, Roman consul 132 B.C.; banishment of, **5**, 374.
- Læstrygones**, fabled race of Sicily, **3**, 200.
- Læta**, widow of Roman Emperor Gratian (408 A.D.); charity of, **6**, 552.
- Lætorius** (d. 121 B.C.), Roman knight; aids Gracchus, **5**, 379.
- Lætus, Quintus Æmilius**, Roman prefect (192 A.D.); assassinates Commodus, **6**, 381; makes Pertinax emperor, **6**, 382; put to death by Julianus, **6**, 385.
- Lævinus, Marcus Valerius** (d. 200 B.C.), Roman consul 215 B.C.; at war with Philip V of Macedon, **5**, 262-263; made consul, **5**, 269; commands in Italy, **5**, 266, 270-273; urges war with Carthage, **5**, 287.
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- La Fayette or Lafayette, Marie Jean Paul Roch Yves Gilbert du Motier, Marquis of** (1757-1834), a French soldier and statesman; fits out an expedition in cause of American liberty, **12**, 132, 134; **23**, 262; at Newport (1779), **23**, 269-270; skill and heroism of, in Virginia, **23**, 279; in France at the council preceding the Revolution, **12**, 162; in command of national guard, **12**, 211; restrains mob, **12**, 214; in Women's Insurrection (1789), **12**, 217 seq.; influences duke of Orleans to go into exile, **12**, 223; attempts to take the king to St. Cloud (1791), **12**, 238; quells mob, **12**, 247; influence of, **12**, 249-250; fall of, **12**, 255 seq.; flight of, **12**, 279; elected to the Chamber of 1818, **13**, 23; member of the Carbonari (1822), **13**, 26, 27; visits America (1824-1825), **23**, 349; speaks at funeral of liberal leader Manuel (1827), **13**, 39; welcomed by the towns of Dauphiné (1829), **13**, 42; in July Revolution of 1830, **13**, 48; resigns from national guards, **13**, 58.
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- Laffitte, Jacques** (1767-1844), French banker and statesman; elected to chamber of

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- Laffitte, Jean (ca. 1780-ca. 1826), French privateer and smuggler; at battle of New Orleans, **23**, **239**.
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- La Force, an old Paris prison; massacre at (1792), **12**, **271**.
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- Lagny, town in France; siege of (1432), **11**, **221**.
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- Laharpe, Amédée-Emmanuel de (1754-1796), Swiss general in the service of France; in Napoleon's Italian campaign, **12**, **425**, **427**.
- La Hire (Étienne Vignoles) (ca. 1390-1443), French general; at siege of Montargis, **11**, **189**; at Battle of the Herrings, **11**, **192**; at deliverance of Orleans, **11**, **198-199**; **18**, **550**.
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- La Jonquière, Jacques de Taffanel, Marquis de (1680-1753), French admiral; appointed governor-general of New France, **23**, **198**.
- Lake, Gerard, Viscount Lake (1744-1808), English general; commands English forces in Irish revolt of 1798, **21**, **442**, **458**; as commander-in-chief in India, **22**, **119**.
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- Lalita Vistara, standard Sanskrit work on life of Buddha; estimate of, **2**, **536-537**.
- Lallemant, Gabriel (d. 1649), Jesuit missionary; torture of, by North American Indians, **23**, **69-70**.
- Lally, Thomas Arthur, Count de, baron de Tollenda (1702-1766), French soldier; at battle of Fontenoy, **12**, **41**; campaigns of, in India, **12**, **47**, **79**; **22**, **63-64**; execution of, **22**, **67**.
- Lally-Tollendal, Trophime Gérard, Marquis de (1751-1830), French politician and litterateur; acts in behalf of the Bog-folk, **12**, **154**; in French assembly of 1789, **12**, **162**; speaks to Parisian mob, **12**, **211**.
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- Lamar or Lamar y Cortezar, José (1778-1830), Spanish-American soldier; elected president of Peru, **23**, **589**.
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- La Marmora, Alfonso Ferrero, Marchese di (1804-1878), Italian general and statesman; plan of campaign in Seven Weeks' War, **15**, **24-25**; at battle of Custoza, **15**, **25-26**.
- Lamartine, Alphonse Marie Louis (1790-1869), French poet and statesman; espouses cause of popular progress, **13**, **79**; speech of, in tribune (1848), **13**, **86-87**; becomes member of provisional government, **13**, **87**; subdues mob, **13**, **91**; in insurrection of May 15th, 1848, **13**, **97**; in civil war in Paris, **13**, **100**.
- Lamb, William (1779-1848), English Whig statesman, second Viscount Melbourne; becomes prime minister, **21**, **569**; fall of ministry, **21**, **571**; forms new ministry, **21**, **574**, **592**.
- Lamballe, Marie Thérèse Louise de Savoie-Carignan, Princesse de (1749-1792), French princess; Louis XV bestows pension upon, **12**, **182**; death of, **12**, **271**.
- Lambert, John (1619-1683), English general in the parliamentary service; appointed lord-deputy of Ireland, **20**, **117**; offers Cromwell the protectorate, **20**, **141**; opposes royal designs of Cromwell, **20**, **166**; resignation, **20**, **168**; subdues Booth's rising, **20**, **202**; escape from the Tower, **20**, **209**; insurrection of, **20**, **209-210**; trial and banishment, **20**, **240**.
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- Lecapenus, see Romanus Lecapenus.
- Lech, a river in Tyrol; battle of the (1632), **14**, 354.
- Lécher, Doctor, Moravian representative in Austrian diet (1897); twelve-hour speech of, **15**, 60.
- Leclerc, Perrinet (fifteenth century), French merchant; at massacre of Armagnacs, **11**, 174-175.
- Leclerc, Victor Emmanuel (1772-1802), French soldier; besieges Almeida, **10**, 319; subdues negro insurrection in Santo Domingo, **12**, 530-531.
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- Lecompte, pro-slavery chief justice in Kansas in 1856, **23**, 397.
- Lecompton Constitution, a pro-slavery constitution drawn up at Lecompton, Kansas (1857), **23**, 402-403.
- Leconte, Claude Martin (1817-1871), French soldier; killed by mob in Paris (1871), **13**, 182.
- Lecoq, Robert, bishop of Laon; at meeting of states-general (1356), **11**, 132.
- Lecor, General, Portuguese commander and administrator in Uruguay in early nineteenth century, **23**, 593, 594.
- Lecourbe, Claude Joseph (1760-1815), French soldier; carries Alpine passes, **17**, 435; defeats Austrians in Switzerland, **12**, 474; harasses Suvaroff, **12**, 475; with Moreau, **12**, 505.
- Leczinska, Marie (1703-1768), Polish princess; married to Louis XV of France, **12**, 25; character, **12**, 25, 31; death, 83.
- Ledochowski, Count Mieczyslaw (1822-1902) Polish cardinal, archbishop of Posen and Gnesen, **15**, 539.
- Ledru-Rollin, Alexandre Auguste (1808-1874), French politician; becomes member of provisional government, **13**, 87, 88; ordinance of, dissolving *Compagnies d'élite*, **13**, 96; in insurrection of May 15th, 1848, **13**, 97; arraigns General Cavaignac, **13**, 106.
- Lee, Arthur (1740-1792), American diplomat; activity in Europe during the Revolution, **23**, 267.

- Lee, Charles (1731-1782), American soldier; at Cambridge, **23**, 248; at Charleston, **23**, 255; falls into hands of the British (1776), **23**, 259; intrigues against Washington, **23**, 267; at battle of Monmouth (1778), **23**, 268; court martial and dismissal of, **23**, 269.
- Lee, Fitzhugh (1835-1905), American soldier, nephew of Robert E. Lee; reports on Cuba, **23**, 487.
- Lee, Henry, Henry VIII's almoner; sent on mission to Emperor Charles V, **19**, 125.
- Lee, Henry (1756-1818), American soldier, known as "Light Horse Harry"; in South Carolina and Georgia (1781), **23**, 278; commander-in-chief of federal troops during whisky insurrection (1794), **23**, 303.
- Lee, Richard Henry (1732-1794), American statesman; introduces resolution in Continental Congress declaring colonies free and independent (1776), **23**, 251.
- Lee, Robert Edward (1807-1870), American soldier; aids in suppressing John Brown's raid, **23**, 404; commands Confederate army in Virginia campaign, **23**, 424; at Seven Days' Battle, **23**, 431; at battle of Antietam 1862, **23**, 433; at battle of Fredericksburg, **23**, 436; at battle of Chancellorsville, **23**, 436 seq.; invades Pennsylvania, **23**, 437; at battle of Gettysburg, **23**, 437; in Wilderness campaign (1864), **23**, 446 seq.; in battle of Spottsylvania (1864), **23**, 447; evacuates Richmond (1865), **23**, 450; surrenders to Grant at Appomattox Court House (1865), **23**, 451.
- Lee, Rowland (d. 1543), bishop of Lichfield, warden of Welsh Marches; performs marriage between Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn, **19**, 134.
- Leete, William (ca. 1603-1683), colonial governor of Connecticut; administration, **23**, 142.
- Lefebvre, François Joseph (1755-1820), duke of Dantzig, French soldier; won over by Napoleon, **12**, 484; at establishment of the consulate, **12**, 487; captures Dantzig (1807), **12**, 560; defeats General Blake in Spain, **10**, 342; invades Tyrol (1809), **14**, 563; defeat by Hofer, **12**, 575. commands imperial guard, **12**, 584.
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- Lefebvre-Desnouettes, Count Charles (1773-1822), French soldier; at battle of Waterloo, **12**, 630.
- Lefort, François (1653- or 1656-1699), Russian admiral and statesman; favourite of Peter the Great, **17**, 255; at siege of Azov (1695), **17**, 256; accompanies Peter the Great on travels, **17**, 259 seq.; death, **17**, 266.
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- Legal Tender Act (1862), financial war measure of the United States; effect of, **23**, 421.
- Legate, Bartholomew (ca. 1575-1612), English martyr under James I; death, **19**, 494.
- Legendre, Louis (1756-1797), French revolutionist; speaks in defence of Danton, **12**, 336; joins Thermidorians, **12**, 389; during insurrection of 1795, **12**, 397.
- Leges Tabellariae, Roman balloting laws; summary of, **5**, 320 note.
- Legge, George, Baron Dartmouth (1648-1691), English admiral; commands fleet of James II in channel (1688), **20**, 407-408.
- Legge, William, second earl of Dartmouth (1731-1801); dismissed from office by Newcastle (1755), **20**, 578; chancellor of the exchequer, **20**, 582; resignation, **20**, 587; re-appointment, **20**, 587.
- Legion of Honor, an order in France; creation of (1802), **12**, 524.
- Legislation, see Government, Jurisprudence, Statutes, Congress.
- Legislative Assembly, the second of the revolutionary assemblies in France (1791-1792) elected under the Constitution of 1791; election and character of, **12**, 248-249; declares war upon Austria, **12**, 251; hostility to king in, **12**, 252; Lafayette's appearance before, **12**, 256; Louis XVI flees to, **12**, 261; relations with the Commune, **12**, 265, 267, 268; establishes the revolutionary tribune, **12**, 268; connection with the September massacres, **12**, 269, 270, 272; quarrels with the Commune, **12**, 273; resolves itself into the National Convention, **12**, 281.
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- Legrand, Juste Alexandre (1762-1815), French general; at Austerlitz (1805), **12**, 546.
- Le Grand Ferré (Magnus Ferratus), French peasant; story of, **11**, 139 seq.
- Legres-Duval, Abbé (1765-1819); founds Society of Congregation, **13**, 25-26.
- Lehs, dynasty in Tongking (1428-1545), **24**, 519.
- Lehwald (eighteenth century), Prussian soldier; in Seven Years' War, **15**, 194, 201, 202, 203.
- Leicester, Robert Dudley, Earl of (ca. 1532-1588), English politician and courtier; favoured by Queen Elizabeth, **19**, 296-297, 387; marriages, **19**, 297; crimes imputed to, **19**, 298; contemplated marriage with Mary Queen of Scots, **19**, 299; treachery to duke of Norfolk, **19**, 336; attitude to Elizabeth's proposed marriage, **19**, 353; campaigns in Netherlands, **13**, 490, 506-524; **19**, 360, 386; incompetence in opposing Spanish Armada, **19**, 403; death, **19**, 405; character, **19**, 297-299, 406.
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- Leighton, Alexander (1568-1649), Scottish divine and physician; attacks Episcopal church, **19**, 571; tortured by Laud, **19**, 571; released from prison, **19**, 583.
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Leith, seaport in Scotland; siege of (1560), **19**, 285; **21**, 255; (1573), **19**, 352.

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Leleges, in ancient history, people who dwelt on coasts of Greece, Asia Minor, and the Ægean islands; ancient name of Carians, **2**, 417; **3**, 106.

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Lemberg, city in Galicia; taken by Turks (1672), **24**, 388; battle of (1675), **24**, 388; conquest of (1848), **14**, 648.

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Lens, town in France; siege of (1648), **11**, 495.

Lenthall, William (1591-1662), English lawyer and politician; chosen speaker of Long Parliament, **19**, 582; refuses to give up the "five members," **19**, 615.

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Lentulus, Lucius Cornelius, Roman consul 327 B.C.; in second Samnite War, **5**, 186.

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Lentulus, Publius Cornelius, surnamed Sura (d. 63 B.C.), Roman prætor and politician; in Catiline conspiracy, **5**, 484, 487-491.

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Leo I, "the Thracian" or "the Great" (ca. 400-474 A.D.), Byzantine emperor 457-474 A.D.; reign of, **7**, 61-62; relations with Western Empire, **6**, 611-613.

Leo II, Byzantine emperor 474 A.D.; grandson of Leo I; brief reign of, **7**, 62.

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Leo V, "the Armenian" (d. 820 A.D.), Byzantine emperor 813-820; reign of, **7**, 221-222; proscribes image worship, **8**, 553; Bulgarian wars of, **7**, 221; **24**, 163.

Leo VI, "the Philosopher" or "the Wise" (d. 911), Byzantine emperor 886-911; reign of, **7**, 228; deposes Photius, **8**, 570.

Leo I, Saint, "the Great" (d. 461 A.D.), pope 440-461 A.D.; intercedes with Attila for Rome, **6**, 593; sermons, **8**, 520; influence on church history, **8**, 527-528; prestige of, **8**, 531.

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Leo IX (Bruno) (1002-1054), pope 1049-1054; war with Normans, **7**, 645; **9**, 69; **11**, 27; reforms, **8**, 591-592.

Leo X (Giovanni de' Medici) (1475-1521), pope 1513-1521, son of Lorenzo de' Medici; main treatment, **9**, 439-447; made cardinal, **9**, 387, 388; becomes pope, **9**, 439; assumes power in Florence, **9**, 438; invites peace with Francis I, **9**, 445; opposes republican government in Florence, **9**, 446; makes secret treaty with Charles V, **9**, 446; **14**, 251; attempts to bring Luther to submission, **14**, 254; **19**, 97; death, **9**, 447.

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Leonnatus (d. 322 B.C.), general of Alexander the Great; in council after Alexander's death, 4, 423; appointed joint-regent in Asia, 4, 424, 426; given satrapy of Phrygia, 4, 428; character, 4, 467; marches on Macedonia, 4, 467; slain, 4, 468.

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Leopold I (1790-1865), king of the Belgians 1831-1865; as prince of Saxe-Coburg declines Greek crown (1830), 24, 235; reign, 14, 54-55.

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Leopold (1676-1747), prince of Anhalt-Dessau and Prussian field-marshal; at battle of Namur (1695), 20, 451; defends Frederick the Great against Frederick William I, 15, 151 seq.; at battle of Mollwitz (1741), 15, 162; at battle of Chotusitz (1742), 15, 171-172; at battle of Kesselsdorf (1745), 15, 181.

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- Leopold III (ca. 1350-1386), duke of Austria; at battle of Sempach (1386), **16**, 576; death, **16**, 576.
- Leopold (1835-), prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; offered crown of Spain (1870), **10**, 407; **15**, 515 seq.
- Leopold I, grand duke of Tuscany, see Leopold II, emperor.
- Leopold II (1797-1870), grand duke of Tuscany 1824-1859; uprisings against, **9**, 598.
- Leosthenes (d. 323 B.C.), Athenian general; in Alexander the Great's service, **4**, 419; plots against Alexander, **4**, 419; raises troops for Athens after Alexander's death, **4**, 463, 464; Athenians elect commander-in-chief, **4**, 464; defeats Antipater, **4**, 465; death, **4**, 466.
- Leotychides (d. ca. 469 B.C.), king of Sparta; date of reign confused by poet Rhianus, **3**, 148; deposes his brother Demaratus, **3**, 267, 305; in command of allied Greek fleet, **3**, 353; wins battle of Mycale, **3**, 374-378; returns to Sparta, **3**, 382; banishment and death, **3**, 388; **10**, 267.
- Leotychides, son of Agis II of Sparta; Alcibiades boasts paternity of, **3**, 620, 621; excluded from succession (398 B.C.), **4**, 89, 90.
- Leovigild, see Leuvigild.
- Lepanto, naval battle of (1571), **9**, 473-476; **10**, 239; **24**, 368.
- Lepcha or Rong, people of Sikkim, **2**, 490.
- Lepelletier, or Le Peletier, de Saint-Fargeau, Louis Michel (1760-1793), French regicide; assassination, **12**, 292.
- Lepidus, Marcus, Roman guardian of Ptolemy V, **4**, 573.
- Lepidus, Marcus Æmilius, Roman consul 79 B.C.; rebels, and is defeated by Catulus, **5**, 457.
- Lepidus, Marcus Æmilius, the Triumvir (d. 13 B.C.), Roman politician; appointed city prefect by Caesar (49 B.C.), **5**, 535; becomes consul (47 B.C.), **5**, 553; Caesar sups with, on eve of assassination, **5**, 581, 585; aids Antony, **5**, 586-587, 609, 616; forms triumvirate with Octavius and Antony (43 B.C.), **5**, 617; given government of Africa, **5**, 624; Octavius deprives of power, **5**, 628.
- Lepreata, Greek tribe, **3**, 362, 363, 586, 587.
- Lepsius, Karl Richard (1810-1884), German Egyptologist; deciphers hieroglyphics, **1**, 253.
- Lerdo de Tejada y Correal, Sebastian (1825-1889), Mexican statesman; succeeds to presidency, **23**, 636.
- Lerida, city in Spain; siege of (1707), **11**, 621; **20**, 476.
- Lerma, Francisco de Sandoval y Rojas, Duke of (d. 1625), Spanish courtier; prime minister of Philip III, **10**, 261; disgraced, **10**, 262.
- Leroux, Pierre (1797-1871), French socialistic writer; teachings of, **13**, 205.
- Lesches (b. ca. 700 B.C.), Greek epic poet, **3**, 493.
- Lesina, an island in the Adriatic Sea; captured by Venetians (998), **9**, 31.
- Leslie, Alexander (1580-1661), first earl of Leven, Scotch general; invited by Covenanters to command army, **19**, 576; in first Bishop's War, **19**, 576; in second Bishop's War, **19**, 581; nominal commander-in-chief (1648), **20**, 102.
- Leslie, David (d. 1682), first Lord Newark, Scotch soldier; directs army under nominal command of earl of Leven, **20**, 102; defeated at Dunbar, **20**, 102-105; taken prisoner by Cromwell at Worcester, **20**, 109.
- Leslie or Lesley, John, see Ross.
- Lesseps, Viscount Ferdinand de (1805-1894), French diplomatist and engineer; inaugurates Suez canal enterprise, **13**, 137; **24**, 456; in Panama scandal, **13**, 195; **23**, 604.
- Lessing, Gottfried Ephraim (1729-1781), German dramatist and critic, **15**, 335 seq.
- Lestocq, Count Johann Hermann (1692-1767), French surgeon at Russian court; leads plot for accession of Elizabeth to throne of Russia, **17**, 347; advancement under Elizabeth, **17**, 352.
- Leszczinska, Maria, see Leczinska.
- Leszczynski, see Stanislaus.
- Leszek I, king of Poland ca. 800 A.D.; reign, **24**, 5.
- Leszek II, king of Poland 804 A.D.; reign, **24**, 2, 5.
- Leszek III, king of Poland 810 A.D.; reign, **24**, 5.
- Leszek IV, king of Poland 892 A.D.; reign, **24**, 8.
- Le Tellier or Letellier, Michel (1603-1685), French statesman; war secretary (1661), **11**, 525.
- Leto, see Latona.
- Letts, branch of Letts-Lithuanian group of Aryan family; influence of Christianity on, **17**, 90.
- Leuchtenberg, Charles Augustus Eugène Napoléon, Duke of (1810-1835), candidate for Belgian crown, **14**, 54.
- Leuco Syrians, Greek name for the inhabitants of Cappadocia, *q. v.*
- Leuctra, village of Greece; battle of (371 B.C.), **3**, 1; **4**, 157-160, 165.
- Leuenberger, Nicholas (d. 1653), Swiss patriot; leads peasants in revolt of 1652-1653, **16**, 655, 656.
- Leuthar, duke of the Alamanni; invades Italy (554 A.D.), **7**, 422.
- Leuthen, village in Prussia; battle of (1757), **15**, 203; **16**, 402.
- Leutwein, Theodore (1849-), German governor-general of Southwest Africa; administration, **15**, 562.
- Leuvigild or Leovigild (d. 586 A.D.), king of Spain; reign, **10**, 21-23.
- Leven, Earl of, see Leslie, Alexander.

- Levenhaupt or Lewenhaupt, Count Adam Ludwig (1659-1719), Swedish soldier; at battle of Holowczyn, **16**, 382-384; at battle of Pultowa, **16**, 384-386; **17**, 280; at battle of Willmanstrand, **16**, 399; death, **16**, 400.
- Leverett, John (1616-1679), American colonial official; agent of the court of Massachusetts, **23**, 140; major-general in New England, **23**, 145.
- Leveson-Gower, Granville George, see Granville, Earl.
- Lévis, Duke François de (1720-1787), French soldier; succeeds Montcalm as commander of French armies in America (1760), **23**, 222; in Canada, **12**, 66.
- Levites, Hebrew descendants of Levi, forming priesthood; cities of, **2**, 70; temple service, **2**, 115, 128; tithes paid to, **2**, 131-132; judges in Israel, **2**, 207.
- Lewenhaupt, Count Adam Ludwig; see Levenhaupt.
- Lewes, town in Sussex, England; battle of (1264), **18**, 380; **21**, 55.
- Lewes, Treaty of (1264), **18**, 380, 381.
- Lewis, Meriwether (1774-1809), American explorer; explores continent to Pacific, **23**, 318.
- Lewis and Clark Expedition, an expedition to explore the northwestern part of the United States (1803-1806), **23**, 371.
- Lewiston, town in Maine (U. S. A.); Indians massacred at (1694), **23**, 188.
- Lex Cassia, Roman agrarian law (494 B.C.), **5**, 129.
- Lex Regia, law conferring empire on Vespasian; Rienzi produces (1347), **9**, 214.
- Lexington, town in Massachusetts (U. S. A.); battle of (1775), **23**, 242-245.
- Leyden, city in Netherlands; siege of (1573-1574), **10**, 243; **13**, 446-451.
- Leyden, University of, founded (1575), **13**, 452.
- Leyva, Antonio de (1480-1536), Spanish soldier; oppresses Milan (1526), **9**, 451.
- Leyva, Antonio de, Spanish general; commander in the Armada (1588), **19**, 393, 395.
- Lhasa, capital of Tibet; description of, **24**, 507; English expedition arrives at (1904), **24**, 510.
- L'Héritier, Jérôme (d. 1789), member of French National Guard; death of, **12**, 220.
- Liancourt, Duke de, see La Rochefoucauld-Liancourt.
- Liapunov, Procope Petrovitch (d. 1611), Russian patriot; forms independent party, **17**, 234 seq.; commands at siege of Moscow, **17**, 236.
- Liaotung, peninsula in Manchuria; Japanese occupy, **24**, 559; evacuated (1906), **17**, 651.
- Liau-yang, town in Manchuria; battle of, (1904), **17**, 623, 624; **24**, 659.
- Libanius (314-393 A.D.), Greek sophist, **3**, 467.
- Liberal Party, the common designation for the Whig party in England after 1832; ultra-liberals at odds with Brougham (1835), **21**, 574; the Melbourne ministry of 1839, **21**, 594; its fall (1841), **21**, 599; the Russell ministry (1847), **21**, 606; its fall (1852), **21**, 612; the Aberdeen ministry (1852), **21**, 614; the first Palmerston ministry (1855), **21**, 616; Liberals attempt extension of reform, **21**, 622; the second Palmerston ministry (1859), **21**, 623; the Russell ministry of 1866, **21**, 632; the secession of the Adullamites (1866), **21**, 632; the conversion of Gladstone to Liberal principles, **21**, 634; the first Gladstone ministry (1869-1874), **21**, 635-639; the second Gladstone ministry (1880-1885), **21**, 643-647; the third Gladstone ministry (1886), **21**, 648; the fourth Gladstone ministry (1892-1894), **21**, 650; the Rosebery ministry (1894-1895), **21**, 650-651; the Campbell-Bannerman ministry (1905-), **21**, 663.
- Liberal Unionists, seceders from the English Liberal party on question of Home Rule for Ireland, **21**, 648.
- Liberty Party, in United States history, an anti-slavery party founded in 1839-1840; merged into the Free-soil Party (1848), **23**, 378.
- Liberty Tree, a historic elm in Boston, **23**, 232.
- Libo, Caius Pœtelius, Roman consul 346, 333, 326 B.C., **5**, 175.
- Libo, Drusus, conspirator against Tiberius (16 A.D.), **6**, 135.
- Libo, Marcus Pœtelius, Roman consul 314 B.C.; defeats Samnites, **5**, 191.
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 - Assyrian, described (Assurnazirpal), **1**, 618-623.
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 - Roman, Cæsar opens first public, **5**, 575; Domitian restores libraries at Rome, **6**, 261-262.
- Libya, ancient country of North Africa; wars with Egypt and Syria, **1**, 143, 535; Phœnicians colonise, **2**, 276, 308, 356, 360; **3**, 202, 206; Carthage masters, **2**, 311, 315, 360; oracle of, consulted by Croesus, **2**, 454; war with Persia, **2**, 611, 616; mentioned by Homer, **3**, 198; under the Ptolemies, **4**, 428, 476, 569, 574.
- Libys, Spartan admiral, brother of Lysander, blockades Piræus (403 B.C.), **4**, 13-14.
- Lichnowski, Prince Felix Maria Andreas von (1814-1848), Prussian general; killed by mob, **15**, 452.
- Lichtenau, Wilhelmina, Countess of (1752-1820); mistress of Frederick William II, **15**, 257.
- Lichtenstein, Prince Joseph Wenzel von (1696-1772), Austrian soldier; defeats French and Spanish at Piacenza (1746), **12**, 42; **14**, 433.
- Licinian Laws or Rogations, a collection of statutes promulgated by Licinius (376

- B.C.); main treatment, **5**, 170-176; revised by Tiberius Gracchus, **5**, 361-362.
- Licinius** (Caius Flavius Valerius Licinianus), Roman emperor 307-324 A.D.; made emperor by Galerius, **6**, 439; marriage, **6**, 441; persecutes relations and friends of Maximin, **6**, 442; struggle with Constantine, **6**, 442-448; imprisonment and death, **6**, 449.
- Licinius**, Caius Licinius Calvus Stolo (fourth century B.C.), Roman tribune; political reforms of (376 B.C.), **5**, 170-174.
- Liebert**, Colonel, German colonial governor of East Africa; administration of, **15**, 558.
- Liebertwolkwitz**, a village in Saxony, near Leipzig; battle of (1813), **15**, 317.
- Liebknecht**, Wilhelm (1826-1900), German politician and journalist; becomes disciple of Marx, **15**, 500; forms Social Democratic party, **15**, 533.
- Lief Ericson** (eleventh century), a Scandinavian explorer; plants colony in Vinland, **16**, 48-49; adopts Christianity, **16**, 65.
- Liège**, a city in Belgium; insurrection in (1409), **11**, 166; surrenders to Charles the Bold (1466), **13**, 356; Prussia's share in revolt of (1789), **15**, 268-269.
- Liegnitz**, a city in Silesia, Prussia; Mongols defeat Germans and Poles at (1241), also called battle of Wahlstatt, **14**, 118; Frederick the Great defeats Austrians at (1760), **15**, 218-219.
- Lifford**, a town in Ireland; Shane O'Neill defeated at, **21**, 407.
- Ligarius**, Quintius (first century B.C.), Roman soldier; in conspiracy against Caesar (44 B.C.), **5**, 581, 584.
- Light Brigade**, Charge of the, charge made under Lord Cardigan at Balaklava (Oct. 25th, 1854), **17**, 572; **21**, 616.
- Lights**, a Jewish festival, **2**, 150.
- Ligny**, a village in Belgium; Napoleon defeats Blücher at (1815), **12**, 625; **14**, 580; **15**, 329-331; **21**, 481.
- Ligny**, John of, see Luxembourg-Ligny.
- Ligonier**, John, Earl Ligonier (1680-1770), English soldier; at battle of Lauffeld (1747), **20**, 569.
- Ligurian Republic**, a former state in northern Italy; constituted by Napoleon (1797), **9**, 556; reorganised by Napoleon (1800), **9**, 564; receives new charter from Napoleon, **9**, 566; incorporated with France (1805), **9**, 569; **12**, 540; see also Genoa.
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- Li Hung Chang** (1821-1901), Chinese statesman; relations with Korea, **24**, 555; increased power of, **24**, 555; signs Treaty of Shimonoseki (1895), **24**, 559; death of, **24**, 575.
- Lilburne**, John (1614-1657), English Puritan agitator; persecuted, **19**, 572; liberated from imprisonment, **19**, 583; trial and release of, **20**, 9; petitions parliament, **20**, 92-93, 115; acquittal of, **20**, 115.
- Lille**, French city; ceded to France by Flanders, **11**, 77; sieges of (1667), **11**, 569; (1708), **11**, 623; **14**, 414; (1792), **12**, 288.
- Lille**, Jourdan de, see Casaubon.
- Liliuokalani**, last queen of the Hawaiian Islands; revolt against (1893), **23**, 484.
- Lima e Silva**, Francisco de (1785-1853), Brazilian general and statesman; member board of regency (1830), **23**, 658.
- Limbus**, a tribe, northern India, **2**, 490.
- Limerick**, a city in the south of Ireland; sieges of (1651), **20**, 117; (1690), **20**, 427; **21**, 432.
- Limerick**, Treaty of, **21**, 434.
- Limetanus**, C. Mamilius, Roman tribune (110 B.C.); investigates Jugurtha's bribery, **5**, 387.
- Limigantes**, name assumed by rebelling Sarmatian slaves; success of, **6**, 464; extinction of, **6**, 479.
- Limoges**, city in France; siege of (1370), **11**, 151; **18**, 482.
- Lincoln**, town in England; battles of (1141), **18**, 248; (1216), **21**, 51; siege of (1192), **18**, 314.
- Lincoln**, Abraham (1809-1865), the sixteenth president of the United States; position of, on Dred-Scott decision, **23**, 402; Republican candidate from Illinois for senate (1858), **23**, 404; in Lincoln-Douglas debate, **23**, 404; nominated for president (1860), **23**, 407; elected president, **23**, 408; inauguration, **23**, 413; issues call to arms, **23**, 415; calls special session of congress (1861), **23**, 420; first message to congress, **23**, 421; revokes Fremont's emancipation proclamation, **23**, 422; proclaims blockade of Confederate ports, **23**, 422; action in Trent affair, **23**, 424; message to congress on emancipation, **23**, 435; issues proclamation of emancipation (1863), **23**, 435; supersedes Hooker with Meade in command of Union army before Gettysburg, **23**, 437; gives General Grant free rein in his final campaigns, **23**, 443; Democrats oppose his arbitrary military arrests, **23**, 449; re-elected president (1864), **23**, 450; idea of status of seceding states, **23**, 454, 455; plan of reconstruction of, **23**, 455, 456; assassinated, **23**, 451, 459; estimates of, **23**, 451-453.
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- Lindner**, Friedrich Ludwig (1772-1845), German political writer; pamphlets of, **15**, 382, 384; policy of, **15**, 386 seq.
- Linde**, town in German East Africa; siege of (1889), **15**, 556.
- Lindsey**, 4th Earl of, see Bertie.

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- Livadia**, Treaty of, a treaty between China and Russia (1879), **24**, 554.
- Liverpool**, Robert Banks Jenkinson, 2d Earl of (1770-1828), English statesman, premier 1812-1827; anti-Napoleonic policy of, **21**, 477; desirous of conclusion of American War (1814), **21**, 480; domestic policy of ministry (1816), **21**, 486-487.
- Livia**, Drusilla (ca. 55 B.C.-29 A.D.), wife of Augustus, Roman emperor; marriages, **5**, 630; **6**, 116; intrigues, **6**, 117-119; death and character, **6**, 120.
- Livingston**, Sir Alexander (fifteenth century), Scottish statesman; regent for James II of Scotland (1437-1446), **21**, 180-183.
- Livingston**, Robert R. (1746-1813), American statesman and jurist; negotiations with France, **23**, 317.
- Livonia**, Russian province; surrendered to Poland (1561), **24**, 46; ceded to Sweden (1660), **24**, 55.
- Livs**, Finnish tribe; development, **17**, 86.
- Livy** (Titus Livius) (59 B.C.-17 A.D.), Roman historian; criticism of, **1**, 4-6; **6**, 107-109.
- Lixitæ**, Libyan shepherd tribe in tradition, **2**, 357.
- Lixus**, king of Lydia ca. 600 B.C., **2**, 430.
- Llewelyn** or **Llywelyn** ab Gruffydd (d. 1282), prince of Wales 1246-1282; gives hostages to John, king of England, **13**, 339; rebels against Edward I, **13**, 396-397.
- Lloyd**, Charles Dalton Clifford (1844-1891), English statesman; reforms of, in Egypt (1883-1884), **24**, 463.
- Lloyd**, Thomas (1640-1694), colonial governor of Pennsylvania; as president of colonial council intrusted with great seal of colony on Penn's departure (1684), **23**, 43.
- Lloyd**, William (1627-1717), English prelate, bishop of St. Asaph; one of the seven bishops to present petition against Declaration of Indulgence to James II, **20**, 395; sent to the Tower, **20**, 397; trial and acquittal of, **20**, 398-400.
- Loano**, town in Italy; battle (1795), **12**, 409.
- Lobanov-Rostovski**, Prince Alexei Borisovitch (1825-1896), Russian statesman; minister of foreign affairs (1895), **17**, 618.
- Lobau**, George Mouton, Count de (1770-1838), French soldier; at battle of Esslingen, **12**, 573; at battle of Waterloo, **12**, 641-642.
- Lobositz**, town in Bohemia; battle (1756), **15**, 190.
- Loch**, Sir Henry Brougham (1827-), English colonial official; visits Pretoria to secure relief for British subjects in the Transvaal (1894), **22**, 296.
- Lochmaberry**, town in Scotland; battle (1485), **21**, 196.
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- Locke**, John (1632-1704), English philosopher; estimate of, **20**, 499-500; ideas on American government, **23**, 37; formulates Grand Model Constitution for Carolina, **23**, 49-51.
- Lockhart**, Sir William (d. 1675), British statesman and jurist; sent by Cromwell as ambassador to Louis XIV of France (1657), **20**, 170; at siege of Dunkirk (1658), **20**, 173.
- Locri**, town in Italy; settled, **3**, 198; ally of Sparta, **3**, 593-594.
- Locris**, in ancient geography a district in Greece; Italian colonies, **3**, 198, 200; relations with Athens, **3**, 428, 434, 531.
- Locusta** (first century A.D.), a Roman professional poisoner; prepares the poison for Emperor Claudius (54 A.D.), **6**, 178; furnishes poison to Nero (68 A.D.), **6**, 222.
- Locusts**, Plague of, see **Plagues**.
- Lodges**, see **Freemasonry**.
- Lodi**, city in Italy; diet at (1166), **9**, 54; battle (1796), **12**, 428-429; **14**, 512.
- Lodi**, Afghan dynasty in India (fifteenth and sixteenth centuries), **22**, 24.
- Lodovico** the Moor, see **Sforza**, **Lodovico**.
- Loegaire** (fifth century A.D.), Irish hero, **21**, 342.
- Lofteh**, village in Bulgaria; battle of (1811), **17**, 467.
- Loftus**, Lord Augustus (1817-1904), English diplomatist; governor of New South Wales (1879), **22**, 240.
- Logan**, John A. (1826-1886), American soldier and statesman; unsuccessful candidate for vice-president (1884), **23**, 479.
- Logroño**, city in Castile, Spain; battle of (1521), **10**, 223.
- Loison**, Louis Henri (1770-1816), French soldier; at crossing of the Alps, **12**, 499.
- Loja**, town in Granada, Spain; battle of (1482), **10**, 143.
- Lokalar**, town in Finland; battle of (1808), **17**, 458.
- Lollards**; (1) sect of religious reformers in Holland, **13**, 376; (2) followers of Wyclif in England, **13**, 495; persecution of, **13**, 527.
- Lomakin**, Russian general; sent against Turcomans (1877), **17**, 615.
- Lombard**, John William (1767-1812), Prussian minister; ambassador to Napoleon, **15**, 285.
- Lombard League**, a defensive alliance of the cities of Lombardy; formed (1167), **9**, 55; **14**, 101; renewed (1226), **9**, 91-92.
- Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom** in northern Italy; founded (1815), **9**, 579; in 1821, **9**, 584; in 1848, **9**, 598 seq.; **14**, 641-644; united with Italy (1866), **9**, 614; **15**, 30.
- Lombards** (**Langobardi**, **Longobardi**), Germanic tribe; name and origin, **7**, 115-116; early history and establishment in Italy under Alboin, **7**, 426-456; **9**, 2, 17-18, 23; Liutprand, king of, allied with Charles Martel, **7**, 498-500; overthrown by the Franks, **7**, 509, 513-516; **9**, 2, 18, 23; in wars with Venice, **9**, 26, 27-28; see also **Lombardy**.
- Lombard's Kop**, Natal, South Africa; battle of (1899), **22**, 305.
- Lombardy**, division of northern Italy; ancient kingdom, **7**, 426-456; overthrown, **7**, 513-516; cities of, **9**, 36-39; invaded by Frederick Barbarossa, **9**, 47 seq.; invaded

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- Loménie de Brienne, Etienne Charles de (1727-1794), French politician and prelate, archbishop of Toulouse; ministry of, **12**, 144-147.
- Lomonosov, Michael Vasilievitch (ca. 1711-1765), Russian poet, **17**, 358.
- Lonato, town in northern Italy; battle of (1796), **12**, 433.
- Londinium, Roman name for London, *q. v.*
- London, the capital of England; in Roman times, **6**, 188, 193; rebuilt by Alfred the Great, **18**, 484; at time of the Norman conquest, **18**, 170, 172; at time of Henry II, **18**, 298-299; in Chaucer's time, **18**, 484; Wat Tyler rebellion, **18**, 490 seq.; decorated to receive Henry V, **18**, 537; at time of Henry VII, **19**, 50 seq.; at time of James I, **19**, 518-521; in the great Civil War, **19**, 536; **20**, 52, 55; great plague (1665), **20**, 248; great fire (1666), **20**, 253-256; attempt to take away charter of, **20**, 302; in 1685, **20**, 334-346; Lord George Gordon riots (1780), **20**, 635; commercial panic (1847), **20**, 609; exposition (1851), **20**, 666.
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- London Company, The, a company to promote English colonisation of America; charter of (1606), **22**, 568; founds Jamestown (1607), **22**, 570 seq.; dissolved by James I (1624), **22**, 587-589.
- Londonderry, town in northern Ireland; siege of (1689), **20**, 425; **21**, 426.
- Londonderry, Marquis (Viscount Castlereagh), see Stewart, Robert.
- London Protocol, the agreement of the great powers of Europe, signed May 8th, 1852, for the maintenance of the existing frontiers and of the succession to the throne of Denmark, **15**, 458; **16**, 441.
- Longa, Mariano de Renvalos, guerilla leader in Spain (1809), **10**, 352.
- Longaspada, marquis of Montferrat, see Montferrat.
- Longbeard, see Fitzosbert, William.
- Longchamp, William of (d. 1197), English prelate; joint regent of kingdom, **18**, 314; besieges castle of Lincoln; relations of, with John, brother of Richard I, **18**, 315-316.
- Longinus, Dionysius Cassius (ca. 210-273 A.D.), Greek critic and philosopher; execution of (273 A.D.), **6**, 425.
- Long Island, an island forming part of the state of New York; discovery of (1609), **23**, 4; Dutch occupation of, **23**, 9; early settlements in, **23**, 14, 15; Suffolk county assigned to Connecticut, **23**, 16, 160; revolts from Dutch rule, **23**, 24; submits to New York, **23**, 151; seeks annexation to Connecticut, **23**, 162.
- Long Island, battle of (1776), **23**, 256.
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- Longstreet, James (1821-1904), American soldier in Confederate service; in Peninsular campaign of 1862, **23**, 430; at second battle of Bull Run, **23**, 432; at battle of Gettysburg, **23**, 438-439; at battle of Chickamauga, **23**, 442; at battle of Chattanooga, **23**, 442; besieges Knoxville, **23**, 442.
- Longsword, William (d. 942), duke of Normandy; accession of, **11**, 16; assassination of, **11**, 18.
- Longueville, Anne Genévieve de Bourbon-Condé, Duchess of (1619-1679), sister of the great Condé; Madame de Montbazou maligns, **11**, 492-493; supports party of the *importants*, **11**, 502; supports and succours Jansenists, **11**, 548.
- Longueville, Charles Paris d'Orléans, Duke of (1640-1672), French general; at passage of the Rhine, **11**, 576.
- Longueville, Dunois, Duke of (sixteenth century); at battle of the Spurs (1513), **19**, 62; made prisoner by Henry VIII, **19**, 63.
- Longus, Titus Sempronius, Roman consul 218 B.C.; sent to invade Africa, **5**, 242.
- Long Walls of Athens; construction of, **3**, 425-427; demolition of, **3**, 641-642; rebuilt by Conon, **4**, 117-118.
- Longwy, fortified town in France; siege of, (1792), **12**, 268; **14**, 507; **15**, 270.
- Lookout Mountain, battle of, see Chattanooga.
- Lopez, Carlos Antonio (ca. 1795-1862), president of Paraguay 1844-1862; becomes president, **23**, 620; death of, **23**, 620.
- Lopez, Francisco Solano (ca. 1826-1870), Paraguayan soldier and statesman; succeeds the elder Lopez as president (1862), **23**, 620; in war with Brazil, **23**, 620; death of, **23**, 620.
- Lopez, Narciso (ca. 1798-1851), Spanish-American soldier; expedition to Cuba (1851), **23**, 386.
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- Lorges, Gui-Aldonce de Dufort de Duras, Duke of (1630-1702), French general; at siege of Ghent, **11**, 588; in War of League of Augsburg, **11**, 601.
- Lorient, a fortified French seaport; home of the *Compagnie des Indes* (1726), **12**, 32; repulses General Sinclair (1746), **12**, 45-46.
- Loris-Melikov, Mikhail Tarielowitch Tainov, Count (1826-1888), Russian general and statesman; takes Kars, **17**, 604; made minister of interior, **17**, 612.
- Lorraine (Lothringen), mediæval duchy, now a province of Germany; divided between

- Charles the Bald and Louis the German (870 A.D.), 11, 6; becomes separate kingdom (887 A.D.), 11, 10; acquired by Charles the Simple, 11, 15; acquired by Henry I of Germany (925), 13, 278; Henry V of Germany bestows Lower Lorraine on Godfrey the Bearded (ca. 1106), 13, 290; Henry II of France acquires part of (1552), 11, 342-343; France confirmed in possession of (1648), 11, 496; part ceded to Germany (1871), 15, 529.
- Lorraine, Charles of Guise, Cardinal of (1524-1574), French prelate and diplomat; Henry II of France honours, 11, 338; arrogance of, 11, 353-354.
- Lorraine, Catherine Marie, see Montpensier.
- Lorraine, Charles of (1571-1640), fourth duke of Guise, French noble; ascendancy of, in Poitou, 11, 448; deprived of office of admiral, 11, 464; in war with Richelieu, 11, 467; death, 11, 464 note.
- Lorraine, Charles IV, Duke of (1643-1690), French soldier; in war against Louis XIV, 11, 580; driven from his estates by France, 14, 32; in war against Turkey (1683-1687), 14, 396-398; 24, 391, 395.
- Lorraine, Charles of (1712-1780), Austrian general; in first Silesian War, 12, 38-39; 14, 431-432; 15, 169, 173-174; in second Silesian War, 12, 42; 15, 179; in third Silesian War, 15, 194; becomes governor of the Netherlands (1757), 15, 203.
- Lorraine, Charles of, see Aumale.
- Lorraine, Charles of, see Mayenne.
- Lorraine, Claude of (1496-1550), first duke of Guise, French general and politician; court favourite of Henry II, 11, 338; obtains governorship of Champagne and elevation of his property into a duchy, 11, 352-353.
- Lorraine, François of, "Le Balafré" (1519-1563), second duke of Guise, French general and statesman; campaign of, in Italy, 9, 469; 11, 347; at battle of St. Quentin, 10, 238; 11, 347; at capture of Calais, 11, 347-348; defends prince of Condé, 11, 354-355; becomes ally of Philip II of Spain, 11, 356; declares war against Protestants, 11, 357-358; 19, 329-330; at siege of Orleans, 11, 359; death of, 11, 359; characterisation of, 11, 359.
- Lorraine, Henry I of, "Le Balafré" (1550-1588), third duke of Guise, French general and politician; retires from court, 11, 370; in massacre of St. Bartholomew, 11, 373-374; becomes head of the Catholic League (1576), 11, 383-384; in war of the three Henrys, 11, 384-387; policy of, towards Henry III, 11, 388-389; assassination, 11, 390-391; characterisation of, 11, 388.
- Lorraine, Henry II of (1614-1664), fifth duke of Guise, French general and adventurer; in insurrection at Naples, 9, 489; 11, 496.
- Lorraine, Henri de, see Harcourt.
- Lorraine, Henry de, see Mayenne.
- Lorraine, Louis of (1555-1588), second cardinal of Guise, French ecclesiastic and statesman; execution of, 11, 391.
- Lost Colony of Roanoke, see Roanoke.
- Lostwithiel, town in England; battle of (1644), 20, 25.
- Lot, nephew of Abraham, in Old Testament history; story of wife, 2, 47.
- Lothair I, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 840-855 A.D.; reign of, 7, 557-561, 565-578; interference of, in papal election, 8, 566; death, 7, 578-579.
- Lothair (II) the Saxon, emperor of Holy Roman Empire 1133-1137; reign and interlude in struggle between pope and emperor, 8, 602; 13, 285, 289; chosen as emperor of Germany, 14, 89; campaign in Italy, 14, 90; alliance with Henry the Proud, 14, 90; in Denmark, 16, 146, 147; death, 14, 90.
- Lothair (941-986), king of France 954-986 A.D.; reign of, 11, 19-20.
- Lothringer, Abbé, Alsatian priest; services refused by Marie Antoinette before her execution, 12, 321.
- Lotus, plant sacred to Hindus, 2, 487.
- Loubet, Emile (1838-), French statesman; premier, 13, 195; president of France, 13, 196 seq.
- Loudon (Loudoun), John Campbell, 4th Earl of (1705-1782), British soldier; appointed commander-in-chief in America (1757), 22, 213; leads in successful expedition against Louisburg (1757), 23, 213; recalled, 23, 214.
- Loudoun Hill, Scotland; battles of (1679), 21, 305; (1307), 18, 424; 21, 93.
- Loughborough, a town in England; Luddite insurrection at (1816), 21, 489.
- Louis (I) "the Pious," or "le Débonnaire" (778-840 A.D.), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire and king of the Franks 814-840 A.D.; main treatment, 7, 557-565; crowned king of Aquitaine by Adrian (781 A.D.), 8, 561; aids Alfonso II against Moors (791 A.D.), 10, 42; appointed heir of Charlemagne (814 A.D.), 7, 536; crowned by Charlemagne, 7, 554; meets pope at Rheims, 8, 565; divides empire among his sons, 7, 557-559; sons revolt against, 7, 559; humiliated by church, 7, 560; returns to power, 7, 561-562; visited by Harold, king of Scandinavia (826 A.D.), 16, 41 seq.; last years and death, 7, 563-565.
- Louis "the German" (ca. 804-876 A.D.), king of the Eastern Franks 843-876 A.D.; rebels against his father, 7, 559; struggle with Lothair for the throne, 7, 566-568; receives Germany and other territory by Treaty of Verdun, 7, 571-573; reign of, 7, 575-582.
- Louis II (ca. 822-875 A.D.), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 855-875 A.D.; main treatment, 7, 578-581; becomes emperor at death of Lothair, 7, 578.
- Louis III (ca. 880-924 A.D.), emperor of Holy Roman Empire 901-905 A.D.; crowned by Benedict IV, 8, 579; reign, 7, 592.

- Louis (III) "the Younger"** (ca. 825-882 A.D.), son of Louis the German, king of the East Franks 877-882 A.D.; unsuccessful expedition against Charles the Bald, 7, 577; rebels against father, 7, 581; given northern provinces on father's death, 7, 582; defeats Charles the Bald at Andernach, 7, 583; sole ruler of East Franks (877 A.D.), 7, 584; adds Lorraine to Germany, 7, 585; routs Danish pirates, 7, 585; paralysis and death of, 7, 585-587; character of, 7, 583.
- Louis (III) "the Child"** (893-911 A.D.), king of Germany 900-911 A.D., 7, 593-595.
- Louis (IV) "the Bavarian"** (ca. 1287-1347), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1314-1347; main treatment, 14, 169-178; defeats Frederick the Handsome at Gammelsdorf, 14, 169; elected emperor, 14, 169, 170; defeats and captures Frederick at Mühldorf, 14, 171; conflict with John XXII, 8, 627; 14, 170, 172, 173-175; reconciliation with Frederick, 14, 173; deposes John and makes Nicholas V pope, 14, 174; in Italy, 9, 147-152, 155, 216; Rienzi summons to Rome, 9, 216; establishes independence of empire against papacy, 14, 176; acquires the Tyrol, 14, 176; excommunicated by Clement VI, 8, 628; 14, 176, 177; death, character, and policy of, 14, 177, 178.
- Louis I (Ludwig)** (1786-1868), king of Bavaria 1825-1848; befriends cause of Greeks in 1821, 15, 384; abdicates, 15, 433.
- Louis II** (1845-1886), king of Bavaria 1864-1886; joins the North German Confederation, 15, 499; joins German cause in Franco-Prussian War, 15, 521; suicide of, 15, 539.
- Louis I**, king of France, see Louis I, emperor of Holy Roman Empire.
- Louis (II) "the Stammerer"** (846-879 A.D.), king of the West Franks 877-879 A.D.; crowned king of France, 11, 7; divides kingdom with Ludwig of Saxony, 11, 7; death of, 7, 584; 11, 7.
- Louis III** (ca. 863-882 A.D.), king of the West Franks 879-882 A.D.; reign of, 7, 585-587; 11, 7.
- Louis (IV) "d'Outremer"** (921-954 A.D.), king of France 936-954 A.D.; becomes king, 11, 17; ally of Otto II, 11, 17; allies himself with Normandy, 11, 18; taken prisoner, 11, 18; re-instatement and death, 11, 18.
- Louis (V) "the Sluggard"** (ca. 967-987 A.D.), last Carolingian king of France 986-987 A.D.; accession to throne, 11, 20; rivalry with Hugh Capet, 11, 21.
- Louis (VI) "the Fat"** (ca. 1080-1137), king of France 1108-1137; accession of, 11, 30; reforms, 11, 31; enfranchises towns, 11, 31; extends his power, 11, 31; defeated by Henry I of England, 11, 31; conquests in Aquitaine and Flanders, 11, 32; death, 11, 33; characterisation, 11, 34 seq.
- Louis (VII) "the Young"** (ca. 1120-1180), king of France 1137-1180; accession of, 11, 33; supports second crusade, 8, 359-360; 9, 78; 11, 33; in wars of Toulouse and Champagne, 11, 33; desire of, to return to Palestine, 8, 379; death, 11, 34.
- Louis (VIII) "the Lion"** (1187-1226), king of France 1223-1226; invades England, 18, 352-353; 21, 51; accession of, 11, 56; wrests Poitou from Henry III, 11, 56; conquers Languedoc, 11, 57; death, 11, 58.
- Louis (IX) "St. Louis"** (1215-1270), king of France 1226-1270; minority of, 11, 58; refuses imperial crown, 11, 59; first crusade of, 8, 434-435; 11, 60; takes Damietta, 8, 436; taken prisoner by Moslems, 8, 442 seq.; negotiations for release of, 8, 446-447; negotiations with China, 24, 290; returns to France, 8, 447; 11, 61; arbitrator, 11, 61; 13, 293; second crusade of, 8, 450-451; 11, 61; treaties with England and Aragon, 11, 61; crusade of, turned against Tunis, 8, 451; 11, 62; death, 8, 451; 11, 62; characterisation, 11, 58, 62-63.
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- Louis XI** (1423-1483), king of France 1461-1483; leader of Praguerie, 11, 231-232; marries Margaret, daughter of James I of Scotland, 11, 235; 21, 175; accession of, 11, 247; War of Public Weal, 11, 250; relations of, with Juan II of Aragon, 10, 113; project of, to reconcile Swiss with house of Austria, 16, 595; founds order of St. Michael, 11, 263; struggle of, with Charles the Bold, 11, 254 seq.; 14, 221 seq.; at the mercy of Charles the Bold, 13, 356; arbitrates with Edward IV, 11, 265, 266; 13, 360; executes duke of Nemours, 11, 269-270; 13, 601; provokes war with Maximilian, 11, 270; relations with Switzerland, 16, 603, 604; concludes Treaty of Arras, 11, 272; death, 11, 272-273; characterisation, 11, 247, 249, 265, 273-274; 13, 582; estimates of, 11, 273-274.
- Louis XII** (1462-1515), king of France 1498-1515; early years, 11, 279, 280, 284-285; accession of, 11, 293; 19, 37; diminishes taxes, 11, 294; divorces Joanna to gain Brittany by a marriage with Anne, 11, 295; claims Milan, 9, 420, 421; 11, 297, 298; alliance with Ferdinand of Spain, 10, 164; 11, 298; alliance with Maximilian, 11, 298; designs on Venice, 11, 298, 299; war with Maximilian, 9, 429-430; 11, 300, 301; alliance with Philip I of Castile, 10, 180; in League of Cambray, 9, 432-433; 11, 301; battle of Agnadello, 11, 301; loses Milan, Genoa and Navarre, 11, 302; wins battle of Ravenna, 11, 302; relations of, with Swiss, 11, 302; 16, 612, 616; internal

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Louis XIII (1601-1643), king of France 1610-1643; main treatment, 11, 432-486; accession, 11, 432; under regency of Marie de' Medici, 11, 432-438; states-general, 11, 436-438; marriage, 11, 438; under influence of Luynes, 11, 443-449; Richelieu gains ascendancy over, 11, 449; at war with Huguenots, 11, 445-448, (siege of La Rochelle), 452-456; war in Italy against Spain, 9, 505-506; 11, 460-461; the "day of dupes," 11, 462-465; conspiracy of Montmorency and Gaston of Orleans, 11, 465-466; invades Lorraine, 11, 467; wars with Austria, 11, 468-469; conspiracy of Cinq-Mars, 11, 478-480; Catalan insurrection and, 10, 267-268; patron of Hugo Grotius, 13, 597; relations with Holland, 13, 562-563, 579; death, 11, 484; characterisations, 11, 470-472, 484.

Louis (XIV) "le Grand" (The Grand Monarch) (1638-1715), king of France 1643-1715, son of Louis XIII and Anne of Austria; main treatment, 11, 487-652; birth, 11, 471; education, 11, 493-494; minority (supremacy of Mazarin), 11, 487-524; 13, 582; assumes control of government, 11, 525; industrial and economic reforms (Colbert's ministry), 11, 531-538; military reforms (ministry of Louvois and Vauban), 11, 538-540; absolutism of, 11, 541-544; 23, 181; persecution of Protestants (revocation of Edict of Nantes), 11, 545-547; 13, 642; persecution of Jansenists, 11, 548-549; creation of police, 11, 549; the royal mistresses (Louise de la Vallière, Mme. de Montespan, Mme. de Maintenon), 11, 551-561; quarrels with Roman church, 9, 495-497; 11, 553, 599; buys Dunkirk and Mardyck from Charles II of England, 11, 564; refuses alliance of Charles II of England against Holland, 13, 625; at war with Spain (War of the Queen's Rights), 10, 272; 11, 567-570; 13, 631; at war with Holland, 10, 273; 11, 571-589; 13, 608, 632-640; concludes Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, 11, 570-571; concludes Treaty of Nimeguen, 11, 589; 13, 640-642; recedes before second coalition, 11, 596; intrigues against Emperor Leopold, 24, 390; campaign against German imperial cities and annexation of Strasburg, 11, 594; 14, 393-395; signs truce of Ratisbon, 11, 597; relations with the Porte, 11, 565-566, 598; 14, 396; 24, 385-386, 399, 402; wages War of the League of Augsburg, 9, 507-508; 11, 599-608; 13, 642-644; 14, 399-402; 23, 181-182; concludes Treaty of Ryswick, 10, 276; 11, 608-609; 13, 644; 14, 402; humiliates Genoa, 9, 511; recognises son of James II as king of England, 20, 461; wages War of the Spanish Succession, 10, 280, 283-290; 11, 610-627; 14, 408-416; 23, 182-183;

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Louis XVII (1785-1795), titular king of France 1793-1795, second son of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette; in charge of the brutal shoemaker Simon, 12, 317, 400-402; death, 12, 403.

Louis XVIII (Stanislas Xavier) (1755-1824), king of France 1814-1824, brother of Louis XVI; main treatment, 12, 616-624; 13, 9-33; pseudo-accession, 12, 403; correspondence with Napoleon, 12, 519; outlines policy in case of restoration

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Louis (I) "the Great" (1326-1382), king of Hungary 1342-1382; conquers Naples (1348), 9, 215, 223, 233; accepts Polish crown, 24, 37, 38; reign and death, 24, 38.

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Louis (I) of Anjou (1339-1384), king of Naples; regent for Charles VI of France (1380), 11, 155 seq.; adopted as heir to throne of Naples by Joanna I, 9, 233; invades Italy (1382), 8, 630.

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Louis (VII) "the Bearded" (1365-1447), duke of Bavaria and Ingolstadt; makes Gelderland a duchy (1337), 13, 283.

Louis of Male (1330-1384), count of Flanders; reign of, 13, 327-330.

Louis of Nassau (1538-1574), Dutch soldier and statesman, brother of William the Silent; signs the compromise of 1566, 13, 395-396; in campaign against Alva, 13, 424; coöperates with Coligny, 13, 426; defends Mons, 13, 433-434; defeated and killed at Mooker Heath, 13, 446.

Louis of Nevers or Louis of Crécy (1322-1346), count of Flanders; reign of, 13, 320-328.

Louis (Ludwig) Frederick Christian (1772-1806), prince of Prussia (usually called Louis Ferdinand) nephew of Frederick the Great; death, 15, 294.

Louis (II) "the Iron" (1129-1172), landgraf of Thuringia, 14, 99.

Louis Joseph, dauphin of France (1781-1789), birth and death of, 12, 139.

Louis Napoleon, see Napoleon III.

Louis Philippe (1773-1850), king of France 1830-1848, before his father's death duke of Chartres; at battle of Jemmapes, 12, 288; made lieutenant-general of France, 13, 49; becomes king, 13, 50; character, 13, 54; first acts in reign, 13, 55; social conditions in France, 13, 56-57; czar reluctant to recognise new government, 13, 57; unwilling to

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Louis William I (1655-1707), margrave of Baden; invades Alsace, 14, 402; colleague of Marlborough and Eugène, 14, 409-410; serves in war with Turks (1683), 14, 396; defeats Turks at Nish (1689), 24, 395; wins victory at Slankamen (1691), 24, 400; death, 14, 413.

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Louise of Orleans (1812-1850), oldest daughter of Louis Philippe; marries Leopold I of Belgium, 14, 55.

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Loups, see Delawares.

Louvain, city in Belgium; besieged by Austrians (1635), 11, 469; 14, 368; Belgians defeated by Dutch at (1831), 14, 54.

Louvain, University of, an institution of learning at Louvain, Belgium, famous in the sixteenth century as the foremost in Europe; founded (1425), 13, 373; college of philosophy, 14, 48, 50; theological seminary, 14, 477.

Louvel, Pierre Louis (1783-1820), French fanatic; assassinates duke of Berri, 13, 24.

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Louvet de Couvray, Jean Baptiste (1760–1797), French Revolutionist; attacks Robespierre, **12**, 286, 287; proposes banishment of Bourbons (1792), **12**, 290; one of the few proscribed deputies to return to Paris, **12**, 392.

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Lovelace, Francis, Lord (1630–1709), governor of New York, **23**, 28, 165; governs New Jersey, **23**, 168.

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Lovell, Mansfield (1820–1884), American general in Confederate service; evacuates New Orleans, **23**, 429.

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Lowther, governor of Carlisle; Mary Queen of Scots surrenders to, **19**, 316.

Loyola, Ignatius (1491–1556), Spanish prelate, founder of the Society of Jesus; confessor and teacher of Margaret of Parma, **13**, 387.

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Lübeck, free city of Germany; Treaties of (1536), **16**, 346, (1629), **14**, 343, (1639), **16**, 358; meeting of Hanseatic league at (1630), **14**, 387; fall of (thirteenth century), **16**, 157.

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Lucan (M. Annæus Lucanus) (39–65 A.D.), a Roman poet; birth of, **6**, 407; **10**, 9;

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Lucan, George Charles Bingham, Earl of (1800–1888), an English soldier; responsibility for "Charge of the Light Brigade," **17**, 572.

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Lucchesini, Girolamo, Marchese (1752–1825), Prussian diplomat; incapacity, **15**, 273.

Lucena, city in province of Cordova, Spain; battle of, (1483), **10**, 145.

Luceres, patrician tribe of ancient Rome, **5**, 62, 103, 109–111.

Lucerne, canton and city of north-central Switzerland; conspiracy of the nobles (ca. 1332), **16**, 566 seq.; council formed by citizens (ca. 1332), **16**, 567; Lucernaïse at battle of Sempach (1386), **16**, 576; plot against (1481), **16**, 608; Jesuits established at (1566), **16**, 641; religious controversies in (1747), **17**, 11; in Sonderbund War (1847), **17**, 39 seq.; capitulates (1848), **17**, 42 seq.

Lucerne, Treaty of (1474), **16**, 596.

Luchana, city in Spain; battle of (1836), **10**, 397.

Lucian (ca. 120–ca. 200 A.D.), Greek satirist; attacks Christianity, **6**, 317, 326.

Lucian, son of the prefect Florentius, count of the East; executed by Rufinus (395 A.D.), **6**, 536–537.

Lucilla (147–183 A.D.), daughter of Marcus Aurelius; marries Verus, **6**, 295–296; plots against Commodus, **6**, 379.

Lucina, see Juno.

Lucio, Paolo, see Paoluccio.

Lucius I, bishop of Rome 252–253 A.D., **8**, 503.

Lucius II (Gerhard da Caccianamichi), pope 1144–1145, **8**, 509–510.

Lucius III (Waldo Allucingoli), pope 1181–1185; popular fury at election of, **8**, 607;

- recalls interdict against William the Lion of Scotland, **21**, 50.
- Lucka**, battle of (1307), **14**, 162.
- Luckner**, Count Nikolaus (1722-1794), French soldier; in command in revolutionary army (1791), **12**, 250.
- Lucknow**, capital of Oudh, India; siege and relief of (1857), **21**, 619; **22**, 189, 191; recaptured by Sir Colin Campbell (1858), **22**, 195.
- Lucretia** or **Lucrece** (ca. 510 B.C.), in Roman legend, wife of Tarquin of Collatia; rape of, by Sextus Tarquinius, **5**, 86; probability of legend, **5**, 87.
- Lucretius**, Spurius (ca. 510 B.C.), father of **Lucretia**; succeeds **Brutus** as consul, **5**, 86, 87, 89.
- Lucretius**, Titus Carus (96-55 B.C.), Roman poet, **5**, 647-649.
- Lucrezia Borgia**, see **Borgia**.
- Lucullus**, Lucius Licinius, "Ponticus" (ca. 110-57 B.C.), Roman general and consul; lieutenant of Sulla in Asia, **5**, 433, 435; war with Mithridates, **5**, 467-471; becomes consul (74 B.C.), **5**, 467; defeats Tigranes, **2**, 302; **5**, 470; superseded by Pompey, **5**, 472; granted a triumph, **5**, 499; attacks Pompey, **5**, 499; character of, **5**, 469, 471.
- Lucullus**, Marcus, brother of former, **5**, 435; bars retreat of Spartacus, **5**, 461.
- Lucumo** (753-716 B.C.), Etruscan chief; aids Romulus, **5**, 62.
- Luce**, Godfrey de, fights for de Montfort at Lewes (1264), **18**, 381.
- Luddites**, name given to rioters who attempted to destroy machinery at Nottingham and elsewhere in England (1810-1816), **21**, 484, 489-490.
- Ludi Francici**, games celebrated at Augusta Trevirorum (Treves), **7**, 461; Frankish prisoners slaughtered at, **7**, 461.
- Ludlow**, town in Shropshire, England; retreat of Yorkists from, **18**, 574.
- Ludlow**, Edmund (1617-1692), English parliamentary general, politician, and author; one of judges of Charles I, **20**, 74; completes subjugation of Ireland, **20**, 117; succeeds Henry Cromwell in command of army in Ireland, **20**, 200; as an author, **20**, 218.
- Ludolf**, duke of Carinthia 1085-1089; at war with Henry IV, **7**, 654.
- Ludwell**, Philip, colonial governor of South Carolina (1693), **23**, 58.
- Ludwig**, see **Louis**.
- Ludwig Ernst**, duke of Brunswick, see **Brunswick**.
- Lueger**, Karl (1844-), Austrian politician; leader of Christian socialists, **15**, 58-60.
- Lugaid**, early Irish king, **21**, 333.
- Lugaid**, son of Loegaire, king of Ireland ca. 500 A.D.; wins battle of Ocha, **21**, 342.
- Lugalanda**, patesi of Shirpurla ca. 4000 B.C., **1**, 359.
- Lugal-kigubni-dudu**, king of first dynasty of Ur, **1**, 359.
- Lugal-kisali**, king of first dynasty of Ur, **1**, 359.
- Lugal-shuggur**, king of Shirpurla ca. 4400 B.C., **1**, 352.
- Lugaltarsi** (ca. 3850 B.C.), king of Kish; builds Bad-Kisal, **1**, 357.
- Lugal-ushumgal**, patesi of Shirpurla ca. 3800 B.C., **1**, 360.
- Lugal-zaggisi**, patesi of Gishban ca. 4000 B.C., **1**, 358, 359.
- Lugdunum Batavorum**, Roman name for Leyden, *q. v.*
- Luise** or **Louise**, Auguste Wilhelmine Amalie (1776-1810), queen of Prussia, wife of Frederick William III; early life and marriage, **15**, 298; political influence, **15**, 299-300; death, **15**, 300.
- Luise Henriette**, of Orange (1627-1667), wife of the Great Elector, **15**, 144.
- Luitgarde** (tenth century A.D.), wife of Arnold of Holland, **13**, 286.
- Luitpold**, Charles Joseph William Louis (1821-), prince regent of Bavaria; becomes regent (1836), **15**, 539.
- Luiz**, king of Portugal; see **Louis**.
- Lulubi**, Mesopotamian kingdom, **1**, 311.
- Lulumi**, Syrian tribe, **1**, 374, 377, 393; **2**, 395.
- Lumley**, Richard (d. 1721), Viscount Lumley, 1st earl of Scarborough, English nobleman; signs invitation to William of Orange (1689), **20**, 405.
- Lummadur** (ca. 4000 B.C.), ruler of Shirpurla, **1**, 352, 356.
- Lummagirnuntashagazaggipadda**, a small canal in Babylonia; Eannatum builds and names (ca. 4200 B.C.), **1**, 355.
- Luna**, Greek goddess; worshipped in Egypt, **1**, 224.
- Luna**, Alvaro de (1388-1453), Spanish courtier and poet; constable of Castile and Leon, **10**, 122, 124; ascendancy over Juan II, **10**, 122, 123; league formed against, **10**, 125; trial and execution, **10**, 126, 127; person and character, **10**, 124, 127; as a poet, **10**, 128.
- Lund**, city in Sweden; Treaty of (1679), **16**, 369.
- Lundin**, Sir Richard, Scotch knight; joins and deserts Wallace (1297), **21**, 70, 71.
- Lundy's Lane** (Bridgewater or Niagara), battle of (1814), **23**, 334.
- Lunéville**, a city in France; Peace of (1801), **9**, 564; **10**, 319; **12**, 509; **14**, 533; **21**, 460.
- Lupercalia**, Roman festival, **5**, 73-74, 579.
- Lupus**, Virius, Roman governor in Britain (ca. 197 A.D.); at war with the Maetæ and Caledonians, **18**, 320.
- Luscinius**, C. Fabricius, Roman consul 282 B.C.; Lucanian War, **5**, 199.
- Lusitania**, Roman province, corresponding generally with modern Portugal, *q. v.*; Phœnician trade with, **2**, 277, 332; the Alans occupy, **10**, 15.
- Lusitanians**, Gothic people, inhabiting ancient Lusitania; at war with Rome, **5**, 317-319, 501; **10**, 8.
- Lusignan**, Amalric or Amaury de; see **Almeric II**.
- Lusignan**, Guy de; see **Guy**.
- Lussigny**, Baron de; see **Concini**.

Lust Eland, old site of St. Petersburg, **17**, 270.

Lutetia Parisiarum, Roman name for Paris, **6**, 585.

Luther, Martin (1483-1546), German reformer; lectures in University of Wittenberg, **14**, 252; opposition of Cardinal Wolsey to, **19**, 97; controversies with Johan Tetzel, **14**, 252-254; places ninety-five theses against indulgences on door of Wittenberg church, **14**, 254; attacks primacy of bishop of Rome, **14**, 255; Henry VIII opposes, **19**, 98-100; bulls issued against, **14**, 257; abjures papal see, **14**, 257; hides at Wartburg, **14**, 257; publishes translation of New Testament, **14**, 259; share in Peasants' Revolts, **14**, 260, 261; marriage, **14**, 264; disputes with Zwingli, **13**, 378; **16**, 631; at conference of Marburg, **14**, 267; opposition of, to Henry VIII's divorce, **19**, 127; doctrines of, **14**, 252, 253, 256; **16**, 301; **19**, 93; attitude of Emperor Charles V toward remains of, **14**, 302; various estimates, **14**, 284-288.

Lutherans, Protestant sect, founded by Luther; separate more widely from Calvinists, **14**, 321.

Lutter am Barenberge, a village in Brunswick, Germany; Tilly defeats Christian IV at (1627), **14**, 340.

Lutz, Johann, Baron von (1826-1890), Bavarian statesman, **15**, 536.

Lützen, a town in Prussia; Gustavus Adolphus killed in battle of (1632), **14**, 357-361; Napoleon defeats allies at (1813), **12**, 601-603; **14**, 572-574; **15**, 312; **17**, 484.

Lux, Adam (1766-1793), a German republican; guillotined, **12**, 304.

Luxembourg, François Henri, Duke de (1628-1695), French soldier; marches with Louis XIV against Holland, **11**, 575; succeeds Condé in the Netherlands, **11**, 587; besieges Ghent, **11**, 588; in War of League of Augsburg, **11**, 601, 605, 606; death, **11**, 606.

Luxemburg, House of; importance during thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, **14**, 148, 180; opposes Ludwig the Bavarian, **14**, 172.

Luxemburg, Henry, Count de; see Henry VII, Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire.

Luxemburg, a grand duchy of Europe; conquered by France (1795), **14**, 511-512; French and Prussian dispute over, **13**, 140-144; **15**, 502-507.

Luxemburg, capital of the grand duchy of Luxemburg; siege of (1683), **11**, 597.

Luxemburg-Ligny, John, Count de (d. 1440), count of St. Pol, nephew of Waleran; mission to English king, **11**, 179; sells Joan of Arc, **11**, 205.

Luxor, village in Egypt, on site of ancient Thebes; location, **1**, 116; see also Thebes.

Luynes, Charles d'Albert, Duke de (1578-1621), French courtier; as favourite of Louis XIII, **11**, 438, 441; becomes master of the state, **11**, 443; liberates Condé, **11**,

444; raises army against Huguenots, **11**, 445-447; appropriates chancellorship, **11**, 447; raises siege of Rochelle, **11**, 447-448; characterisation of, **11**, 448.

Lycaonia, country of Asia Minor, **2**, 397, 629.

Lyceum, a gymnasium at Athens, **3**, 224.

Lyceus, see Apollo.

Lycia, ancient division of Asia Minor; fabulous adventures in, **3**, 68, 87; inhabitants of, **2**, 417-419; **3**, 206; ceded to Rhodians (190 B.C.), **5**, 299; becomes a Roman province under Claudius, **6**, 28, 170-171.

Lycidas (d. 479 B.C.), Athenian senator; death, **3**, 356-357.

Lycius, Greek cavalry captain; in retreat of the Ten Thousand (401 B.C.), **4**, 58, 63.

Lycomedes, Athenian commander; at battle of Salamis, **3**, 346.

Lycomedes (fourth century B.C.), a Mantinean; proposes a united Arcadia (371 B.C.), **4**, 169-188.

Lycon, Athenian orator, opposes Socrates; at trial (399 B.C.), **4**, 37.

Lycophron (fourth century B.C.), a Phægean soldier; conquers Thessaly, **4**, 77; makes alliance with Phocians, **4**, 277.

Lycopolitana, Egyptian province; origin of name, **1**, 231.

Lycurgus (ninth century B.C.), semi-legendary Spartan lawgiver; legislation of, **3**, 128 seq.; effects of his legislation in Sparta, **4**, 77 seq.

Lycurgus, king of Lacedæmon ca. 590 B.C.; reign of, **3**, 214, 217, 219, 222.

Lycurgus (ca. 396-ca. 323 B.C.), Athenian orator; leader of patriots, **4**, 233, 234; efforts of, against Macedon, **4**, 273, 416.

Lydia, a country in Asia Minor; origin and early history, **2**, 421-430; alliance of, with Egyptians (ca. 550 B.C.), **1**, 189; accession of (664 B.C.), by Assyria, **1**, 427; triumph of Persia over, **2**, 431-433; civilisation of, **2**, 433-434; a picture of life in, **2**, 434-437; Alexander the Great restores ancient laws to (334 B.C.), **4**, 290.

Lydiades (third century B.C.), ruler of Megalopolis; joins Achæan League, **4**, 522.

Lydius, Isaurian robber; subdued by Rome (278 A.D.), **6**, 430.

Lydus, eponymous Lydian hero; legends of, **2**, 419, 423, 429, 447.

Lyford, John (seventeenth century), English clergyman; expelled from Plymouth (1624), **22**, 635; made chaplain of Cape Ann colony, **22**, 639.

Lygdamis (ca. 700 B.C.), Cimmerian prince; attempts invasion of Lydia, **2**, 411, identified with Tukdammu, **2**, 585.

Lygdamis (sixth century B.C.), ruler of Naxos; aids Pisistratus, **3**, 233.

Lygonia, a former colony in New England; established, **22**, 637; comes under jurisdiction of Massachusetts Bay Company, **22**, 638.

Lyman, Phineas (1716-1774), American colonial soldier; commands colonial troops at battle of Lake George (1755), **23**, 211-212.

Lyndhurst, John Singleton Copley, Jr., Baron (1772-1863), English lawyer and jurist; in trial of Queen Caroline, 21, 519; speech against Reform Bill, 21, 561; opposes municipal reform, 21, 576; introduces Prisoners' Counsel Bill, 21, 579.

Lyon, Nathaniel (1818-1861), American soldier; killed in battle of Wilson's Creek, 23, 421.

Lyons, a city in France; Innocent IV convokes council at (1245), 3, 434; 9, 95; council of (1274), decrees new crusade, 3, 453, 616-617; printing presses of, 11, 329; siege of (1793), 12, 368.

Lyons, Treaty of, 9, 481.

Lysander (d. 395 B.C.), Spartan commander and statesman; origin and character of, 4, 78, 99, 100; commands Peloponnesian fleet in the East, 3, 632; gains favour and assistance of Cyrus, 3, 632; victorious at Notium, 3, 633; intrigues against Callicratidas, 3, 634; restored to command, 3, 637; destroys Athenian fleet at Ægospotami, 3, 638, 639; takes Athens and destroys long walls and the Piræus, 3, 641, 642; 4, 72; adjusts Athenian government, 4, 2; returns with spoils to Sparta, 4, 23; reduces Greek cities to personal dependencies, 4, 72-76; mas-

sacres citizens of Miletus, 4, 77; jealousy of Pausanias toward, 4, 13, 14, 72; plot of, to secure throne, 4, 99-101; death, 4, 97; memory honoured by Sparta, 4, 101.

Lysandra, daughter of Ptolemy I; marries Agathocles, 4, 455, 505, 568.

Lysias, Syrian commander; in Maccabæan War (166 B.C.), 2, 148, 149, 153, 154.

Lysias, Athenian orator (d. 380 B.C.); one of the ten great Attic orators, 3, 436, 468; opposes proposition of Phormisius, 4, 17; brutality of the Thirty to his family, 4, 20; aid Thrasybulus, 4, 21.

Lysicrates, choragic monument of, at Athens, 3, 480.

Lysimachus (361?-281 B.C.), general of Alexander the Great; king of Lydia, 4, 441-442, 443, 446, 450-454; defeated by Seleucus Nicator and killed at battle of Corupedion, 4, 505; defeated by Getic king, 24, 125.

Lysippus (372-316 B.C.), Greek sculptor, 3, 491; 4, 261, 289.

Lysis, of Tarentum; Epaminondas' teacher, 4, 139.

Lytton, Edward Robert Lytton Bulwer, Earl of (1831-1891), viceroy of India, 22, 205.

Lyxes, father of Herodotus, 4, 619.

M

- Ma** (Enio, Mene), Hittite goddess; identified with Anaitis, **2**, 396; identified with Bellona and Artemis, **2**, 415.
- Ma**, warrior caste in Egypt, **1**, 186.
- Maetæ**, five tribes in pre-Roman Britain, **18**, 3.
- Maanen**, Cornelis Felix van (1769–1843), Dutch statesman; minister of justice, **14**, 49; provokes Belgian hostility, **11**, 51; dismissed, **14**, 52.
- Maanistuiro**, see Manishtusu.
- Maat-ka-Ra**, see Hatshepsu.
- Macabre**, Danse, see Danse Macabre.
- MacAlpine**, Kenneth, see Kenneth I.
- MacArthur**, John (1767–1834), founds sheep-raising industry in New South Wales (1794), **22**, 239.
- Macartney**, George, Earl Macartney (1737–1806), British diplomat; appointed governor of Madras, **22**, 101; ambassador to Peking, **24**, 545.
- Macatus**, Livius, Roman soldier; commands at Tarentum (212 B.C.), **5**, 262, 266.
- Macbeth** (d. 1057), king of Scotland; slays King Duncan of Scotland, **21**, 19; the real Macbeth, **21**, 20–22; defeat and death, **21**, 22.
- Maccabæan War** (168–135 B.C.), war of liberation waged by Jews against Antiochus Epiphanes, and Antiochus Eupator, **2**, 145–158.
- Maccabees** (Asmonæans), a family of Jewish patriots, founded by Mattathias Maccabæus, which established a dynasty of priest kings in power until 40 B.C.; main treatment, **2**, 144–163; see also Alexander Jannæus, Aristobulus, John Hyrcanus, Jonathan, Judas, Mattathias, and Simon Maccabæus.
- MacCainech**, Donald, twelfth earl of Mar (1293–1332), Scottish statesman; appointed regent of Scotland, **21**, 130; death of, **21**, 130.
- Macchiavelli**, see Machiavelli.
- McClellan**, George Brinton (1826–1885), American soldier in Civil War; leads campaign in Virginia, **23**, 420; made general-in-chief of Union armies, **23**, 423; in Peninsular campaign, **23**, 430 seq.; at Seven Days' battle, **23**, 431; organises Army of the Potomac, **23**, 433; at battle of Antietam, **23**, 433; removed from command of Army of the Potomac, **23**, 434; democratic nominee for president (1864), **23**, 450.
- McClernand**, John Alexander (1812–1900), American soldier in Civil War; in attack on Fort Donelson (1862), **23**, 426; at battle of Shiloh, **23**, 428; in Vicksburg campaign (1863), **23**, 440.
- Macclesfield**, George Parker, 2nd Earl of (1701?–1764), English statesman; carries through reform of calendar in England (1751), **20**, 571.
- Macclesfield**, Thomas Parker, 1st Earl of (1666–1732), English statesman; impeached and found guilty of malversation in the office of lord chancellor (1725), **20**, 535.
- McClure**, George (1771–1851), American soldier; abandons Fort George (1813), **23**, 333.
- McCook**, Alexander McDowell (1831–1903), American soldier in Civil War; in campaign of 1862, **23**, 434; at battle of Chickamauga (1863), **23**, 441.
- McCook**, Daniel (1834–1864), American soldier; death of, at Kenesaw Mountain, (1864), **23**, 444.
- McCulloch**, Benjamin (1811–1862), American soldier in Civil War; in Missouri campaign (1862), **23**, 421.
- Macdonald**, Angus, "Lord of the Isles," Scottish noble; aids Robert Bruce (1306), **21**, 90; at battle of Bannockburn (1314), **21**, 101.
- Macdonald**, Donald, "Lord of the Isles," Scottish nobleman; claims earldom of Ross (1411), **21**, 165; defeated at battle of Harlaw, **21**, 166.
- Macdonald** (Donald Dhu) (d. ca. 1506), grandson of John Macdonald, Scottish nobleman; long imprisonment, **21**, 209; rebellion of (1502), **21**, 209; proclaimed king of the Isles, **21**, 210; death, **21**, 210.
- Macdonald**, Etienne Jacques Joseph Alexandre (1765–1840), duke of Tarentum, French soldier; defeated at battle of Trebbia (1799), **12**, 471; **17**, 434; pledges himself to Napoleon (1799), **12**, 483; at battle of Wagram (1809), **12**, 574; at battle of Leipsic (1813), **12**, 605; at battle of Katzbach (1813), **12**, 604; **17**, 485.
- Macdonald**, Flora (1722–1790), Scottish Jacobite heroine; aids Charles Edward, the Young Pretender, to escape after his defeat at Culloden (1746), **20**, 565.
- Macdonald**, John (d. ca. 1488), last lord of the Isles and eleventh earl of Ross, Scottish nobleman; deprived of earldom of Ross (1476), **21**, 192.
- Macdonald**, Sir John Alexander (1815–1891), Canadian statesman; first premier of Canada, **22**, 345–346.
- MacDonald** Alexander (d. 1692), or MacIan of Glencoe, Scottish Highland chief; in the massacre of Glencoe, **20**, 432.
- M'Donnel**, Randal, earl of Antrim, see Antrim.

- McDonough, Thomas** (1783-1825), American naval officer; at battle of Plattsburg (1814), **23**, 334.
- Macdougall (John of Lorn)**, see John of Lorn.
- Macdougall, Roland**, of Galloway (fourteenth century), Scottish chieftain; defeats brothers of Bruce, **21**, 92; defeated by Bruce (1313), **21**, 97.
- McDougall, William** (1822-), Canadian statesman; administration as lieutenant-governor of North-west Territories, **22**, 343-344.
- McDowell, Irvin** (1818-1885), American soldier in Civil War; at battles of Bull Run, **23**, 423, 432.
- Macduff, Earl or Thane of Fife**, traditional overthrower of Macbeth, **21**, 22.
- Macduff, son of the earl of Fife**, Scottish chieftain; conflict of, with John Balliol, king of Scotland (1293), **21**, 64-65.
- Macedonia**, region north of Greece; first a Greek kingdom, later a Roman province (Achaia), now under Turkish dominion; ethnology, **3**, 36, 64, 110, 111; **4**, 208, 209, 211; early history, **4**, 210-215; constitution and administration, **4**, 211, 212; culture, **4**, 217-218; religion and customs, **4**, 211, 252, 264, 342-344, 348; war methods, **4**, 154, 211, 220, 245-246, 254, 278-280, 292-293, 378; conquered by Persia, **2**, 441, 611, 615; war with Athens (433 B.C.), **3**, 444-446; under Philip the Great, **4**, 215-255; under Alexander the Great, **4**, 256-419; under Olympias, **4**, 439, 490; under Antipater, **4**, 428, 432, 434; under Cassander, **4**, 440-443, 490-491; under Lysimachus, **4**, 504-506; under Seleucus I, **4**, 505, 506; invaded by Pyrrhus, **4**, 504, 512; Gauls invade, **4**, 506; the Ætolian and Achaean Leagues and, **4**, 516-533; Roman conquest, **4**, 528, 542; **5**, 315-317; as a Roman province (Achaia), **5**, 450, 452; **6**, 31; modern history of, **24**, 217-219.
- Macedonian Committee**, a revolutionary organisation to promote the cause of Macedonian independence, **24**, 218.
- Macedonian Empire**, empire built up by Philip and Alexander the Great, see Greece.
- Macedonian Party**, adherents of Philip of Macedon in other Greek states, **4**, 233, 234, 238, 239, 411.
- Macedonian Phalanx**, see Phalanx.
- Macedonian Wars**, wars between Rome and Macedonia; first (214-205 B.C.), Philip V aids Carthage, **4**, 528; second (200-197 B.C.) closing with battle of Cynoscephalæ, **4**, 531, 558; third (171-168 B.C.), closing with battle of Pydna, **4**, 537; fourth (149-148 B.C.), Metellus victorious and makes Macedonia a Roman province, **4**, 542; **5**, 315-317.
- Macer, Clodius**, Roman commander; proclaimed emperor by soldiers (68 A.D.), **6**, 221.
- McFergus, Angus**, king of Scotland 731-761 A.D., **21**, 12.
- MacGregor, Captain**, English officer; aids in defense of Jalalabad (1842), **22**, 143.
- McGregory, Major**, English colonial trader; attempts to open fur trade in Lake Huron region (1687), **23**, 87.
- Machar** (ca. 597 A.D.), disciple of St. Columba; founds church of Aberdeen, **21**, 9.
- Machares**, son of Mithridates, satrap of the Bosphorus; makes peace with Rome, **5**, 469; commits suicide (66 B.C.), **5**, 472.
- Machault d'Arnouville, Jean Baptiste** (1701-1794), French statesman; minister of finance, **12**, 62; in contest between Cléry and parliament, **12**, 62, 89; as minister of marine, **12**, 62, 67, 88; Mme. de Pompadour compasses downfall, **12**, 71, 72.
- Machemba**, leader in Arab revolt against Germany (1895), **15**, 558.
- MacHeth, Kenneth** (thirteenth century), Scotch chieftain; opposes accession of Alexander II to throne of Scotland (1215), **21**, 50.
- Machiavelli (Macchiavelli), Niccolo** (1469-1527), Florentine statesman and author; early career of, **9**, 406; tortured, **9**, 406; *The Prince* of, **8**, 498; **9**, 407; death of, **9**, 458.
- Maciel, Antonio**, "Conselheiro," Brazilian religious fanatic; leads in uprising (1897), **23**, 666; death, **23**, 667.
- Macistius**, see Masistius.
- Mack von Leiberich, Baron Karl** (1752-1828), Austrian general; member of pro-Prussian party, **14**, 515; Neapolitan troops under, defeated by French (1797), **12**, 469; military incapacity of, **12**, 544; **14**, 537; capitulates at Ulm, **12**, 544; **14**, 537; **17**, 447.
- McKail (M'Kail), Hugh**, Scotch Covenanter preacher; tortured and executed (1666), **21**, 300.
- Mackay, Hugh** (ca. 1640-1692), English soldier; defeats Dundee at Killiecrankie (1689), **20**, 424.
- Mackenzie, Sir Alexander** (1755-1820), Canadian pioneer and explorer; first white man to cross North American continent north of Mexico (1789-1793), **22**, 342.
- Mackenzie, Alexander** (1822-1892), Canadian statesman; organises reform ministry for Canada (1873), **22**, 346.
- Mackenzie, George**, see Cromarty, Earl of.
- Mackenzie, William Lyon** (1795-1861), Canadian politician and journalist; assails "Family Compact," **22**, 334; first mayor of Toronto, **22**, 335; leader of rising in Upper Canada, **22**, 337.
- McKinley, William** (1843-1901), American statesman, twenty-fifth president of United States of America; introduces tariff bill in congress (1890), **23**, 481; nominated for president by Republicans (1896), **23**, 486; elected president, **23**, 487; administration of (1897-1901), **23**, 487-491; sends special message on Cuba to congress (April 11th, 1898), **23**, 488; re-elected president (1900), **23**, 491; assassination of (September 6th, 1901), **23**, 491.
- McKinley Bill**, a tariff schedule, named from William McKinley, **23**, 481.

- Mackintosh, Sir James** (1735–1832), British jurist; proposes reforms in English criminal law, **21**, 507, 515, 528; supports Prisoners' Counsel Bill, **21**, 578.
- McLaws, Lafayette** (1821–1897), American soldier in Confederate service; in Antietam campaign (1862), **23**, 433.
- McLean, John** (1785–1861), American jurist; dissents from majority of supreme court in Dred-Scott decision, **23**, 402.
- MacMahon, Marie Edme Patrice Maurice de** (1808–1893), duke of Magenta, marshal of France and president of French republic; at siege of Sebastopol, **17**, 582; opposes Law of Suspects, **13**, 134; defeated at Wörth, **13**, 151; overwhelmed at Sedan, **13**, 157; suppresses the Commune of 1871, **13**, 183; becomes president of France, **13**, 188; rebukes Jules Simon, **13**, 190; resigns, **13**, 192.
- McMurrough Kavanagh, Art** (d. 1417), king of Leinster, Ireland; marriage, **21**, 387; instructed in English manners, **21**, 388; raids Wexford, Kilkenny, and Kildare, **21**, 388; defeats English at Wexford, **21**, 390; death, **21**, 390.
- Macmurrough, Dermot** (ca. 1110–1171), king of Leinster, Ireland 1126–1166; abducts wife of O'Rourke, prince of Brefni, **18**, 279; **21**, 366; expelled from Ireland, **18**, 280; **21**, 367; seeks aid of Henry II of England, **21**, 367; arranges with English adventurers to invade Ireland, **21**, 368; returns and defeats Ossory, **18**, 280; **21**, 369; captures Dublin, **18**, 281; treaty with England, **21**, 370; alliance with Strongbow, **21**, 371–373; death, **18**, 281; **21**, 373; characterisation of, **21**, 357, 366.
- McNab, Sir Allan Napier** (1798–1862), Canadian statesman; represses revolt in Toronto, **22**, 337.
- McNab, Sir Arthur**, Canadian statesman; opposes Rebellion Losses Bill (1848), **22**, 341.
- Macomb, Alexander** (1782–1841), American soldier; defeats British under Prevost at battle of Plattsburg (1814), **23**, 334.
- Macpherson, James Birdseye** (1828–1864), American soldier; commands wing of Sherman's army, **23**, 444; killed at battle of Atlanta, **23**, 444.
- Macquarie, Lachlan** (1762–1824), English soldier; governor of New South Wales 1808–1821, **22**, 237.
- Macrianus, M. Fulvius** (d. 262 A.D.), Roman soldier, **6**, 418.
- Macrinus, Marcus Ophelius** (164–218 A.D.), Roman emperor 217–218, **6**, 393–395.
- Macro, Nævius Sertorius** (d. 38 A.D.), prætorian prefect; overthrows Sejanus, **6**, 151–152; kills Tiberius, **6**, 155–156; driven to suicide by Caligula, **6**, 161.
- Macron**, see Ptolemy.
- Macta**, a delta in Algeria; battle of the (1835), **13**, 67.
- Mada**, see Medes.
- Madagascar**, an island in the Indian Ocean; discoveries of Coutinho and Soares in, **10**, 486; French expedition to, **13**, 194; at war with France, **13**, 198.
- Madain**, see Ctesiphon.
- Madaraz**, Hungarian politician; leader of republican left in 1868, **15**, 42.
- Madeira**, an island in the Atlantic, off the coast of Africa; re-discovery and settlement, **10**, 460.
- Madeleine**, daughter of Francis I of France, first wife of James V of Scotland; marriage and death (1537), **21**, 235.
- Madison, James** (1751–1836), fourth president of the United States 1809–1817; in constitutional convention (1787), **23**, 291; joint author of *The Federalist*, **23**, 293; drafts "Virginia Resolutions," **23**, 314; appointed secretary of state by Jefferson, **23**, 317; elected president of United States, **23**, 324; diplomatic difficulties with England, **23**, 326; re-elected president, **23**, 341.
- Madjd ad-din** (thirteenth century), sheikh of Bokhara, **24**, 280.
- Madoc or Madog** (1150–1180), son of Owen Gwynedd, prince of Wales; reputed to have discovered America (1170), **22**, 400.
- Madoc** (thirteenth century), leader of Welsh against Edward I; surrender of, **18**, 406.
- Mad Parliament**, council held at Oxford in 1258, **18**, 376–378.
- Madraka**, early Indian tribe; subjugation of by Samudra Gupta, **2**, 499.
- Madras**, city in British India; founded by English (1640), **22**, 43; capitulates to French (1746), **22**, 46; returned to English by treaty (1749), **22**, 48; unsuccessful siege of, by French (1758–1759), **22**, 64–65; financial conditions in (1777), **22**, 90; foundation of university at (1857), **22**, 211.
- Madrid**, capital of Spain; occupied by the French (1808), **10**, 328; Joseph's triumphal entry into, **10**, 339; Ferdinand's triumphal entry into, **10**, 378; revolt in (1837), **10**, 398; revolt in (1868), **10**, 402.
- Madrid, Treaties of**; between Charles V and Francis I (1526), **9**, 450; **11**, 322; between Montferrat and Savoy (1617), **9**, 499; between England and Spain (1630), **19**, 567.
- Madura**, city of India; foundation of (fourth century B.C.), **22**, 33.
- Mæander** (modern Menderes), a river in western Asia Minor; battle of the (1148), **8**, 362.
- Mæcenas, Caius Cilnius** (ca. 68 B.C.–8 A.D.), Roman patron of letters; favour of Augustus to, **6**, 195–196; baths of, **6**, 338; death, **5**, 650.
- Mælmorda**, king of Leinster ca. 1000 A.D.; defeated at Glen Mama, **21**, 351; rebels against Brian Boruma, **21**, 352.
- Mænius, Caius**, Roman dictator 314 B.C.; subdues Campanians, **5**, 191.
- Mænius, Lucius** (fourth century B.C.), Roman tribune; legislation of (357 B.C.), **5**, 173.
- Mænon**, Sicilian conspirator (third century B.C.); attempts to seize supreme power, **4**, 583.

Mæonians (Meiones), early Greek tribe; origin of, **2**, 422.

Mæssa, Julia (d. 222 A.D.), sister of Empress Julia; plots for grandson Bassianus, **6**, 394-395; governs empire, **6**, 399; death, **6**, 400; character and achievements, **6**, 404.

Mæstricht, a city in Netherlands; capture of by Parma (1579), **13**, 477; capture of, by Louis XIV (1673), **11**, 579; siege of, by Prince of Orange (1676), **11**, 585; siege of, by French (1748), **14**, 434; siege of, by French (1794), **14**, 17.

Mafeking, town in South Africa; siege (1900), **21**, 654; **22**, 313.

Magadha, ancient Indian kingdom, **2**, 488, 492, 494-495.

Magagoni, town in German East Africa; battle of (1889), **15**, 555.

Magalhães, Fernão de, see Magellan.

Magalhães, Benjamin Constant Botelho de, generally known as Benjamin Constant (1838-1891), a Brazilian politician; leader of the revolution of 1889 in Brazil, **23**, 662-663.

Magaw, Robert, American soldier; commands at Fort Washington (1776), **23**, 259.

Magdalen College, a college of Oxford University, England; refuses to appoint Farmer as president, **20**, 388; filled with Catholic fellows, **20**, 391.

Magdeburg, a city in Prussia, Germany; siege of (1550), **14**, 309; sacked by Tilly (1631), **14**, 348-351; surrendered to the French (1806), **12**, 553.

Magellan, Ferdinand, or Fernão de Magalhães (1480-1521), Portuguese explorer; embarks at Seville on western voyage, **10**, 486; passes the straits of Magellan, **10**, 487; reaches the Philippine Islands, **10**, 487; estimate of, **10**, 487.

Magenta, a place in Lombardy, Italy; French defeat Austrians at (1859), **9**, 604; **13**, 136; **15**, 16.

Magersfontein, South Africa; British defeated at, **22**, 275, 308; Boers evacuate, **22**, 275.

Magi, Median priestly caste; influence Jewish religion, **2**, 134; influence Persian religion, **2**, 569, 640; reformed by Zoroaster, **2**, 638-639; influence Persian architecture, **2**, 658; cult restored by Artaxerxes (third century A.D.), **6**, 401.

Magiana, Median province; rebels against Persia (ca. 520 B.C.), **2**, 607.

Magna Charta, in English history, a charter granted by John to the barons (1215); first demanded by barons, **18**, 345; principles, **8**, 499; **18**, 347-349; text, **18**, 627-634; revision under Henry III (1216), **18**, 364, 368; Charles I swears to maintain (1628), **19**, 550.

Magna Græcia (Greater Hellas), name given to Greek colonies in southern Italy, **3**, 200; **4**, 204, 511, 578, 584.

Magnano, town in Italy; battle (1799), **12**, 471.

Magnentius, Flavius Popilius (d. 353 A.D.), Roman emperor 350-353 A.D.; reign, **6**, 469-472; death, **6**, 472.

Magnesia, city in Lydia, Asia Minor; battle (190 B.C.), **5**, 298-299.

Magnetes, Greek tribe; subdued by Alexander of Phæra (ca. 362 B.C.), **4**, 190.

Magnitzki, Michael Leontievitch, curator of University of Kazan; relieved from office (1826), **17**, 540.

Magnus (I) "the Good," king of Norway 1035-1047, and of Denmark 1042-1047; accession to throne of Norway, **16**, 77, 102; reign in Norway, **16**, 102-103; accession to throne of Denmark, **16**, 134; reign in Denmark, **16**, 134-136; claims throne of England, **16**, 103; **18**, 130; death, **16**, 103.

Magnus II, king of Norway 1066-1069; reign, **16**, 104.

Magnus (III) "the Barefoot," king of Norway 1093-1103; reign, **16**, 104-105.

Magnus (IV) "the Blind," king of Norway 1130-1134; accession, **16**, 107; divides kingdom with Harold IV, **16**, 108; defeated and blinded by Harold IV, **16**, 108; assassinates Knud Lavard, **16**, 147; at war with Eric IV, **16**, 147; death, **16**, 108, 147.

Magnus V, king of Norway 1162-1186; reign, **16**, 109-112.

Magnus (VI) "the Legislator," king of Norway 1263-1280; accession, **16**, 117; reforms, **16**, 118; relinquishes claim to islands off Scottish coast, **21**, 55.

Magnus VII, king of Norway, see Magnus II, king of Sweden.

Magnus I, king of Sweden ca. 1275-1290; reign, **16**, 192.

Magnus II (1316-1374), king of Sweden 1319-1350, 1359-1363, as Magnus VII, king of Norway 1319-1365; accession to throne of Sweden, **16**, 194; accession to throne of Norway, **16**, 119, 194; policy in regard to Skåne, **16**, 180, 183; deposition, **16**, 120, 194; restored to throne of Sweden, **16**, 195; deposed a second time in Sweden, **16**, 195; death, **16**, 196.

Magnus Ferratus, see Le Grand Ferré.

Magnus, Johannes (1488-1544), Swedish prelate; papal legate to investigate Stockholm massacre, **16**, 236.

Magnus (d. 1583), prince of Denmark; intrigues against Frederick II of Denmark, **16**, 351.

Mago (sixth century B.C.), Carthaginian general; organises forces of Carthage, **2**, 311.

Mago (fourth century B.C.), Carthaginian general; assists Greeks in Sicily (344 B.C.), **4**, 206.

Mago (d. 203 B.C.), Carthaginian general, brother of Hannibal; in Italian campaign, **5**, 242, 250, 255; messenger of Hannibal to Carthage, **5**, 258; reinforces Hasdrubal in Spain, **5**, 259, 268, 279, 282; death, **5**, 286.

Magophonia, Feast of, Persian festival instituted by Darius I, **2**, 606.

Magruder, John Bankhead (1810-1871), American Confederate soldier; in the Peninsular campaign, **23**, 430.

Maguire, Cuconnaught, Irish chieftain; at battle of Yellow Ford (1597), **21**, 415; flees to Rome, **21**, 418.

Maguire, John Francis (1815-1872), Irish lawyer and journalist; supports Home Rule, **21**, 634.

Magyars, race of Turanian origin; invade Bulgaria (893 A.D.), **24**, 130, 163; settle in Pannonia (Hungary) (894 A.D.), **7**, 591; see also Hungary.

Mahabharata, Indian epic; as source of history, **2**, 483, 496; compared with Homer, **2**, 492; speech of Bhagavad-gita, **2**, 528; contradictions in, **2**, 537.

Mahan, Alfred Thayer (1840-), American naval officer and naval historian; urges annexation of Hawaii upon President McKinley (1898), **23**, 484.

Maharbaal (Merbaal, Merbalos) (sixth century B.C.), king of Tyre; reign, **2**, 287.

Maharbal (third century B.C.), Carthaginian general; in second Punic War, **5**, 242, 251, 255-256.

Mahasena, traditional king of India, **2**, 500.

Mahdi, The, title claimed by a religious impostor under Mohammed IV of Turkey; raises insurrection (1666), **24**, 392-393.

Mahdi, al- (Muhammed Ahmed) (1842-1885), self-proclaimed prophet and deliverer of Islam; heads insurrection against Egyptian authority, **21**, 646; **24**, 461.

Mahendra Gupta, traditional king of India, **2**, 499.

Mahenkal, Hindu god, **2**, 541.

Mahmud or Mahmoud the Great, sultan of Gazni 997-1030 A.D., chief member of the Ghaznevid dynasty; Indian conquests, **2**, 492, 506; **8**, 223; **22**, 22-23; national epic completed under, **24**, 491.

Mahmud I, sultan of Turkey 1730-1754; reign, **24**, 407-412; offers mediation in War of Austrian Succession, **24**, 412.

Mahmud II, sultan of Turkey 1808-1839; signs Treaty of Bucharest, **17**, 468; at war with Nicholas I, **17**, 544; signs Treaty of Adrianople, **17**, 545; reforms of, **24**, 425-426; asks aid of Russians against Egypt, **24**, 452; death, **24**, 453.

Mahmud of Ghor or Ghur, a Mohammedan ruler; founds second Afghan dynasty (1186), **22**, 23.

Mahmud Medim Pasha (nineteenth century), grand vizir of Ottoman Empire; declares bankruptcy of Turkey, **24**, 432.

Mahmud Tchelebi, son-in-law of Murad II; ransomed (1444), **24**, 321, 322.

Mahmud Yelvaj (thirteenth century), ambassador of Jenghiz Khan to Muhammed of Khwarezm, **24**, 280.

Mahon, see Mathgamain.

Mahram, Agazi war god; identified with Adar and Ninib, **1**, 316.

Mahrattas, an East Indian race; language, **2**, 488, 490; at war with the English (1778-1779), **22**, 91-93; defeat English and gain concessions, **22**, 93; peace negotiations with Hastings, **22**, 98; second war with English (1803-1805) **22**,

117-121; peshwa of, surrenders to English, **22**, 128; British defeat, **22**, 149.

Maid of Norway, see Margaret, queen of Scotland.

Maid of Orleans, see Joan of Arc.

Maignet, French revolutionist; burns Bedouin Burgh, **12**, 330.

Maillard, Jean (fourteenth century), a citizen of Paris; massacres Marcel (1358), **11**, 137.

Maillard, Stanislas (1745-1805), French revolutionist; in Women's Insurrection (1789), **12**, 217, 218; fits out band of assassins, **12**, 268; acts as judge during the Commune (1792), **12**, 271.

Maille-Brézé, Urbain de (d. 1650), French soldier; wins battle of Avein, **11**, 469.

Maille, Clémence de (seventeenth century), princess of Condé; gains possession of Bordeaux, **11**, 507.

Maillebois, Jean Baptiste François Desmarets, Marquis (1682-1762), French soldier; leads army against Austria, **12**, 37; **14**, 431; defeated at Piacenza, **14**, 433.

Maillotins, a name given to rioters at Paris (1382), **11**, 156.

Maily, Louise Julie, Countess of (1710-1751) mistress of Louis XV, **12**, 31.

Mailly-d'Haucourt, J. Auguste, Count of (d. 1794), marshal of France, **12**, 338.

Maine, a former province in northern France; united to France, **11**, 51.

Maine, a state of the United States of America; colonisation of, **22**, 635-637; comes under jurisdiction of Massachusetts (1652), **22**, 638; **23**, 115; declared to be under jurisdiction of king of England, **22**, 638; constituted county of Yorkshire, **22**, 639; Massachusetts re-establishes authority, **23**, 145; Massachusetts purchases rights in, **23**, 150; under the province charter of Massachusetts Bay (1691), **23**, 170; seeks separation from Massachusetts (1786), **23**, 288; admitted to the Union (1820), **23**, 349.

Maine, United States battleship; destroyed in Havana harbour (1898), **23**, 487.

Maine, Irish king (fifth century A.D.), stem-father of southern Hui Neill, **21**, 342.

Maine, Sir Henry James Sumner (1822-1888), English jurist and historian; institutes legal reforms in British India, **22**, 211.

Maine, Louis Auguste de Bourbon, Duke de (1670-1736), son of Louis XIV and the marquise de Montespan; marriage, **11**, 558; education under Madame de Maintenon, **11**, 560; appointed guardian of Louis XV, **12**, 10; persecuted by Bourbon, **12**, 25.

Maine, Catholic priest; martyrdom of, under Elizabeth (1577), **19**, 355.

Main Plot, The (1603), a conspiracy against James I of England, **19**, 472.

Maintenon, Françoise d'Aubigné, Marquise de (Mme. Scarron) (1635-1719), second wife of Louis XIV; urges revocation of edict of Nantes, **11**, 545; relations with Mme. de Montespan, **11**, 557; marriage of, to Louis XIV, **11**, 559; review of

- career, 11, 559-561; at deathbed of Louis XIV, 11, 630.
- Mainwaring, Doctor** (seventeenth century) English clergyman; preaches sermon in favour of king's prerogative, 19, 544; circulation of sermon forbidden, 19, 553.
- Mainz**, city in Germany; diets of (1235), 14, 115, (1517), 14, 245; siege of (1793), 12, 363; 15, 272.
- Maipo** (Maypu), town in Chili; battle of (1818), 23, 585, 592.
- Maison, Nicolas Joseph** (1771-1840), French marshal; lands in Morea, 24, 234.
- Maisonneuve, Paul de Chomedey, Sieur de** (d. 1676), French colonist; founds Montreal (1641), 22, 323.
- Maitland, John**, see **Lauderdale**.
- Maitland, Sir Peregrine** (1777-1854), English soldier; in Peninsular War, 10, 366; governor of Upper Canada, 22, 335; recalled, 22, 335; defeats Boers at Zwart Kop (1845), 22, 276.
- Maitland of Lethington, William** (ca. 1528-1573), Scotch statesman; secretary of Mary Queen of Scots; mission of, to Elizabeth, 19, 285; 21, 254; ambassador of Mary Queen of Scots to Elizabeth, 19, 293, 301; connection with murder of Darnley, 19, 305, 307; 21, 269; efforts of, to convict Mary Queen of Scots, 19, 319; efforts of, for marriage between Mary and Duke of Norfolk, 19, 320, 335; death, 19, 352; 21, 274.
- Majestas Carolina**, code of laws introduced into Bohemia by Emperor Charles IV, 14, 181.
- Majo** (twelfth century), Sicilian admiral, 9, 81.
- Majorca**, the largest of the Balearic Islands; James I of Aragon subjugates, 10, 94; James II of Aragon unites to Aragon, Valencia, and Barcelona, 10, 99.
- Majorianus, Julius**, known as **Majorian**, Roman emperor 457-461 A.D.; reign of, 6 605-610; laws, 6, 606-607; wars with Goths, 6, 608-609; abdication, death, 6, 609-610.
- Majuba Hill**, a mountain in the Drakenberge range, South Africa; taken by the Boers in the first war with England (1881), 21, 643, 652; 22, 291.
- Makar**, see **Melkarth**.
- Makarov, Stephan Osipovitch** (1848-1904), Russian admiral; appointed commander of Russian fleet in Russo-Japanese War, 17, 623; death, 17, 623.
- Makarov, Russian journalist**; publishes Moscow *Mercury* (1818), 17, 516.
- Malacca**, a territory in the Malay Peninsula; discovered, 10, 486; ceded to British (1824), 22, 132.
- Malachi**, Hebrew prophet, 2, 131.
- Malachy, St.** (ca. 1094-1148), an Irish prelate; appointed legate of Ireland, 21, 356.
- Malachy I**, king of Ireland, drowns Turges (845 A.D.), 21, 346; defeated by Danes (851), 21, 348.
- Malachy II**, king of Ireland 980-1015; defeats Danes at Tara, 21, 349; submits to Brian Boruma, 21, 351; recognised as king of Ireland (1015), 21, 355; burns Dublin, 21, 355; death, 21, 356.
- Malakon of Heraclea**, kills Lysimachus (281 B.C.), 4, 555.
- Malaga**, a seaport and capital of the province of the same name in Spain; founded by Phœnicians, 10, 4; taken from the Moors (1487), 10, 149-151.
- Malakov, Duke of**, see **Pélissier**.
- Malaskerd**, Asiatic town; Christians defeated by Toghrul Bey at (1071), 2, 377.
- Malaspina, Ricordana** (thirteenth century), Italian historian; estimate, 9, 185.
- Malatesta, House of**, an Italian family ruling in Rimini from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century; driven from Rimini by Borgias, 3, 644.
- Malatesta, Florentine general**; attacks Pisans at Lucca (1341), 9, 161-162.
- Malatesta, Carlo** (d. 1429), surrenders to Carmagnola at Macalo (1427), 9, 282 seq.
- Malay Peninsula**, peninsula at the southern extremity of Asia; discovered (1509), 10, 486.
- Malazo**, naval battle of (1704), 20, 474.
- Malchus**, king of Carthage 600-550 B.C.; expedition to Sicily, 3, 591.
- Malchus** (first century), Nabatæan prince; treaty with Romans, 6, 30; aids Vespasian with troops (68 A.D.), 2, 180.
- Malchus**, see **Porphyrus**.
- Malcolm I**, king of Scotland 943-954 A.D.; invades Moray, 21, 17, 27.
- Malcolm II**, king of Scotland 1005-1034; accession to throne, 21, 18, 27.
- Malcolm (III) Canmore**, king of Scotland 1058-1093; ascends throne, 21, 23; at the English court, 21, 24; invades England (1070), 21, 24; does homage to William the Conqueror, 13, 186; 21, 28; introduces English language and customs into Scotland, 21, 33; invasions of England (1079 and 1091), 13, 219; 21, 33; slain with his son near Alnwick (1093), 13, 219-220; 21, 33; introduction of feudalism in Scotland under, 21, 34; influence of foreigners during reign of, 21, 58.
- Malcolm IV** (1141-1165), king of Scotland 1153-1165; ascends throne, 21, 45; transactions with Henry II of England, 21, 46; serves in English campaigns in France, 21, 46; death, 21, 46.
- Maldivé Islands**, archipelago in the Indian Ocean; Lourenço de Almeida discovers (1507), 10, 486.
- Malesherbes, Christian William de Lamoignon de** (1721-1794), French statesman; president of the "court of aids"; stratagem in behalf of Diderot's *Encyclopædia*, 12, 63-64; leads parliamentary opposition to Louis XV, 12, 101-102; dismissed from ministry of Louis XVI, 12, 129; appears as counsel of the king (1792-1793), 12, 290; informs Louis of his sentence, 12, 294; execution of, 12, 338.
- Malespina, Spinetto** (fourteenth century), Ghibelline chief; opposes Castruccio Castracani, 9, 134; flees to Cane della Scala from Castruccio, 9, 146.

- Malestroit**, Truce of, between French and English (1343-1346), **11**, 110.
- Malet**, Claude François de (1754-1812), a French soldier; conspires against Napoleon, **12**, 597.
- Maleville**, Jacques de (1741-1824), French lawyer; collaborates in editing the civil code, **12**, 520.
- Malfatti**, doctor of duke of Reichstadt (1830), **14**, 593.
- Malians** (Melians), tribe of Greece, **3**, 168, 323; in Persian War, **3**, 314, 318, 334, 363, 640.
- Malichus**, Jewish general; poisons Antipater (43 B.C.), **2**, 164.
- Malik as-Salik** (d. 1181), sultan of Syria 1174-1181; reign, **8**, 369-370.
- Malik ben Anas** (d. 795 A.D.), Moslem jurist; first codifier of Moslem law, **8**, 299-300.
- Malik Shah**, Seljuk sultan 1072-1092; reign, **2**, 377; **8**, 226; encourages literature, **24**, 492.
- Mallet du Pan**, Jacques (1749-1800), Swiss publicist; favours mediation of powers, **12**, 257.
- Malli**, a people of India; conquered by Alexander the Great, **4**, 362-363, 366.
- Mallius the Fesulan** (d. 62 B.C.), Roman soldier; in Catiline's conspiracy, **5**, 485, 487; death, **5**, 493.
- Malmesbury**, Lord, see Harris, James, earl of Malmesbury.
- Malmö**, seaport of Sweden; siege (1536), **16**, 261.
- Malmö**, Truce of, a treaty between Germany and Denmark (1848), **15**, 448-450.
- Malo-Iaroslavetz**, Malojaroslavetz, or Malo-yaroslavetz, town in Russia; battle (1812), **12**, 591; **17**, 477.
- Malouet**, Victor (1740-1814), French statesman; in the assembly (1789), **12**, 154.
- Malplaquet**, village in France; battle (1709), **11**, 624-626; **12**, 352; **14**, 414; **20**, 477.
- Mals**, village in Austria; battle (1499), **14**, 242.
- Malsch**, village in Germany; battle (1796), **14**, 514.
- Malta**, chief of the Maltese Islands in the Mediterranean Sea; besieged by Turks (1565), **24**, 357; conquered by Napoleon (1798), **17**, 439; taken by English (1800), **17**, 439.
- Malthus**, Thomas Robert (1766-1834), English political economist; advocates establishment of country banks, **21**, 497.
- Maltravers**, Sir John de (1290?-1365), English nobleman; custodian of Edward II, **18**, 445-446.
- Malvern Hill**, near Richmond, Virginia, U. S. A.; battle (1862), **23**, 432.
- Mamæa**, Julia (d. 235 A.D.), Syrian woman, mother of Alexander Severus; character and influence, **6**, 400-401, 404-405.
- Mamai** (fourteenth century), Mongolian chief; at battle of the Don (1380), **17**, 151-152.
- Mamelukes**, corps of mercenary cavalry, originating in thirteenth century, whose chiefs were long rulers of Egypt; rule of (1250-1517), **8**, 231-232, 443-444; St. Louis of France negotiates with (1250-1254), **8**, 447; conquests in Palestine (1268-1291), **2**, 306; recruit army by means of slaves, **9**, 319; at the battle of the Pyramids (1798), **12**, 464-465; massacred by Mehemet Ali (1811), **24**, 450.
- Mamers**, Etruscan name for Mars, *q. v.*
- Mamertines**, Campanian mercenaries; occupy Messana (283 B.C.), **2**, 319-320; **4**, 583; **5**, 208, 209; defeated by Pyrrhus (277 B.C.), **4**, 510; conquered by Hiero (269 B.C.), **4**, 585; cause first Punic War (264 B.C.), **2**, 320-321; **5**, 218.
- Mamilii** (Mamilia), Roman family; legendary history of, **5**, 68.
- Mamilius**, Octavius (ca. 510 B.C.); marries daughter of Tarquinius, **5**, 83; death, **5**, 94-95.
- Man** or **Minni**, district northeast of Assyria, home of the Manna; wars with Assyria, **1**, 388; 390, 391, 398-399, 428; **2**, 584-585.
- Man**, Antiquity of; early theories, **1**, 40, 41; modern theories, **1**, 42.
- Man**, Prehistoric, in Egypt, **1**, 87-89; in Phœnicia, **2**, 263; in England, **18**, 1.
- Man with the Iron Mask**, French prisoner of state (d. 1703), **11**, 531.
- Manahem** (first century A.D.), Jewish leader of insurgents; revolt and death (ca. 66 A.D.), **2**, 178.
- Manassas**, battles of, see Bull Run.
- Manasseh**, king of Judah 697-642 B.C.; reign, **2**, 116-117, 210.
- Manasseh**, Hebrew high priest (276 B.C.), **2**, 136.
- Manasseh**, tribe of Hebrews; conquer surrounding country, **2**, 72-73.
- Manasseh Ben Israel** (1604-1657), Jewish rabbi and statesman; petitions Cromwell for legal admission of Jews to England, **20**, 161-162.
- Manazas**, influential family in Venezuela, **23**, 597.
- Manchester**, Earl of, see Montagu, Edward.
- Manchester Massacre** (1819), **21**, 509.
- Manchuria**, dependency of China; invaded by Japanese (1894), **24**, 577; part of, ceded to Japan (1895), **24**, 655; occupied by Russians (1900), **17**, 621-622; **24**, 574, 657; campaigns in, during Russo-Japanese War, **17**, 622-625; **24**, 658-660; treaty respecting (1901), **24**, 573; restored to China (1906), **17**, 651.
- Manchus** or **Manchoos**, Asiatic people, from whom Manchuria is named; found dynasty of Kiu in China (1120), **24**, 271-272; wars with Mongols, **24**, 273, 279; found present dynasty in China (1644), **24**, 544; ascendancy in China, **24**, 566.
- Mancinus**, Caius Hostilius, Roman consul 137 B.C.; defeated by Numantians, **5**, 317-318.
- Mancinus**, Lucius Hostilius, Roman prætor 148 B.C.; at siege of Carthage, **5**, 308.
- Mancinus**, Treaty of, a treaty between Mancinus and the Numantians (ca. 140 B.C.), **5**, 318-319.
- Manco Capac II** (Manco Inca) (ca. 1500-1544), Inca chief 1533-1544; declared

- sovereign of Peru by Pizarro, **23**, 548; besieges Cuzeo, **23**, 548.
- Manda**, Assyrian name for a people identified with the Scythians, *q. v.*
- Mandalay**, city of Burma, British India; conquest (1885), **22**, 219.
- Mandane** (sixth century B.C.), mother of Cyrus, founder of Persian dynasty, **2**, 576.
- Mandane**, Persian princess; hostile to Themistocles (ca. 460 B.C.), **3**, 399.
- Mandarin**, Chinese officials; position of, **24**, 532-533.
- Mandat**, A. J. Gaillot de (1751-1792), French soldier; death, **12**, 261.
- Mandeville**, see Montagu, Edward.
- Mandeville**, Sir John, the reputed author of a book of *Travels*, probably written originally in French (ca. 1350-1370) and translated into English in early fifteenth century, **18**, 497.
- Mandeville**, William de (d. 1189), 3rd earl of Essex and earl or count of Aumale (Albemarle); power of, reduced by Henry II (1155-1156), **18**, 261.
- Mandonius** (d. 206 B.C.), Spanish chief; revolts against Rome, **5**, 282.
- Manège**, Club du, French revolutionary organisation, **12**, 478.
- Maneros**, legendary son of King Menes of Egypt; dirge of, **1**, 91, 212.
- Manfred** (ca. 1231-1266), king of Sicily, illegitimate son of the emperor Frederick II; recovers kingdom of Sicily, **9**, 99; allied with Florence, **9**, 102-104; dominant in Italy, **9**, 108; **14**, 124, 125; marries Helena of Aetolia, **14**, 125; defeated and slain at Benevento, **9**, 109; **14**, 126; cruel treatment of widow and children of, **14**, 126.
- Manfredi**, Italian family; driven from Faenza by the Borgias, **8**, 644.
- Mangalore**, seaport in Bombay; English defeated by Hyder Ali at (1768), **22**, 75.
- Mangu**, grandson of Jenghiz Khan; khan of the Mongols ca. 1250, **8**, 231.
- Manhattan Island**, island at mouth of Hudson River, New York State, now a borough of City of New York; Dutch settle on, **23**, 5; Dutch purchase, **23**, 6.
- Mania** (d. 399 B.C.), widow of Zenis, Greek satrap of Aetolis; obtains husband's satrapy from Pharnabazus, **4**, 84; valour and ability of, **4**, 84; assassinated, **4**, 84.
- Manichæans**, believers in the gnostic religious system of Mani, a Persian (d. 277 A.D.); Theodosius the Great publishes laws against, **10**, 563; see also Bogomiles, Cathares, Paulicians.
- Manila**, city on the island of Luzon, capital of the Philippine Islands; taken by the English (1762), **20**, 600; taken by Americans (1898), **23**, 488.
- Manilius**, M., see Nepos, M. Manilius.
- Manilius** (Manlius, Mallius), Marcus or Caius (ca. 40 A.D.); Roman poet, **6**, 160.
- Manin**, Daniele (1804-1857), Italian patriot; in struggle for Italian independence, **9**, 601.
- Manin**, Lodovico, last doge of Venice; deposed (1797), **9**, 554.
- Manishtusu** (Ma-an-is-tu-iro, Manishtuirba), (3850 B.C.), king of Kish, **1**, 357.
- Manitoba**, province of the Dominion of Canada; admitted to the confederation (1870), **22**, 343.
- Manley**, John, see Manly.
- Manlii**, Roman patrician family; attitude of toward plebeians, **5**, 125.
- Manlius** (Mallius) Caius, adherent of Cataline; killed (62 B.C.), **5**, 493.
- Manlius Capitolinus**, Marcus (d. 384 B.C.), Roman consul; legend of saving Capitol from Gauls, **5**, 162, 163; espouses cause of plebeians, **5**, 168; thrown from Tarpeian rock, **5**, 169.
- Manlius Imperiosus Torquatus**, Titus, Roman soldier; consul (340 B.C.), **5**, 183; condemns son to death, **5**, 183, 184; defeats Latins, **5**, 184-185.
- Manlius**, L., see Vulso Longus, L. Manlius.
- Manly** (Manley), John (1733-1793), American colonial privateer; praised by Washington, **23**, 250.
- Manna**, see Man.
- Manneans**, see Man.
- Manners and Customs**, see Social Conditions.
- Manners**, John (1721-1770), marquis of Granby, English soldier and statesman; resigns from ministry, **20**, 615.
- Manners-Sutton**, Charles (1755-1828), archbishop of Canterbury; baptises Queen Victoria of England, **21**, 585.
- Mannheim**, city in Baden, former capital of the Palatinate; razed by French (1688), **11**, 600, 603; taken by French (1794), **14**, 509; retaken by Austrians (1795), **14**, 512; **15**, 280; taken by Archduke Charles (1799), **12**, 475; **17**, 436.
- Manning**, Thomas (1772-1840), English traveller; first Englishman in Lhasa (1811), **24**, 505.
- Mannuki-Babili**, prince of Bit-Dakkuri, **1**, 431.
- Manny** or Mauny, Sir Walter, Lord de Manny (d. 1372), Flemish soldier in English service; leads expedition against Flanders, **11**, 103; rescues Joan de Montfort at siege of Auberoche and Aiguillon, **11**, 112; seeks single combat at Bourg-la-Reine, **18**, 458; campaign in Guienne, **18**, 464; intercedes with Edward III for burghers of Calais, **18**, 466.
- Manoncourt**, see Sonnini.
- Mans**, Le, city in France; sacked by John of England (1199), **18**, 330.
- Mansel**, Philip, English governor of La Rochelle (1372); tricked by mayor, **11**, 152.
- Mansell**, Sir James, English sailor; fruitless expedition of, against Barbary pirates (1621), **19**, 507.
- Mansfeld**, Ernst, Count of (1580-1626), German soldier; in Thirty Years' war, **13**, 571; champions Frederick V of Palatinate, **14**, 336-338; **19**, 511; death, **14**, 341.
- Mansfeld**, Peter Ernst, Count of (1517-1604), German statesman and soldier; member of council in the Netherlands (1576), **13**, 458; imprisoned on suspicion of aiding

- Spanish, **13**, 459; in the Netherlands (1588), **13**, 525 seq.; succeeds the duke of Parma (1592), **13**, 528.
- Mansfield, David Murray, Viscount Stormont**, 2nd Earl of (1727–1796), English statesman; opposes Chatham's motion in the House of Lords (1770), **20**, 614; secretary of state (1780), **20**, 636.
- Mansfield, William Murray, 1st Earl of** (1705–1793), English jurist; becomes chief justice of the king's bench, **20**, 582; replies to Chatham in parliamentary debate on Wilkes case, **21**, 614; Lord George Gordon tried before, **20**, 636; opinion of James Otis' pamphlet, **23**, 231.
- Mansura**, town in lower Egypt; battle of (1250), **8**, 436 seq.
- Manteo** (sixteenth century), North American Indian; accompanies Raleigh to England (1585), **22**, 558; welcomes English to island of Croatan, **22**, 561; made lord of Roanoke (1587), **22**, 561.
- Manteuffel, Edwin Hans Karl, Baron of** (1809–1885), Prussian soldier; in Austro-Prussian war (1866), **15**, 488, 492; in Franco-Prussian war (1870), **13**, 168, 169, 170, 174; made imperial governor of Alsace-Lorraine (1879), **15**, 535.
- Manteuffel, Otto Theodor, Baron** (1805–1882) German statesman; made minister of the interior (1848), **15**, 453; becomes minister of foreign affairs (1850), **15**, 457; yields to Austrian demands, **15**, 458; dismissed, (1858), **15**, 474.
- Mantineia**, city of Arcadia in the Peloponnese; battle of (362 B.C.), **4**, 191 seq.
- Mantua**, city in Lombardy, Italy; under rule of dukes of Gonzaga, **9**, 499 seq.; war of Mantuan succession (1628–1630), **9**, 505; besieged by Napoleon, **12**, 430; becomes French possession (1797), **12**, 439; **14**, 513; saved to Austria by General Gorzkowski (1848), **14**, 642.
- Mantua, Treaty of** (1631), **11**, 594 seq.
- Mantua, Dukes of**; see Gonzaga.
- Manu**, ancient mythical divinity of India, the progenitor of mankind and reputed author of the code of Manu; laws of, put into effect, **2**, 527; see also Manu's Code.
- Manuel (I) Comnenus** (ca. 1120–1180), Byzantine emperor 1143–1180; characterisation, **7**, 264 seq.; defeats Sicilian fleet (1146), **9**, 79; negotiates with Conrad III of Germany, **8**, 361; makes peace with Roger II of Sicily, **9**, 80; relations with Servia, **24**, 189; makes alliance with Almeric, king of Jerusalem, **8**, 368; receives Louis VII, king of France, **8**, 361; death, **8**, 372.
- Manuel (II) Palæologus** (d. 1425), Byzantine emperor 1391–1425; reign of, **7**, 330–336.
- Manuel, Pierre Louis** (1751–1793), French politician; temporary suspension of, from office, **12**, 256; propositions of, rejected, **12**, 281–282; demands abolition of royalty, **12**, 282.
- Manufactures and Industry**; Babylonia, **1**, 486–487, 493; China, **24**, 304, 535; Phœnicia, **2**, 334–339; **8**, 475; India, **2**, 521; **22**, 211; influence of the Crusades, **8**, 474–475, 478, 480; Venice, **9**, 307, 315–319; the Guilds in Florence, **9**, 326; decline of Italian industry in seventeenth century, **9**, 524–525; industries in Spain under Arab rule, **8**, 273–275; decline under Philip II, **10**, 263; rise of Flemish manufactures, **13**, 311–312; Flemings in England under Henry II, **18**, 300; mineral industry in England in 1685, **20**, 327–328; Huguenots bring manufactures to England, **11**, 547; repression of Irish woollen manufactures, **21**, 420, 436; the development of Irish linen industry, **21**, 436; the industrial revolution, **21**, 483–485; the growth of English manufactures, **21**, 488; flourishing condition of French industry under Louis XII, **11**, 303; state encouragement under Francis I, **11**, 326–327; industrial reforms of Sully, **11**, 408–409; decline after Henry IV, **11**, 432; the protective policy of Colbert, **11**, 534; industry in Poland, **24**, 47; mineral interests of Prussia, **15**, 242–243; present industrial development in Germany, **15**, 527; progress in Russia in eighteenth century, **17**, 338; industrial development (1875–1897), **17**, 619; Swedish development under Gustavus Adolphus, **16**, 319; Switzerland, **16**, 567; **17**, 14; Belgium under Leopold II, **14**, 58; progress in Cape Colony, **22**, 272; industry in colonial Virginia, **22**, 585; Massachusetts under Charles I, **23**, 112–113; see also Labour, Trade and Commerce, Tariff.
- Manu's Code**, religious books of the Hindus, gathered into a document; chief authority on early Hindu society, **2**, 483, 496; collected under Guptas, **2**, 501; description of, **2**, 508–519, 530–534, 536, 547; see also Vedas.
- Manuza**, see Othman ben Abi Neza.
- Manzicert**, Armenian fortress; battle of (1070), **7**, 254–255.
- Maoris**, natives of New Zealand of Polynesian stock; description of, **22**, 263, 264.
- Maps**, invention of, **2**, 303; of Ptolemy, **2**, 303; **22**, 424, 466; in Middle Ages, **22**, 415; dispute of Columbus about, **22**, 424; of Columbus, **22**, 466.
- Mar**, Earls of, see Erskine, MacCainech and Stuart.
- Marabastad**, town in South Africa; gold discovered near (1871), **22**, 287.
- Marat, Jean Paul** (1744–1793), French revolutionist; gives warning of king's flight, **12**, 240; accused of sedition, **12**, 252; heads Jacobin faction, **12**, 267; urges war of extermination, **12**, 269; addresses the assembly (1792), **12**, 284–285; opposes the "maximum," **12**, 298; tried and acquitted by revolutionary tribunal, **12**, 300; killed by Charlotte Corday, **12**, 302–303; obsequies of, **12**, 305; characterisation of, **12**, 306–307.
- Marathon**, plain near Athens, Greece; battle of (490 B.C.), **3**, 272–279; **4**, 634; effect upon Persians, **2**, 611, 613, 614; **3**, 285.

- Marbodius** (d. 19 A.D.), chief of the Marcomanni; in league against Rome, 6, 63; surrender and death of, 6, 76-77.
- Marburg**, Conference of (1529), 14, 267.
- Marceau**, François Séverin des Gravières (1769-1796), French general; on staff of General Jourdan, 12, 378.
- Marcel**, Etienne (d. 1358), provost of the Paris merchants 1355-1358; at the head of the town deputies, 11, 129; leads the bourgeoisie, 11, 135; death of, 11, 137; characterisation of, 11, 137-138.
- Marcellinus**, Cn. Cornelius Lentulus, Roman consul 56 B.C.; opposes the triumvirate, 5, 508.
- Marcellinus** (fourth century A.D.), Roman general and chief minister of the usurper Magnentius; aids Magnentius, 6, 470; at battle of Mursa, 6, 472.
- Marcellinus** (fifth century A.D.), Roman officer; rule of, as governor of Dalmatia, 6, 611-612.
- Marcellus** Eprius (d. 79 A.D.), Roman orator; impeaches Thraseas, 6, 205, 206.
- Marcellus**, Granius, Roman praetor of Bithynia 15 A.D.; charged with treason, 6, 143.
- Marcellus**, Marcus Claudius (ca. 268-208 B.C.), Roman general and statesman; in war with Insubrian Gauls, 5, 237; in war with Hannibal, 5, 258-262, 271-273; besieges and captures Syracuse, 5, 264-266; death of, 5, 273.
- March**, Agnes, Countess of Dunbar and, wife of Patrick, earl of March, known as "Black Agnes"; heroic defense of Dunbar (1337), 21, 136.
- March**, George Dunbar, 11th Earl of Dunbar and (1338-1420); supports Stuart claim to throne (1371), 21, 150; massacres English at Roxburgh (1376), 21, 151; at Chevy Chase, 21, 157; quarrels with Douglas and submits to English, 21, 161-162; at battle of Homildon Hill, 21, 163; apprises Henry IV of Percie's conspiracy, 21, 166; returns to Scotch allegiance (1409), 21, 165.
- March**, Patrick Dunbar, 10th Earl of Dunbar and (1285-1389); harbours Edward II after Bannockburn, 21, 102; at battle of Dupplin Muir, 21, 130-131; defends Berwick (1333), 21, 132; acknowledges Edward III, 21, 132; returns to Scotch allegiance (1334), 21, 134; in Moray's rising, 21, 135-136; at battle of Neville's Cross (1346), 21, 139-140; opposes David's proposal for succession, 21, 145.
- March**, Earls of, see Mortimer and Edward IV.
- Marchand**, Jean Baptiste (1863-), French officer and explorer; at Fashoda, 13, 198; 24, 466.
- Marche**, Jacques II, of Bourbon, Count de la (d. 1438), French adventurer; marries Joanna II of Naples and becomes king (1415), 9, 235; retires to France, 9, 235.
- Marchfeld**, plain in Austria, near Vienna; battle of (1278), 14, 155.
- Marchiali**, see Man with the Iron Mask.
- Marchin** (Marsin), Ferdinand, Marshal de (1656-1706), French general; replaces Vendôme, 11, 617; defeated at Blenheim (1704), 11, 618; dies, 11, 621.
- Marchisio**, Italian mechanic; constructs towers at the siege of Crema (1160), 9, 51.
- March Revolution**, popular revolution of 1848 in Austria, 14, 623-633.
- Marcia**, daughter of Cordus, saves manuscript of her father's history (25 A.D.), 6, 146.
- Marcia**, mistress of Commodus (183-193 A.D.), 6, 379, 381-382, 385.
- Marciano**, town in Italy; French partisans defeated by imperialists (1554), 9, 465.
- Marcianus**, Byzantine emperor 450-457 A.D., 7, 60-61; dream concerning Attila, 6, 594; ratifies election of Avitus, 6, 603.
- Marck**, William, Count de la, Dutch nobleman; lays foundation of the Dutch Republic by the capture of Briel (1572), 13, 428-430; removed from command, 13, 439.
- Marco** Kralewitch, king of southern Serbia 1371-1394; popularity, 24, 193.
- Marcomanni** (Marcomans), German tribe; migration, 6, 63; league, 6, 64, 76, 135; war with Romans, 6, 296-298, 619.
- Marcomeres**, king of Franks ca. 398 A.D., 7, 462-463.
- Marco Polo**, see Polo, Marco.
- Marcus Aurelius** (M. Aelius Aurelius Antoninus) (121-180 A.D.), Roman emperor 161-180 A.D.; adoption, 6, 287, 290; under instruction of Apollonius, 6, 291; reign, 6, 294-306; border wars of, 6, 296-299; attitude towards Christians, 6, 302, 324, 325; death, 6, 304; philosophy of, 6, 310-311.
- Marcus** of Cerynea, founder of Achæan League (294 B.C.), 4, 518.
- Marcy**, William Learned (1786-1857), American statesman; leader of "Hunker" faction of democratic party in New York state (1848), 23, 378; candidate for presidential nomination (1852), 23, 389; secretary of state under Pierce, 23, 390.
- Marczali**, Hungarian soldier; in battle of Mohács (1526), 24, 347.
- Mardaites**, mountaineers of Lebanon, 7, 188.
- Mardans** (Mardi, Mardians), Iranian nomad tribe, 2, 460, 569, 578, 655.
- Mardonius** (d. 479 B.C.), Persian commander; invades Greece, 2, 611; 3, 266-267, 316, 353-357; advises Xerxes I, 3, 285-288; at Salamis, 3, 340; prompts Xerxes' retreat, 3, 348-350; invades Boeotia, 3, 358, 359; defeat at Platea, 3, 363-373.
- Mardontes**, Persian admiral in command after Salamis (479 B.C.), 3, 353; slain at Mycale, 3, 377.
- Marduk** (Merodach), in Babylon later identified with Bel, Assyro-Babylonian god; place in Assyrian and in Babylonian hierarchy, 1, 517, 518; as creator, 1, 520; identified with Mar, 1, 313; champion of the gods against chaos, 1, 316, 521-523; as intercessor, 1, 524; worshipped in region of Persian Gulf, 1, 535.
- Marduk-apal-iddin**, king of Babylonia, 1, 329, 376; invades Assyria, 1, 331.
- Marduk-balatsu-iqbi**, king of Babylonia, 1, 333; slain, 1, 389.

Marduk-bel-iddin, see Merodach-baladan.
 Marduk-bel-usati, attempts to seize Assyrian throne, **1**, 332, 389.
 Marduk-bel-usur, king of Sukhi; pays tribute to Shalmaneser II, **1**, 389.
 Marduk-nadin-akhe, king of Babylonia; attacked by Tiglathpileser I, **1**, 329, 378.
 Marduk-nadin-shum, king of Assyria ca. 852-840 B.C.; asks aid of Shalmaneser II, **1**, 332; defeats Marduk-bel-usati (his brother), **1**, 389.
 Marduk-shapik-zer-mati, king of Babylonia; considered an independent monarch, **1**, 329, 331, 378.
 Marduk-ushezib, king of Chaldea, **1**, 334.
 Mardyke, town in England; capitulates to Cromwell (1657), **20**, 170.
 Mareb or Arem, early capital of Yemen, **8**, 106; inundated, **8**, 6, 107; long succession of rulers, **8**, 102.
 Marengo, a village in Italy; Napoleon defeats Austrians at (1800), **12**, 502-504; **14**, 532.
 Marescot, Armand Samuel (1758-1832), French soldier; in charge of artillery in Napoleon's passage of the Alps, **12**, 498.
 Maret, Hugues Bernard, duke of Bassano (1763-1839), French diplomat; imprisoned by Austrians, **12**, 363; meets Napoleon, **12**, 597; in Napoleon's ministry, (1815), **12**, 624.
 Marfée, La, forest in Champagne, France; battle of (1641), **11**, 472.
 Margaret (1353-1412), queen of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, daughter of Waldemar IV of Denmark; main treatment, **16**, 197-205; opposes guilds, **16**, 143; marriage, **16**, 120, 184, 195; Sweden, Norway, and Denmark united under, **16**, 197; effects Union of Kalmar, **16**, 201-205; death, **16**, 205.
 Margaret, the "Maid of Norway" (1283-1290), queen of Scotland 1286-1290; accession, **21**, 55-56, 62; proposed marriage and death, **16**, 119; **18**, 401; **21**, 63.
 Margaret, wife of Eric II of Norway; betrothal and marriage (1289), **16**, 117, 119.
 Margaret (d. 1093), sister of Eadgar Ætheling, wife of Malcolm Canmore, king of Scotland; marriage, **18**, 178; **21**, 24; character sketch, **21**, 34; commerce in Scotland and, **21**, 123.
 Margaret, wife of Alexander III of Scotland, daughter of Henry III of England; marriage (1251), **21**, 54; death, **21**, 55.
 Margaret, daughter of Philip IV of Spain, wife of Emperor Leopold I; marriage (1666), **11**, 567.
 Margaret, sister of Henry II of France; marriage (1559), **11**, 350.
 Margaret (thirteenth century), widow of John de Montfort; holds the principality of Tyre, **2**, 306.
 Margaret, wife of Charles III, king of Naples; becomes regent of Naples for Ladislaus (1386), **9**, 234.
 Margaret, regent of Netherlands; makes treaty with Gustavus Vasa (1526), **16**, 289.
 Margaret of Angoulême, or of Valois, or of Alençon, or of Navarre (1492-1549), queen

of Navarre, daughter of Charles of Orleans; visits her brother Francis I in his captivity, **11**, 321; negotiates for freedom of Francis, **9**, 450; writings, **11**, 330.
 Margaret of Anjou (1430-1482), queen consort of Henry VI, king of England; marriage, **18**, 558; character, **18**, 561; gives birth to son, Edward, **18**, 571; alleged complicity in death of Gloucester, **18**, 563; temporary reconciliation with Yorkists, **18**, 573; incites her followers to take up arms, **18**, 576-577; battle of Mortimer's Cross and after, **18**, 577-579; battle of Towton, **18**, 580-582; seeks aid in France, **18**, 582; flight, **18**, 583; reconciliation with Warwick, **18**, 589; capture after battle of Tewkesbury, **18**, 597; imprisonment, **18**, 598, 598 note; released by intervention of Louis XI, **18**, 601; see also Wars of the Roses.
 Margaret of Austria or of Savoy (1480-1530), regent of Netherlands 1506-1530, daughter of Emperor Maximilian I; betrothed to dauphin Charles, **11**, 272, 285; betrothal annulled, **11**, 286, 287, 288; marries infante Juan of Spain, **10**, 165; **14**, 237; regent of Netherlands, **13**, 367; negotiates Peace of Cambray, **9**, 457; **11**, 325; guardian of Margaret of Parma, **13**, 387; Henry VII plans to marry, **19**, 40 seq.; death, **13**, 369 note.
 Margaret of Austria, daughter of Charles V; see Margaret of Parma.
 Margaret of Burgundy (1446-1503), daughter of Richard, duke of York, sister of Edward IV of England; marriage, **18**, 585-586; active in Yorkist plot, **19**, 22, 22 note.
 Margaret of Calais, daughter of Edward III, king of England; birth (1347), **18**, 467.
 Margaret of Denmark, daughter of Christian I; marries James III of Scotland (1469), **16**, 218; **21**, 190.
 Margaret of Flanders, wife of Baldwin I, emperor of Constantinople; death (1204), **7**, 287.
 Margaret of Flanders ("Black Margaret"), daughter of Baldwin I, emperor of Constantinople; war with her son, John of Avennes (1252), **13**, 293-294.
 Margaret of Flanders (fourteenth century), wife of Philip the Bold; marriage, **13**, 328, 351.
 Margaret of France, see Margaret of Valois.
 Margaret of Hainault (d. 1356), wife of emperor of Germany; claims Netherlands at death of her brother William III (1345), **13**, 335-336; death, **13**, 339.
 Margaret of Hungary, joins fourth crusade (1195), **8**, 411; marries Boniface II, marquis of Montferrat (1204), **7**, 284.
 Margaret of Lorraine (seventeenth century), wife of duke of Orleans; marriage, **11**, 467.
 Margaret of Navarre (d. 1314), queen of Louis X of France; imprisonment and death, **11**, 86, 89.
 Margaret of Navarre, see Margaret of Angoulême.
 Margaret of Parma or Austria (1522-1586), regent of Netherlands 1559-1567, illegitimate daughter of Emperor Charles V;

main treatment, 13, 387-419; early life, 13, 387; becomes regent of Low Countries, 10, 24; 13, 388; summons council of state, 13, 397; agrees to abolishment of inquisition, 19, 334; resigns regency, 13, 419; return to Netherlands and final departure for Italy, 13, 486.

Margaret of Pomerania (fourteenth century), regent of Denmark, 16, 174-175.

Margaret (Marguerite) of Provence, wife of Louis IX of France, 11, 64, 65.

Margaret of Savoy, see **Margaret of Austria**.

Margaret of Scotland (1425?-1445), wife of the dauphin Louis (Louis XI), daughter of James I of Scotland; marriage, 11, 235.

Margaret of Valois or of France (1553-1615), queen of Henry IV of France, daughter of Henry II and Catharine de' Medici; marriage, 11, 367; dissolute life, 11, 409; divorce, 11, 410.

Margaret Plantagenet, see **Salisbury**.

Margaret Tudor (1489-1541), queen of James IV of Scotland, daughter of Henry VII of England; marries James IV, 21, 208; regent for James V, 21, 227; marries Archibald Douglas, earl of Angus, 21, 227; gives birth to Margaret Douglas (Lady Lennox), 21, 228; denounced by Henry VIII, 21, 230; reconciled to Henry VIII, 19, 88; regains ascendancy, 19, 89; marries Henry Stuart, 21, 232.

Margarita, see **Margaret**.

Margary, A. R., British consular official; murder of, in China (1875), 24, 553.

Margites, character in a Greek burlesque poem, 4, 266.

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Marguerite, Auguste (1823-), French general; in Franco-Prussian War, 13, 159.

Mari, king of Damascus (eighth century B.C.); surrenders to Assyrians, 1, 390.

Maria I (1734-1816), queen of Portugal; accession, 10, 533; shares government with husband, 10, 534; restores Jesuits to power, 10, 534; government turned over to Dom João, 10, 536; death, 10, 542.

Maria II (Maria da Gloria) (1819-1853), queen of Portugal 1834-1853, daughter of Pedro I of Brazil; accession, 10, 550; reign, 10, 551-556; death, 10, 556.

Maria (fourteenth century), daughter of King Robert of Sicily; celebrated by Boccaccio as Fiammetta, 9, 199.

Maria, daughter of Stilicho; weds Honorius (397 A.D.), 6, 543.

Maria Amalia (eighteenth century), daughter of Joseph I of Austria; marries Charles Albert, elector of Bavaria, 14, 425.

Maria Anna, sister of Joseph I of Austria; marries João V of Portugal (1707), 10, 520.

Maria Christina, sister of Emperor Joseph II; governs in Austrian Netherlands, 14, 478-479.

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- Masaniello** (Tommaso Aniello) (1622-1647), Neapolitan insurrectionist, **9**, 488.
- Mascames**, Persian governor of Doriscus 480 B.C., **3**, 315; successfully resists Greeks, **3**, 403.
- Mascara**, town in Algiers; captured by French (1835), **13**, 68.
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- Mascarenhas**, Pedro, Portuguese navigator; discovers Mascarenhas Island (also called Réunion and Isle de Bourbon) (1513), **10**, 486.
- Mascezel** (d. ca. 398 A.D.), African prince; as Roman ally, conquers barbarians (397 A.D.), **6**, 542; death, **6**, 543.
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- Masistes** (d. 479 B.C.), Persian prince, brother of Xerxes; commands Persian forces on Xerxes' march, **3**, 317; Artayntes attempts to assassinate, **3**, 377-378.
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Maximus, Magnus Clemens (d. 388 A.D.), Roman general of Spanish birth; proclaimed emperor by legions in Britain (383 A.D.), 6, 526; 18, 27; defeats Gratian in Gaul, 6, 526; defeated and put to death by Theodosius, 6, 526; 18, 27.

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- Mayenne, Henri de Lorraine, Duke of** (1578-1621), French soldier; leads army against Huguenots, 11, 446.
- Mayflower**, ship in which the English Pilgrims sailed for America; voyage, 22, 614, 625-626; Governor Bradford's account, 22, 626-630.
- May Laws**, name applied to series of laws passed by Prussian Diet in May, 1873, marking the opening of the struggle known as the Kulturkampf (*q. v.*), 15, 534.
- Mayo, Richard Southwell Bourke, 6th Earl of** (1822-1872), English statesman; appointed governor-general of India, 22, 205.
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- Méda**, French gendarme; at arrest of Robespierre (1794), 12, 343.
- Medea**, legendary Greek sorceress, daughter of the king of Colchis; carried off by Jason, 3, 73, 75, 158, 159, 263.
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- Medes** (Mada or Amada), people of Media, *q. v.*
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- Mediach**, town in Transylvania; battle of (1849), 14, 654.
- Mediation**, Act of, in Swiss history; a general reconstruction of government (1813), 17, 30-35.
- Medici**, a powerful Florentine family, prominent from time of Salvestro (1378) to death of Giovan Gastone (1737); Florence under the, 9, 349-390; family driven from Florence (1494), 9, 412; in exile, intrigues against Florence, 9, 430; re-

- stored to power in Florence (1512), 9, 437 seq.; expelled (1527), 9, 458; restored (1529), 9, 459; 11, 325.
- Medici, Alessandro de' (d. 1537), first duke of Florence; assumes rule of all Tuscany, 9, 241; favoured by Leo X, 9, 446, 447; Florence assigned to (1529), 9, 457, 460; assassinated, 9, 461.
- Medici, Catherine de' (1519-1589), queen and regent of France; marries Henry II (1533), 11, 332; power in France, 11, 351-394; becomes regent (1560), 11, 356; espouses Catholic cause, 11, 360; and massacre of St. Bartholomew, 11, 371; secures crown of Poland for Henry of Anjou, 11, 378; court of, 11, 384; death, 11, 392.
- Medici, Cosmo or Cosimo de', "the Elder" (1359-1464), Florentine statesman; main treatment, 9, 349-361; banished by the Albizzi, 9, 351; patron of learning, 9, 352 seq.; Roscoe's estimate of, 9, 359-361.
- Medici, Cosmo (I, II, and III), see Cosmo (I, II, and III), grand dukes of Tuscany.
- Medici, Ferdinand de' (I and II), see Ferdinand (I and II), grand dukes of Tuscany.
- Medici, Francesco de', see Francesco I, grand duke of Tuscany.
- Medici, Giovan Gastone de', see Giovan Gastone, grand duke of Tuscany.
- Medici, Giovanni Angelo de, see Pius IV.
- Medici, Giovanni de', see Leo X, pope.
- Medici, Giovanni de', consul of Crema; at siege of (1159), 9, 51.
- Medici, Giovanni de' (1360-1429), Florentine merchant, father of Cosmo the Elder and Lorenzo I, 9, 349-350.
- Medici, Giovanni de' (d. 1461), son of Cosmo the Elder, 9, 356.
- Medici, Giovanni, "delle Bande Nere" (1498-1526), descendant of Cosmo "the Elder," an Italian soldier, 9, 458.
- Medici, Giuliano (I) de' (1453-1478), son of Piero I, 9, 356, 363; murdered, 9, 367.
- Medici, Giuliano (II) de' (1479-1516), son of Lorenzo the Magnificent; assumes power in Florence (1512), 9, 438.
- Medici, Giulio de', see Clement VII, pope.
- Medici, Ippolito de' (1511-1535), Italian cardinal, illegitimate son of Giuliano II, 9, 438, 446, 461.
- Medici, Lorenzo de', "The Magnificent" (1448-1492), Florentine statesman, son of Piero I, 9, 356, 363; Pazzi conspiracy against, 9, 365; rules in Florence, 9, 370-390; embassy to Ferdinand I of Naples, 9, 239, 375; Von Reumont's estimate of, 9, 388; as poet, and patron of literature, 9, 392.
- Medici, Lorenzo (II) de' (1492-1519), duke of Urbino, son of Piero II; Macchiavelli's dedication to, 9, 407; rules in Florence, 9, 438, 446.
- Medici, Marie de' (1573-1642), queen of France, wife of Henry IV; marriage, 11, 410; regent 1610-1617, 11, 432-438; Richelieu, counsellor of, 11, 438, 449; arrests Condé, 11, 440 seq.; brings Louis XIII to submission, 11, 444; signs Treaty of Pont-de-Cé, 11, 445; labours to overthrow Richelieu, 11, 462; exiled, 11, 464; contributes to missions in North America, 22, 555, 556; death, 11, 481.
- Medici, Piero de' (1416-1469), son of Cosmo "the Elder," 9, 356, 359; rivalry with Lucas Pitti, 9, 362-363; incapacity as governor, 9, 410.
- Medici, Piero (II) de, (1471-1503), son of Lorenzo; Florence under, 9, 410 seq.; in alliance with Naples, 9, 239; driven from Florence, 9, 412; death, 9, 430.
- Medici, Salvestro de' (d. 1388), gonfalonier of Florence (1378), 9, 334 seq., 339, 341.
- Medici, Italian commander in Seven Weeks' War (1866), 15, 27.
- Medici, Library of the, founded by Cosmo "the Elder," 9, 354.
- Medicine: practice of, in Egypt, 1, 61, 213; regulations concerning physicians in Babylonia-Assyria, 1, 478, 510, 538; regulations affecting physicians in India, 2, 517, 531; in ancient Greece, 3, 90-91, 471; medical knowledge of the Druids, 18, 6; Arabian medicine, 8, 279.
- Medina (Yathreb), a city in Arabia; as capital of Mohammedan empire, 8, 12; early converts to Islam in, 8, 117; siege of, 8, 123-124; seized and pillaged by Omayyads under Muslim, 8, 177.
- Medina Celi, Duke of, Spanish nobleman; recommends Columbus to Queen Isabella (1485), 22, 420.
- Medina de Rio Seco, see Rio Seco.
- Medina Sidonia, Duke of, Spanish nobleman; encourages Columbus (1485), 22, 420.
- Medina Sidonia, Alonzo de Guzman, Duke of, Spanish nobleman; given command of the Armada, 10, 244; 13, 525; 19, 390; defeated by the English (1588), 19, 393-402.
- Mediolanum, see Milan.
- Mediterranean Race, origin, 1, 77; 4, 208; theory of the, 3, 34, 42; 4, 208.
- Medius (fourth century B.C.), a friend of Alexander the Great, 4, 390, 391.
- Medon (seventh century B.C.), archon, Athens, 3, 162, 163.
- Medontids, descendants of Medon, 3, 162.
- Medusa, one of the Gorgons; in Greek myth, 3, 486.
- Medway, a river in southeastern England; Dutch fleet in (1667), 20, 261.
- Meerfeldt, Maximilian, Count of (1766-1814), Austrian soldier; taken prisoner after battle of Leipsic, 12, 605.
- Meerut or Mirat, a city in India; mutiny at (1858), 22, 170.
- Megabases (fifth century B.C.), Persian naval commander; commands Persian fleet against Greece, 3, 304.
- Megabates (fifth century B.C.), Persian naval commander, 3, 265, 304, 387.
- Megabazus or Megabyzus (fifth century B.C.), Persian soldier; as satrap in Syria, 2, 130, 614, 618, 619; as commander in the army of Xerxes, 3, 303; drives Athenians out of Memphis, 2, 291, 616; 3, 429.

Megacles (seventh century B.C.), Athenian archon; sacrilegiously massacres Cylon's adherents, **3**, 165-166; see also Alcmaeonidae.

Megara, Greek city; early history and colonies of, **3**, 199, 201, 205; government in, **3**, 165, 185; in Persian wars, **3**, 334, 373; relations of, with Athens, **3**, 428, 431, 448-450, 510, 511; revolts from Athens, **4**, 70; wars of, with Athens, **3**, 210-211, 434, 532, 580; war of, with Corinth (458 B.C.), **3**, 424-425; relations of, with Sparta, **3**, 435, 511, 519, 587; aids Corinth against Corcyra (433 B.C.), **3**, 442; Demetrius Poliorcetes captures, **4**, 308, 494; Demetrius Poliorcetes rules, **4**, 452, 500; joins Achæan League, **4**, 522.

Megaris (Megarid), district in ancient Greece; early settlement of, **3**, 38; condition of, at Persian invasion, **3**, 313; under control of Athens, **3**, 430, 531; influence of, on Peloponnesian War, **3**, 642; see also Megara.

Megasthenes, early Greek ambassador to India (ca. 300 B.C.), records of, **2**, 496, 504.

Megiddo, town in Palestine; battle of (ca. 1525 B.C.), **1**, 72, 136; battle of (608 B.C.), **1**, 132, 183, 449; **2**, 118, 286.

Megistias, Greek soothsayer; death at battle of Thermopylæ (480 B.C.), **3**, 324, 326.

Mehemet Ali (1769-1849), viceroy of Egypt; rise of, **24**, 449; puts down Wahhabees, **3**, 24; **24**, 411; murders mamelukes, **24**, 450; improves internal administration of Egypt, **24**, 451; revolt of, against sultan of Turkey, **24**, 451 seq.; foreign powers intervene in revolt of, **24**, 453; last days of, **24**, 454.

Meherdates, see Mithridates.

Meiengrim, town in Switzerland; battle of (1712), **16**, 661.

Meigs, Return Jonathan (1740-1823), American soldier; captures Sag Harbor (1777), **23**, 262.

Meigs, Fort, in Ohio; siege of (1813), **23**, 330.

Meiones, see Mæonians.

Mejia, Tomas (ca. 1812-1867), Mexican general; execution, **23**, 635.

Mekong Valley Dispute, disagreement between Great Britain and China (1895); settlement of, **24**, 560-561.

Melanchthon or **Melanthon**, Philipp (1497-1560), a German reformer; supports Luther, **14**, 254; attitude towards Peasants' Revolt, **14**, 261; marriage of, **14**, 265; attitude of, towards Luther's marriage, **14**, 265 note; at Conference of Marburg, **14**, 267; commends Charles V, **14**, 268; condemns divorce of Henry VIII, **10**, 127; characterisation of, **14**, 261 note.

Melander, see Holzapfel, Peter.

Melas, Michael von (1729-1806), Austrian general; pursues Suchet, **12**, 496; at battle of Marengo, **12**, 501-503.

Melazzo, see Milazzo.

Melbourne, city in Australia; convention held in (1898), **22**, 256.

Melbourne, William Lamb, 2nd Viscount, see Lamb.

Melcher of Falkenberg (seventeenth century), Swedish soldier; defends Magdeburg (1631), **14**, 348.

Melchi, Temelek (d. 974 A.D.), Armenian soldier in service of Eastern Empire; defeated by Saracens, **7**, 241.

Melchites, orthodox Eastern Christians; tolerated by the Arabs (ca. 640 A.D.), **8**, 162; in Syria and the Lebanon, **7**, 188.

Meleager (d. ca. 323 B.C.), Macedonian general; different commands under Alexander the Great, **4**, 278, 301, 324; opposes Perdicas, **4**, 424-426; death, **4**, 427.

Melegnano, see Marignano.

Melendez, see Menendez.

Meles, king of Lydia (eighth century B.C.); reign, **2**, 421, 426, 428-429, 460.

Meletus, Athenian citizen; accuses Socrates of impiety and corrupting youth (ca. 399 B.C.), **4**, 36-37.

Melians, see Malians.

Melicerter, see Melkarth.

Méline, Félix Jules (1838-), French statesman; ministry (1896-1898), **13**, 196.

Meli-Shipak, king of Babylonia 1238-1224 B.C.; successful against Assyrians, **1**, 329, 376.

Melitene, city in Asia Minor; battle of (ca. 577 A.D.), **7**, 143-144.

Melkarth, tutelary god of Tyre, the Greek Melicertes; cult and worship of, **2**, 256, 276, 280, 298, 350, 351, 354.

Mello, Custodio José de (ca. 1845-1902), Brazilian naval officer and revolutionist; revolt of (1893), **23**, 664-665.

Meloria, Italian island; naval battle off (1284), **9**, 116, 262.

Melukhkhha, see Cush.

Melun, city in France; siege of (1420), **11**, 180; **18**, 540.

Melun, Treaty of, treaty between France and Flanders (ca. 1214), **13**, 315.

Melusina (twelfth century), wife of Fulk of Anjou; wars with her son Baldwin III, **8**, 364.

Melville, Andrew (1545-1622), Scottish reformer; refuses to be bought by James VI, **21**, 275; rebukes the king, **21**, 284.

Melville, Sir James (1535-1617), Scottish soldier and diplomat; announces birth of James Stuart to Queen Elizabeth, **19**, 304.

Melville, Viscount, see Dundas, Henry.

Melzi, Count Francesco (1753-1816), Italian statesman; elected vice-president of Italian republic, **9**, 568; leads deputation to Napoleon, **9**, 569.

Mem, or **Men**, de Sa, see Sa.

Memel, seaport of Prussia; meeting of Frederick William III and Alexander of Russia at (1802), **15**, 289.

Memmi, Roman family of; origin, **5**, 70.

Memmius, Caius (d. 100 B.C.), Roman tribune 111 B.C.; investigates Jugurtha's brib-

- eries, 5, 384-386; assassination of, 5, 403.
- Memmius, Caius Gemellus**, Roman tribune 66 B.C.; prosecuted for bribery, 5, 511, 513, 514; Caesar assists, 5, 596; patronises literature, 5, 647.
- Memnon** (fourth century B.C.), Greek soldier in Persian service; plans of, overruled, 4, 285, 292-298; in campaign against Alexander the Great, 4, 286, 288, 292-293; death of, 4, 297.
- Memphis** (Men-nefer or Ha-kha-Ptah), early capital of Egypt; foundation of, 1, 68; loses its supremacy, 1, 70, 106; old kingdom of, 1, 90-105, 289; dynasty of, 1, 92, 173; under the Hyksos, 1, 119; buildings of Ramses II at, 1, 147; worship of Apis at, 1, 229, 233-234; siege and capture of, by Arabs, 8, 160; description of, 1, 236; ruins of, 1, 90.
- Men, Phrygian divinity**; cult and worship of, 2, 396, 415, 424.
- Menabrea, Louis Frédéric**, Count (b. 1809), marquis of Valdora, Italian statesman; ministry of, 1867-1869, 9, 618 seq.; resignation of, 9, 620.
- Menahem**, king of Israel 748-738 B.C.; pays tribute to Assyria, 1, 333; reign of, 2, 114.
- Menalcidas** (d. ca. 147 B.C.), a Lacedæmonian adventurer; intrigues of, 4, 540-541, 543.
- Menander**, king of Bactria (period of reign unknown); founds kingdom in India, 2, 504.
- Menander**, an Athenian officer; at battle of *Ægospotami* (405 B.C.), 3, 638.
- Menapii**, a people in Gallia Belgica; Caesar conquers, 5, 521; 13, 273.
- Menard, General**, French soldier; invades Switzerland (1798), 17, 20-21.
- Mencheres**, see **Men-kau-Ra**.
- Mencius** (d. ca. 289 B.C.), Chinese philosopher; philosophy of, in Japan, 24, 624.
- Mendeliev or Mendeleeff, Dmitrii Ivanovitch** (1834-), Russian chemist, 17, 77.
- Mendere**, see **Mæander**.
- Mendoza, Lopez de**, see **Mondijar**.
- Mendoza, Pedro de** (ca. 1487-1537), Spanish captain; founds Buenos Ayres, 23, 567.
- Mendoza, Pedro Gonzalez de** (1429-1495), Spanish cardinal; assists Columbus, 22, 421.
- Mene**, see **Ma**.
- Menelaus**, mythical king of Sparta; royal seat of, 3, 61; favoured suitor of Helen of Troy, 3, 75; Paris abuses hospitality of, 3, 75, 79; mutilates dead body of Paris, 3, 95.
- Menelaus**, Greek admiral, brother of Ptolemy Soter; obliged to surrender Cyprus (306 B.C.), 4, 446, 566.
- Menelaus**, see **Onias**.
- Menelek or Menilek** (1844-), king of Abyssinia 1889-; signs Treaty of Ucciali (1889) with Italians, 9, 632; repudiates treaty (1893), 9, 632; defeats Italians at Adowa (1896), 9, 622; comes to terms with Italy, 9, 622.
- Menendez or Melendez de Avilés, Pedro** (1519-1574), Spanish naval officer; early career of, 22, 548; invades Florida, 22, 549-551; massacres French Protestants, 22, 550.
- Meneptah** (thirteenth century B.C.), king of Egypt ca. 1285 B.C.; reign of, 1, 162-166; believed to be the Pharaoh of the "Exodus," 2, 30.
- Menes**, king of Egypt ca. 4400 B.C.; unites the two kingdoms of Egypt, 1, 58, 79; founds Memphis, 1, 90-91; legend of, 1, 231.
- Menes** (fourth century B.C.), Persian general; placed in command of united provinces of Phœnicia, Syria, and Cilicia (331 B.C.), 2, 300; governor of Babylon, 4, 330.
- Menetius**, governor of Ilium; crowns Alexander the Great (334 B.C.), 4, 283.
- Menexenus**, son of Socrates, 3, 466.
- Menezes, Dom Pedro de** (fifteenth century), governor of Ceuta; in war with Moors (1415), 10, 457 seq.
- Meng-tse** (ca. 360 B.C.), Chinese sage and lawgiver; disciple of Confucius, 24, 525.
- Menidas**, general of Alexander the Great; at battle of Arbela (331 B.C.), 4, 325-326; directed to kill Parmenion (330 B.C.), 4, 345.
- Men-ka-Ra**, see **Nitocris**, queen of Egypt.
- Men-kau-Hor**, king of Egypt ca. 3366 B.C., 1, 99.
- Men-kau-ra** (Mycerinus, Mencheres, Cherenus), king of Egypt ca. 3633 B.C.; reign of, 1, 69; builds pyramid Her, 1, 94, 97, 98.
- Men-nefer**, see **Memphis**.
- Menon of Pharsalus**, Thessalian soldier in Lamian War (323 B.C.), 4, 465; in war with Macedonians (322 B.C.), 4, 468-469.
- Menon the Thessalian**, commands at battle of Cunaxa (401 B.C.), 4, 53, 55.
- Menotti, Ciro** (d. 1831), Italian conspirator; in insurrection against duke of Modena, 9, 586.
- Menou, Baron Jacques François de** ("Abdallah Menou") (1750-1810), French soldier; subdues the Faubourg St. Antoine (1795), 12, 398; compromises with the section Lepelletier, 12, 414; succeeds Kléber in Egypt, 12, 512; 24, 448; defeat and surrender of, 12, 513; 24, 448.
- Men-sa-Nefer**, see **Sem-en-Ptah**.
- Menshikov or Menshikoff, Prince Alexander Danilovitch** (1672-1730), Russian soldier and minister; origin and rise of, 17, 273; relations of, with Martha (afterwards Catherine I of Russia), 17, 269; Polish campaign of, 17, 274; 24, 72; campaign against Mazeppa, 17, 279; in battle of Pultowa, 16, 386-387; builds first fortress at Kronstadt, 17, 270 seq.; created prince and major-general, and given governorship of Ingria, 17, 273; antagonism of, to the Czarevitch Alexis, 17, 294, 295; charged with peculation, 17, 287; becomes all-powerful, 17, 327-

- 328; lays claim to duchy of Courland, **17**, 330; fall of, **17**, 329; character of, **17**, 269, 327.
- Menshikov**, Prince Alexander Sergevitch (1787–1869), great-grandson of foregoing, Russian soldier and diplomat; embassy of, to Constantinople, **15**, 12; **17**, 561; **21**, 615; commands Russian army in Crimea, **17**, 564; defeated at Alma, **17**, 566–570; and Inkerman, **17**, 573, 574.
- Mentana**, small town near Rome; Garibaldi defeated at battle of (1867), **9**, 618.
- Menteith**, Sir John, Scotch nobleman; governor of Dumbarton castle (1305), **18**, 421; enmity of, to Wallace, **21**, 79; captures Wallace (1305), **21**, 79–80.
- Mentiu** (Mentu), nomad tribes of Mount Sinai; inscription of, **2**, 265.
- Mentor** of Rhodes (fourth century B.C.), Greek mercenary general, **3**, 379; sent by Nectanebo of Egypt to aid Tennes of Sidon, **2**, 292; treachery of, **2**, 293; part of, in conquest of Egypt by Artaxerxes III (340 B.C.), **2**, 627–629.
- Mentu**, robber-tribe of Asia, **1**, 98, 119; see also Hyksos.
- Mentu**, see **Mentiu**.
- Mentuhotep I**, king of Egypt, **1**, 107.
- Mentuhotep II** (Neb-tau-Ra), king of Egypt, **1**, 70, 107.
- Mentuhotep III** (Neb-kher-Ra), king of Egypt; patronises art, **1**, 70, 107, 108.
- Menyllus**, commander of Macedonian garrison in Munychia (319 B.C.), **4**, 474, 477, 480.
- Mephibosheth**, see **Meribaal**.
- Merab** (ca. 990 B.C.), daughter of Saul, king of Israel, **2**, 79, 93.
- Merbaal**, king of Aradus; aids Xerxes, **2**, 291.
- Merbaal**, king of Tyre, see **Maharbaal**.
- Merbalos**, see **Maharbaal**.
- Mer-ba-pen** (Miebidos), king of Egypt, **1**, 68, 90.
- Mercer**, John, a Scotch adventurer: defeated by alderman Philpot, **18**, 487; naval expedition of, against Scarborough (1378), **18**, 486.
- Mercia**, Anglian kingdom in England; founded (ca. 586 A.D.), **18**, 39; under Penda, **18**, 49–53; under Northumbrian dominion, **18**, 53, 54; supremacy of, **18**, 56–61; subdued by Egbert of Wessex, **18**, 67; extinguished by the Danes (874 A.D.), **18**, 76.
- Merciless Parliament**, name applied to parliament of 1388, in England, which under control of Gloucester, impeached the favourites of Richard II, **18**, 500–501.
- Merck**, Johann Heinrich (1741–1791), Darmstadt professor; influence of, on Goethe, **15**, 347.
- Mercury**, Roman divinity corresponding to the Greek Hermes; Pelasgic origin of, **3**, 114; see also **Hermes**.
- Mercy**, Claudius Florimond, Count (1666–1733), Austrian soldier; killed at Parma, **12**, 29.
- Mercy**, Baron Franz von (d. 1645), Bavarian general in imperial army; defeats Turenne at Marienthal (Mergentheim), **11**, 494; defeated and killed at Nördlingen, **11**, 495.
- Merdawij** (tenth century), Arab chief; conquers Gilhan, **8**, 219.
- Mer-en-Ra I** (Methesuphis), king of Egypt, **1**, 102–104.
- Mer-en-Ra II**, king of Egypt, **1**, 104.
- Meri-Amen Meri-Tmu**, king of Egypt, **1**, 171.
- Meribaal** (Mephibosheth), son of Jonathan; pardoned by David, **2**, 91.
- Mérida**, city in Spain, capital of ancient Lusitania, the Emerita Augusta of the Romans; taken by Saracens (713), **8**, 194, 195.
- Meri-mut**, wife of Ramses II, **1**, 154.
- Merinids**, Arab dynasty in North Africa, **24**, 469.
- Meri-Ra**, see **Pepi I**.
- Merlin de Douai**, Count Philippe Antoine (1754–1838), French jurist and politician; objects to death penalty in National Convention, **12**, 290; publishes decree, **12**, 313; makes speech on Prussia in convention, **15**, 276–278.
- Mermnadæ**, Lydian dynasty (700–546 B.C.); founded by Gyges, **2**, 389, 401, 411, 421; reign of dynasty, **2**, 423, 430–433, 446–448; see also **Ardys**, **Sadyattes**, **Alyattes**, and **Cræsus**.
- Mer-nifer-Ra Ai**, king of Egypt ca. 2250 B.C., **1**, 118.
- Mernitchevitch**, dynasty of, in southern Serbia (fourteenth century), **24**, 193.
- Merodach**, see **Marduk**.
- Merodach-baladan** or **Marduk-bel-iddin** (d. ca. 698 B.C.), king of Babylon; plots against Assyria, **1**, 177; submits to Assyria, **1**, 334, 394; defeated by Sargon, **1**, 400, 401; defeated by Sennacherib, **1**, 406; seeks refuge in Elam, **1**, 411.
- Mérode**, John Philip Eugène, Count of (1674–1732), Belgian soldier, **14**, 36.
- Merovæus** or **Merowig** (d. 458 A.D.), Frankish king, eponymic ancestor of Merovingians, **6**, 583; **7**, 464–466.
- Merovingians**, a dynasty of Frankish kings rising to power under Clovis and continuing in authority until overthrown by Pepin (751 A.D.), **7**, 466–507, 521.
- Merrimac**, Confederate war vessel; fight with *Monitor* (1862), **23**, 427.
- Mersch**, Jean André van der (1734–1792), Belgian soldier; in Brabantine revolution, **14**, 45, 46, 488.
- Mersen**, a town in the Netherlands; edict of (847 A.D.), **11**, 3; Partition Treaty of, between Ludwig the German and Charles the Bald (870 A.D.), **7**, 580.
- Mertitefs**, Egyptian queen 3700 B.C.; historical portrait, **1**, 96.
- Merton**, Walter de (d. 1277), bishop of Rochester; appointed chancellor by Edward I, **18**, 390.
- Merula**, Lucius Cornelius (d. 87 B.C.), Roman consul, **5**, 427, 429.

Merv or Merve, oasis in central Asia; annexed to Russia (1884), 17, 617.

Merwan (I) ben Hakem (d. 685 A.D.), Omayyad caliph 684-685 A.D., 8, 178.

Merwan II (d. 750 A.D.), Omayyad caliph 744-750 A.D., 8, 188, 189.

Méry, a town in France; battle of (1814), 15, 319.

Mesha, king of Moab ca. 850 B.C.; erects "Moabite stone," 2, 34, 51-52, 109, 384.

Meshech, see Mushke.

Meshhed-Hussein, see Kerbela.

Mesih Pasha, Turkish commander; leads Turkish forces against Rhodes (1480), 24, 332.

Mesilim, Babylonian king (4400 B.C.), 1, 323, 352-354.

Mesochris, see Neb-ka.

Mesopotamia, a plain lying between the Euphrates and the Tigris rivers; main treatment, 1, 329-626; identified with Aram, 1, 347; sources for history, 1, 320-322; description, 1, 338-342, 369-370, 390-391; centre of ancient civilisation, 1, 472; art, 2, 352; inscriptions, 2, 347, 392, 634; irrigation, 4, 604; conquered by Arabs, 8, 152-153; see also Assyria, Babylonia, and Baghdad.

Messalla, Marcus Valerius Maximus, Roman consul 263 B.C., 5, 356.

Messalla, Marcus Valerius, Roman consul 53 B.C., 5, 511.

Messalla, Marcus Valerius (first century B.C.), son of the preceding, Roman soldier; serves under Brutus (42 B.C.), 5, 622; submits to Antony, 5, 624.

Messallina, Valeria (d. 48 A.D.), wife of Emperor Claudius; evil character and death of, 6, 171-176.

Messenia, country in ancient Greece; early history of, 3, 102, 117, 143, 146, 151; ethnology of inhabitants, 3, 123, 124, 143; wars with Sparta, 3, 143-151, 370, 413, 429, 559, 576; relations with Sparta, 4, 66, 166, 180; in Ætolian League, 4, 518.

Messiah, Hebrew hope of, 2, 113, 130, 168-169, 172; a critical view of the, 2, 168-176.

Messina, a seaport in Sicily; battle of (1267), 14, 129; uprising at, against Spain (1674), 9, 490 seq.; siege of (1718), 10, 293; 20, 521; bombardment of, by Filangieri (1848), 9, 595.

Metaurus, a river in Italy; battle of the (207 B.C.), 5, 276.

Metcalfe, Charles Theophilus, Baron Metcalfe (1785-1846), British colonial statesman and administrator; provisional governor-general of India (1835-1836), 22, 138; administration of, as governor-general of Canada (1843-1845), 22, 340.

Metellus, Lucius Cæcilius, Roman proconsul 250 B.C.; defeats Hasdrubal, 5, 224, 226-228.

Metellus, Lucius Cæcilius Creticus, Roman tribune 49 B.C.; opposes Cæsar, 5, 535.

Metellus, Lucius Cæcilius Dalmaticus, Roman consul 119 B.C.; conquers Dalmatians, 5, 382.

Metellus, Quintus Cæcilius Numidicus (d. 99 B.C.), Roman consul 109 B.C.; victory of, over Jugurtha, 5, 387-391.

Metellus, Quintus Cæcilius Balearicus (ca. 122 B.C.); subdues Balearic Isles, 5, 382.

Metellus, Quintus Cæcilius Celer, Roman consul 60 B.C.; appointed consul, 5, 499; intrigues of, against Pompey, 5, 529, 530.

Metellus, Quintus Cæcilius Creticus, Roman consul 69 B.C.; conquers Cretans, 5, 466; in Catiline War, 5, 485, 491.

Metellus, Quintus Cæcilius Macedonicus (d. 115 B.C.), Roman soldier; defeats Philip Andriscus (147 B.C.), 4, 542-544; 5, 315, 316; made consul (143 B.C.), 5, 317; censor, 5, 368; opposes Gracchus, 5, 378; death, 5, 381.

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Montmorency, Henri II, Duke of (1595-1632), French marshal; in war with Spain, 11, 461; leagues with Orleans against Richelieu, 11, 465; execution of, 11, 465 seq.

Montmorency, Philip de, count of Horn, see Horn.

Montpellier, city in France; Philip of Valois purchases (ca. 1350), 11, 122.

Montpellier, Treaty of, concluded between Louis XIII and the Huguenots (1622), 11, 448.

Montpellier, University of, influence of Arabs upon medical faculty of, 8, 280.

Montpensier, Anne Marie Louise d'Orléans, Duchess of (1627-1693), the daughter of Gaston of Orleans and generally called La Grande Mademoiselle; aids Condé, 11, 513.

Montpensier, Antoine Marie Philippe Louis d'Orléans, Duke of (1824-1890), fifth son of Louis Philippe; marries Infanta Luisa Fernanda of Spain (1846), 13, 78.

Montpensier, Catherine Marie de Lorraine, Duchess of (1552-ca. 1594), daughter of Francis, duke of Guise; relations of, with Jacques Clément, 11, 393-394; estimate of, 11, 394.

Montpensier, François de Bourbon, Duke of (d. 1592); at battle of Ivry (1590), 11, 398.

Montpensier, Henri de Bourbon, Duke of (d. 1608), last duke in the Bourbon line; governor of Brittany, spokesman for nobles (1601), 11, 412.

Montreal, city of Canada; first settlement at (1611), 23, 65; Maisonneuve founds (1641), 22, 323; expedition against, in King William's War, 23, 187; English capture (1760), 23, 222.

Montreuil, town in France; ceded to England (1360), 11, 141.

Montreuil, Count of (tenth century); Hugh Capet wages war against, 11, 23.

Montreuil, French ambassador to Charles I; negotiates for king with the Scots (1646), 20, 42.

Montreuil, Treaty of, concluded between France and England (1303), 13, 418.

Montrichard, Joseph Elie Désiré Perruquet (1760-1828), French general; recalled from Switzerland (1802), 17, 28.

Montrose, James Graham, 1st Marquis of (1612-1650), Scottish soldier and states-

man; victories in Scotland, 20, 33, 34, 38; defeated by Leslie, 20, 39; 21, 294; retires to the Continent, 20, 45; returns to Scotland, 20, 94; capture and execution, 20, 94-95; 21, 295; characterisation, 20, 95.

Mont-Saint-Jean, town near Waterloo; battle of, see Waterloo.

Mont-Saint-Michel, village in France; siege of (ca. 1090), 13, 215-216.

Montsorel, town in England; siege of (1217), 13, 365.

Montt, Jorge (1847-), Chilean statesman; elected president of Chili (1891), 23, 611.

Montt, Manuel (1809-1880), Chilean statesman; elected president of Chili (1851), 23, 610.

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Mookerheyde (Mooker Heath), plain in the Netherlands; battle of (1574), 13, 446.

Moon, Egyptian and Hebrew Feast of, 2, 207; identified with Astarte, 2, 350; appearance among Hyperboreans, 2, 446; worshipped in Persia, 3, 297; see Astarte.

Moor, town in Hungary; battle of (1849), 14, 652.

Moore, James (ca. 1640-1706), American colonial soldier and official; becomes governor of South Carolina, 23, 59; in Indian War of 1703, 23, 59; expeditions against Spanish and Indians, 23, 190.

Moore, James (1737-1777), American soldier; defeats English in North Carolina (1776), 23, 250.

Moore, Sir John (1761-1809), British general; in Sweden, 16, 452; succeeds Wellington in Spain, 10, 341; retreat, 10, 343-348; death, 10, 348; 21, 474.

Moors, name of a mixed people of northern Africa; at war with Rome, 6, 136, 170, 290, 535; sack Rome, 6, 601; at war with Eastern Empire, 7, 98, 99, 126-127; Charlemagne sends unsuccessful expedition against (ca. 780 A.D.), 7, 542; Ferdinand III of Castile wars against (1225), 10, 64; defeated at battle of Salado (1340), 10, 73; Ferdinand I of Aragon subdues (1411), 10, 121; in war with Ferdinand V of Castile, 10, 141, 143, 145, 149, 161; unbaptised Moors expelled from Spain (1502), 10, 162; under Charles V, 10, 223-225; atrocities in Spain, 10, 248; marquis of Mondejar wars against, 10, 249-250; at war with Don Juan of Austria, 10, 251; Alfonso I of Portugal conquers, 10, 429; unbaptised Moors expelled from Portugal (1497), 10, 485; massacre of, by Charles of Anjou (ca. 1270), 14, 130; see also Moriscos.

Mopbis, king of Takbasila in India (ca. 324 B.C.); becomes satrap of Punjab to Alexander (325 B.C.), 2, 479-480.

Moraes Barros, Prudente (1844-), Brazilian statesman; elected president of Brazil (1894), 23, 665; administration of, 23, 666.

Morales, General, Mexican soldier; surrenders Vera Cruz (1847), 23, 374.

Mora Stone, a stone on which the ancient kings of Sweden were proclaimed, **16**, 204.

Morat, town in Switzerland; battle of (1476), **11**, 267; **13**, 360; **16**, 602.

Moravia, district in Austria-Hungary; colonies of Roman soldiers settled in, **6**, 77; war with Ludwig the German, **7**, 576-577, 581, 591; revolts from Mieczyslaw II of Poland, **24**, 12.

Moravians, German religious sect; colony of, in Georgia (1735), **23**, 62.

Moray, Sir Andrew, of Bothwell (d. 1297), Scottish noble; joins Wallace, **21**, 70; sole baron adhering to Wallace, **18**, 410; **21**, 72; death, **18**, 411; **21**, 74.

Moray, Sir Andrew, of Bothwell (d. 1337), regent of Scotland, son of Sir Andrew Bothwell; invades Northumberland with Wallace, **21**, 75; becomes leader of Scottish royalists, **21**, 131; made prisoner by English, **21**, 131; escapes from prison and raises insurrection in Scotland, **21**, 134 seq.; death, **21**, 136.

Moray or Murray, 2nd Earl of, see Stuart, James.

Moray, Sir Thomas Randolph, Earl of, see Randolph.

Morazan, Francisco (1792-1842), soldier and statesman of Honduras; commands troops at attack on Guatemala (1829), **23**, 650; elected president of Central American Confederation (1831), **23**, 650; administration, **23**, 650.

Morbeyne, Sir Denys de, English knight; King John of France yields to, at Poitiers (1356), **18**, 474, 475.

Morcar or Morkere, Saxon warrior, son of Ælfgar, brother of Edwin, and brother-in-law of Harold; succeeds to portion of father's earldom (1059), **18**, 139; chosen earl of Northumbria, **18**, 143; Harold confirms in earldom of Northumbria, **18**, 144; joint-commander of army against William the Conqueror, **18**, 170; submits to William, **18**, 171; revolts against William, **18**, 177; William ravages lands of, **18**, 181; William restores estates to, **18**, 182; joins Hereward, **18**, 184; release ordered by William on his death bed, **18**, 198.

Mordaunt, Charles (1658-1735), earl of Peterborough and Monmouth, English military and naval commander; characterisation of, **10**, 285; created Earl of Monmouth, by William III (1689), **20**, 423; disgraced by Fenwick's revelations, **20**, 455; campaign in Spain, **13**, 650; **20**, 474-476; takes Barcelona, **10**, 285, 286; **20**, 475; guerrilla warfare of, **20**, 476.

Mordaunt, John, 1st Baron and Viscount Mordaunt (1627-1675), English royalist leader; trial and acquittal of (1658), **20**, 172-173.

Mordaunt, Sir John (1697-1780), English soldier; in expedition against Rochefort (1757), **20**, 588.

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More, Sir Anthony (Attoni Moro) (1512-1578), Dutch painter; visits England, **19**, 524.

More, Sir Thomas (1478-1535), English author and statesman; chosen speaker of house of commons, **19**, 86; asserts liberties of parliament before Wolsey, **19**, 87; Henry VIII lays divorce case before, **19**, 106; succeeds Wolsey as chancellor, **19**, 121; pronounces official opinion on Henry's divorce, **19**, 125, 126; treatment of heretics, **19**, 127; retires from office, **19**, 127; implicated by Elizabeth Barton's "revelations," **19**, 145; committed to the tower, **19**, 147; trial of, **19**, 153; tender relations with daughter Margaret, **19**, 154, 155; last hours of, **19**, 154; execution of, **19**, 155; horror in Europe on death of, **19**, 155; character and genius of, **19**, 122, 127, 152, 155.

Morea, modern name of the ancient Peloponnesus; Venetians conquer (1687), **9**, 521; reconquered by Hassan Pacha (1778), **24**, 421; insurrection against Turks in, **24**, 417.

Moreau, Jean Victor (1761-1813), French soldier; in command under Pichegru, **12**, 384; **14**, 19; replaces Pichegru, **12**, 424; retreat of, through Black Forest, **12**, 432; beginning of rupture with Napoleon, **12**, 441; exposes Pichegru, **12**, 449; deprived of command, **12**, 449; defeated by Suvarov, **17**, 433; succeeds Joubert at Novi, **12**, 473; **17**, 435; recalled, **12**, 475, 483; flattered by Napoleon, **12**, 483; compromised by Napoleon, **12**, 485; despatched to the Rhine, **12**, 496; Napoleon's jealousy of, **12**, 504, 505, 533; campaign in Germany (1800), **12**, 505-507; wins Hohenlinden, **12**, 507-508; implicated in plot against Napoleon, **12**, 533 and note, 534; arrested, **12**, 534; exile in United States, **12**, 535; in service of allies against France, **12**, 603 and note; **15**, 315; killed at Dresden, **12**, 604; **14**, 575; **17**, 485; character, **12**, 449, 507, 508, 533; **15**, 315; military capacity of, **12**, 424, 431, 432, 449, 504, 505; **17**, 433, 434.

Morelos y Pavon, José Maria (1765-1815), Mexican patriot; successes of, **23**, 622; defeated and shot, **23**, 622.

Moreno, Gabriel Garcia (1821-1875), Ecuadorian politician; president three times, **23**, 614, 615.

Moreno, Juan (1743-1817), Spanish admiral; defeated by English, **12**, 513.

Moreton Bay, Queensland, Australia; penal colony planted at, **22**, 249.

Morfontaine, Treaty of (1800), **17**, 439.

Morgan, Daniel (1736-1802), American soldier; accompanies Braddock's expedition, **23**, 206; at battle of Saratoga (1777), **23**, 265; victory at battle of Cowpens, **23**, 278.

Morgan, Sir Henry (1635?-1688), English buccaneer; appointed lieutenant-governor of Jamaica, **23**, 56.

Morgan, John Hunt (1826-1864), American soldier in the Confederate service; leads guerrilla raid into Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky (1863), **23**, 441.

Morgan, Sir Thomas (d. ca. 1679), English soldier; in battle of the Dunes, **20**, 173.

Morgarten, mountain in Switzerland; battle of (1315), **16**, 563 seq.

Morgen, Kurt Ernst (1858-), German explorer; reorganises troops in Kamerun, Africa (1894), **15**, 561.

Morale or Monreal, Fra (d. 1354), Italian freebooter; defeats Malatesta da Rimini (1352), **9**, 226; grants funds to Cola di Rienzi, **9**, 227; death, **9**, 228.

Morillo, Pablo (1777-1838), Spanish general; in revolutionary war in Colombia, **23**, 583.

Morini, Gallic tribe; wars of, with Romans, **5**, 521, 525; **13**, 273.

Morino, Mariana, secretary of provisional government of the Rio de la Plata (1810), **23**, 591.

Moriscos, Moors christianised by force; revolt of, in Spain, **10**, 247 seq.; expulsion of, **10**, 261 seq.; see also Moors.

Morley, John, British writer and statesman, secretary of state for India (1905), **21**, 663.

Mornay, Philippe de, seigneur du Plessis-Marly, known as du Plessis-Mornay (1549-1623), Huguenot leader; at Ivry, **11**, 398.

Mörner, Count Gustav von, Swedish soldier and statesman; urges Bernadotte's election, **16**, 460, 465; viceroy of Norway (1814), **16**, 472.

Mornington, Earl of, see Wellesley.

Morny, Charles Auguste Louis Joseph, Duke de (1811-1865), French politician; prescribes Sunday holiday (1851), **13**, 121.

Morocco or Marocco, country of northwestern Africa; main treatment, **24**, 469-476; under rule of Almoravids (ca. 1103-1146), **8**, 242-245; establishment of Sherifate, **8**, 252; **24**, 469 seq.; Mulei Ahmed usurps government of (1574), **10**, 496; war with Portugal (1578), **10**, 496; war with Austria (1828), **14**, 589; war with France (1844), **24**, 473; war with Spain (1859-1860), **24**, 473; war with Kabail tribes (1893), **24**, 473; Hassanian dynasty, **24**, 473-476; Algeciras conference (1906), **21**, 665.

Morocco or Marocco, one of capitals of Morocco; foundation (ca. 1072), **8**, 241; besieged by Abdul Mumin, **8**, 245.

Morone, Girolamo (ca. 1450-1529), Italian diplomatist; chancellor of duke of Milan, **9**, 449; plots against Charles V of France, **9**, 449.

Morosini, Francesco (1618-1694), Venetian soldier; commands defence of Candia (1667-1669), **9**, 520-521; **24**, 386; completes conquest of Morea (1687), **9**, 521; **24**, 395; death, **9**, 522.

Morosov, Boris, Russian noble, chief advisor of Alexis; administration of (1645), **17**, 243, 244.

Morosov (fifteenth century), Russian prince; administrator under Vasili Vasilievitch, **17**, 159.

Morrill, Justin Smith (1810-1898), American statesman and legislator; author of war-tariff measure passed by Congress (1862), **23**, 421.

Morrill Tariff Act, American legislative measure, named after Justin S. Morrill; passage of (1862), **23**, 421.

Morris, Gouverneur (1752-1816), American statesman; part of, in forming the Constitution, **23**, 296.

Morris, Lewis (1671-1746), American colonial statesman; appointed colonial governor of New Jersey (1738), **23**, 168; quarrels with assembly, **23**, 196.

Morris, Robert (1734-1806), American financier; superintendent of finance during American Revolution, **23**, 274; resigns office after Revolution, **23**, 288.

Morristown, city in New Jersey; Washington at, **23**, 261.

Mortara, town in Pavia, Italy; battle of (1849), **9**, 600; **14**, 659.

Mortemar, Athénais de, see Montespan, Mme. de.

Mortemer, town in northern France; Normans defeat French at, **11**, 26.

Mortier, Édouard Adolphe Casimir Joseph (1768-1835), duke of Trévisé, French soldier; at battle of Zürich, **12**, 476; proceeds against Hanover, **12**, 531; commands reserve cavalry, **12**, 584; defeated at Dirnstein, **17**, 448.

Mortimer, Edmond (1390-1424), fifth earl of March; claims to English crown, **18**, 509; claims throne at accession of Henry IV, **18**, 515; death, **18**, 515.

Mortimer, Sir Edmond (1376-1409?), uncle of Edmond, fifth earl of March; defeated and imprisoned by Owen Glendower (1402), **18**, 518; Henry IV refuses to ransom, **18**, 518; marries daughter of Glendower, **18**, 518.

Mortimer, Roger (1287-1330), first earl of March; imprisoned for treason against Edward II, **18**, 440; joins Queen Isabella in Paris, **18**, 440; guilty relation with Isabella, **18**, 446, 447, 448; deposes and murders Edward, **18**, 443-445; joint rule with Isabella, **18**, 448-450; fall, **18**, 450; execution, **18**, 451.

Mortimer, Roger (d. 1397), earl of March and lord-lieutenant of Ireland 1395-1397; declared successor to crown by Richard II, **18**, 498, 509; right to crown, **18**, 529; death of, and avenging expedition of Richard II to Ireland, **21**, 388.

Mortimer's Cross, locality near Hereford, England; Edward IV defeats Lancastrians at, **18**, 577; influence of Edward's victory, **18**, 578.

Mortmain, Statute of (*De Religiosis*) (1279), statute of Edward I, forbidding alienation of land in England to religious bodies or organizations, **18**, 428; text, **22**, 351.

Morton, James Douglas, 4th Earl of (1530-1581), regent of Scotland; efforts in Scotland for Protestantism, **19**, 284; leads faction against Mary Queen of Scots, **19**, 323, 341; in plot against Rizzio, **21**, 266; elected regent for James VI, **21**, 270; negotiations with Elizabeth, **19**, 349, 351; delivers up the earl of Northumberland to Elizabeth, **19**, 349;

- 21, 274**; codifies laws, **21, 275**; resigns regency, **21, 275**; character, **19, 349**; **21, 273**; execution, **19, 356**; **21, 276**.
- Morton, John** (1420-1500), English cardinal; flees from England to escape Richard III (1683), **18, 617**; made archbishop of Canterbury by Henry VII, **19, 16**; ingenious method of raising money, **19, 47**.
- Morton, Levi Parsons** (1824-), American banker and politician, vice-president of United States 1889-1893; election of, **23, 481**.
- Morton, Thomas** (1590-1645), English colonist in America; obtains control of Mount Wollaston colony, **22, 634**; seized by Standish and sent to England (1628), **22, 634**.
- Morveau, Louis Bernard, Guyton de** (1737-1816), French scientist, **12, 121**.
- Moschi**, see **Mushke**.
- Moscoso de Alvarado, Luis** (ca. 1505-ca. 1560), Spanish soldier; succeeds De Soto, **22, 483**.
- Moscow, Grand Principality of**, a principality out of which grew the Russian empire; beginnings of, **17, 144**; increased importance of, **17, 160**; development of, during Tatar period, **17, 160**; at war with Novgorod, **17, 172**; accession of the house of Romanov, **17, 237**.
- Moscow (Kutchkovo)**, city of Russia; captured by Mongol Tatars (1237), **17, 136**; rise of, **17, 144** seq.; two sieges of (1380), **17, 151**; destruction of, by Tatars (1382), **17, 153**; pre-eminence consecrated by famous ikon, **17, 157**; devastated by Tatars (1408), **17, 157**; siege of (1612), **17, 236**; taken and burned by French (1812), **12, 589** seq.; **17, 473** seq.
- Moscow, University of**, founded (1755), **17, 359**.
- Moselekatse**, Zulu chief; founds Matabele state (1838), **22, 282**.
- Moses**, lawgiver and organiser of Israelitish nation; founds priesthood, **2, 58**; traditions of, **2, 60, 76, 117**; biblical account of, **2, 61-63**; wives of, **2, 70**; laws of, **2, 119, 131, 160, 204, 340-341, 344**; type of Messiah, **2, 168**.
- Moshesh**, chief of Basutoland; defeated by Boers (1866), **22, 278**.
- Moskva**, see **Borodino**.
- Moslems**, see **Mohammedans**.
- Moslemah**, Saracen general (717 A.D.); besieges Constantinople, **7, 201-204**.
- Mosquera, Tomas Cipriano** (1798-1878), Colombian general and politician; dictatorship of, **23, 602**.
- Moss, Convention of**, agreement signed in 1814 by which Norway and Sweden arrived at a basis of union, **16, 470**.
- Mostyn, Savage** (d. 1757), British admiral; deports Acadians (1755), **23, 204**.
- Mother of the Camp**, name given by soldiers to Aurelia Victoria, *q. v.*
- Motien-ling Pass**, in Manchuria; battle of (1904), **17, 624**.
- Motterouge, Joseph Édouard de la**, see **La Motterouge**.
- Moulins, Auguste** (1752-1810), French soldier; appointed to Directory, **12, 472**; favours Napoleon, **12, 482**; duped by Napoleon, **12, 483**; refuses to resign, **12, 485**.
- Moultrie, Fort**, see **Fort Moultrie**.
- Moultrie, William** (1731-1805), American soldier; defends Fort Sullivan against British, **23, 255**.
- Mounier, Jean Joseph** (1758-1806), French legislator and author; at National Assembly, **12, 166**; in Women's Insurrection, **12, 217-219, 222**.
- Mountain, The**, a name given the Jacobins in the National Convention in France; origin, **12, 281**; fall, **12, 397-398**; see also **Jacobins**.
- Mountjoy, Charles Blount**, 8th Lord (1563-1606), favourite of Queen Elizabeth; rivalry with Essex and Sir Walter Raleigh, **19, 410**; made lord-lieutenant of Ireland, **21, 407**.
- Mountmaurice**, see **Montemarisa**.
- Mount Phoenix**, a mountain in Lycia; naval battle between Romans and Mohammedans near (658 A.D.), **7, 184**.
- Mourzoufie**, see **Alexius V**.
- Mousa**, see **Musa**.
- Moustier, L. D. M. François René, Marquis de** (1817-1869), French diplomat; in Franco-Prussian dispute over Luxemburg (1867), **13, 142, 143**; **15, 503**.
- Mouton, Georges**, see **Lobau**.
- Mouton-Duvernety, Barthélemy, Baron** (1769-1816), French soldier; execution, **13, 17**.
- Mowbray, John**, Scottish nobleman; consulted by Edward I as to government of Scotland (1305), **21, 84**; joins Moray in rebellion (1334), **21, 134**.
- Mowbray, Sir Philip de**, English governor of Sterling Castle (1314), **18, 434**; **21, 97-98**; in battle with Bruce (1306), **21, 90**.
- Mowbray, Robert de**, earl of Northumberland (d. ca. 1125), English baron; defeats Malcolm, king of Scotland, **18, 220**; **21, 33**; heads insurrection against William II, **18, 221**; imprisoned, **18, 222**.
- Mowbray, Thomas** (1366-1399), earl of Nottingham and duke of Norfolk, English noble; banishment and death of, **18, 505**.
- Mowbray, Thomas**, earl of Nottingham (1386-1405), English baron; revolts against Henry IV, **18, 524**.
- Moys**, town in Silesia; battle (1757), **15, 202**.
- Mozart, Wolfgang Amadeus** (1756-1791), German composer, **15, 361**; patronised by Emperor Joseph II, **14, 471**.
- Mstislav**, joint-ruler of Russia with Iaroslav (1019), **17, 109**.
- Mstislavski, Feodor**, Russian prince; in war against Sweden (1590), **17, 216**.
- Mucia**, wife of Caius Pompeius; Cæsar's relations with, **5, 590**.
- Mucianus, Licinius** (first century A.D.), Roman statesman; minister of Vespasian, **6, 229, 231**.
- Mudhar**, group of Arabs, **8, 16**.
- Mudki or Moodkee**, town in the Punjab, India; battle of (1845), **22, 154**.

- Muffawaka**, Arabian general; defeats Turks (870 A.D.), **8**, 216-218.
- Muffling**, Friedrich Ferdinand Karl (1775-1851), Prussian general; governor of Paris (1815). **15**, 331.
- Mughal** or **Mogul Empire**, Mohammedan empire of India; main treatment, **22**, 21-39; Baber founds (1525), **22**, 24; Bahadur Shah, last emperor, banished by the British (1857), **22**, 39.
- Mug Nuadat**, Irish hero, of second century; defeats Cond of the Hundred Battles, **21**, 335.
- Mugwumps**, name given to seceders from Republican party in 1884, **23**, 480.
- Muhammed**, the prophet, see **Mohammed**.
- Muhammed** (d. 1220), sultan of Khwarizm, Persia, and Transoxiana; conquered by Jenghiz Khan, **8**, 230; **24**, 280-282.
- Muhammed**, shah of Persia 1834-48, **24**, 494.
- Muhammed Ali Murzhi**, shah of Persia (1907), **24**, 499.
- Muhammed**, shah of Persia, see **Aga**.
- Muhammed I**, sultan of Turkey 1413-1421; reign of, **7**, 334, 335; **24**, 320, 321.
- Muhammed (II) "the Great"** (ca. 1430-1481), sultan of Turkey 1451-1481; main treatment, **24**, 326-336; character, **24**, 327; conquers Constantinople (1453), **7**, 339-340, 344-356; **24**, 327-328; conquers emperor of Trebizond, **7**, 357; conquers Greece, **11**, 243; **24**, 223-226, 329, 330; invades Serbia, **24**, 329-330; conquests in Asia, **24**, 330, 331; war with Venice, **9**, 295 seq.; **24**, 331; besieges Rhodes, **9**, 377; **24**, 332; death, **7**, 358; **24**, 332; legislation of, **24**, 333.
- Muhammed III** (d. 1603), sultan of Turkey 1595-1603; reign of, **24**, 373.
- Muhammed IV** (ca. 1641-1691), sultan of Turkey 1648-1687; reign of, **24**, 382-393; accession, **24**, 382; vizirate of Muhammed Köprili, **24**, 383-384; vizirate of Ahmed Köprili, **24**, 384-389; war with Austria, **24**, 385-386; invades Podolia, **24**, 59, 388; second siege of Vienna, **24**, 389-390; deposition of, **24**, 390-391; character of, **24**, 391.
- Muhammed I**, Moorish king of Cordova 852-896 A.D.; reign of, **8**, 205.
- Muhammed II**, Moorish king of Cordova 1023; usurps throne, **8**, 237-238.
- Muhammed Abu Abdallah al-Nasir**, emir of Cordova 1199-1213, **8**, 247 seq.; **10**, 62.
- Muhammed (I) ben al-Akhmar**, Moorish king of Granada 1238-1273; wars with Christians, **8**, 253-254; founds kingdom of Granada, **8**, 254.
- Muhammed II**, Moorish king of Granada 1273-1302, **8**, 255 seq.
- Muhammed III**, Moorish king of Granada 1302-1309, **8**, 255.
- Muhammed IV**, Moorish king of Granada 1325-1333, **8**, 255.
- Muhammed V**, Moorish king of Granada 1354-1359, **8**, 256; **10**, 89.
- Muhammed VI**, Moorish king of Granada 1396-1408, **8**, 256.
- Muhammed VII**, Moorish king of Granada 1423-1427, 1429-1445; disputes for crown, **8**, 256 seq.
- Muhammed** (d. 1012), vizir under Hisham II, king of Cordova; usurps throne, **8**, 235-236.
- Muhammed (Kutchuk Muhammed)** (d. 1481), khan of the Golden Horde; wars and death, **24**, 307-308.
- Muhammed Ali**, nawab of Arcot; acknowledged by English (1749), **22**, 48; wars with French and their allies, **22**, 49; in league against Lord Pigot, **22**, 90.
- Muhammed Ali**, viceroy of Egypt, see **Mehemet Ali**.
- Muhammed Amin** (fifteenth century), khan of Kazan; tributary to Ivan the Great, **17**, 177.
- Muhammed Ahmed**, mahdi in Egypt, see **Mahdi**.
- Muhammed al-Mahdi**, Mohammedan reformer in Morocco (1557), wars of, **24**, 469-470; Morocco united under rule of, **24**, 470; relations of, with Suleiman I of Turkey, **24**, 470, 471; administration of, **24**, 471.
- Muhammed as-Saduk**, bey of Tunis 1859-1882, **24**, 485.
- Muhammed ben Abdallah** (d. 1130), called "the Mahdi," Mohammedan reformer in North Africa, founder of Almohad dynasty; preaching, **8**, 243-244; death, **8**, 244.
- Muhammed ben Abdallah**, prime minister in Spain, see **Almansor**.
- Muhammed ben Idris al-Shafii** (d. 820 A.D.), one of the founders of Moslem law, **8**, 299, 300.
- Muhammed ben Jehwar**, emir of Cordova 1044-1060, **8**, 239.
- Muhammed ben Kasim** (eighth century), Arabian soldier; invades India, **8**, 184-185.
- Muhammed ben Omayyah (Humeyya)**, attempts to regain throne of Granada (1568), **8**, 259; **10**, 247.
- Muhammed ben Su'ud** (d. 1815), Arab sheikh; fights for Wahhabite doctrines, **24**, 411, 450.
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- Muhammed Mirza Ali** (d. 1850), called "the Bab" (Gate), Persian Mohammedan; founds sect of Babi or Babists, **24**, 493-494.
- Muhammed Sakkoli**, grand vizir of Turkey under Suleiman I and Selim II; counsels war (1565), **24**, 358; administration of, **24**, 367.
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- Mühldorf**, town in Bavaria; battle of (1322), **14**, 171.
- Mühlfeld**, Eugen von, a founder of legal and political literary clubs of Vienna (1842), **14**, 605.
- Muhtadi Billah**, caliph of Baghdad 869 A.D., **8**, 216-217.

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Nemean Games, Greek festival; instituted, **3**, 174; Mycenæans claim direction of (462 B.C.), **3**, 415.

Nemedians, legendary colonists of Ireland, **21**, 332.

Nemours, Duchess de (Anne d'Este), conspires against Coligny (1572), **11**, 368.

Nemours, Gaston de Foix, Duke de, see Foix.

Nemours, Count Jacques d'Armagnac, Duke de (ca. 1437-1478), French noble; receives government of Paris by Treaty of Conflans, **11**, 253; execution, **11**, 269-270.

Nemours, Prince Louis Charles Philippe Raphael d'Orléans, Duke de (1814-1896), second son of Louis Philippe; Belgian crown offered to, **14**, 54; named as regent (1842), **13**, 75.

Nenephes, see Ata.

Neocæsar, see Cæsarion.

Neocles, Theban ruler; captures Plataea (373 B.C.), **4**, 150.

Neolithic Age, division of the Stone Age; in the Ægean, **3**, 45; in England, **18**, 1.

Neoptolemus or **Pyrrhus**, in Greek legend son of Achilles; reputed ancestor of Macedonian royal family, **4**, 283, 502.

Neoptolemus (d. 321 B.C.), officer of Alexander the Great; bravery at Gaza, **4**, 313.

Nepal, or **Nipal**, or **Nepaul**, country in Asia; main treatment, **24**, 510-512; religion, **2**, 538-540; at war with England (1814-1816), **22**, 126; Keen-lung, emperor of China, conquers (1792), **24**, 545.

Nephercheres, king of Egypt ca. 3300 B.C., **1**, 100.

Nepos, **Julius** (d. 480 A.D.), emperor of the West 474-475 A.D.; reign, **6**, 614-615; rules Dalmatia (475-480), **6**, 622.

Nepos, **Marcus Manilius**, Roman consul 149 B.C.; in Third Punic War, **3**, 325; **5**, 305-308.

Neptune, **Neptunus**, or **Poseidon**, Greek and Roman god; contends with Minerva for Athenian Acropolis, **3**, 156 note; reputed father of Theseus, **3**, 157-158; worship, **2**, 406; **3**, 351, 562; **4**, 283.

Nérac, town in France; siege (1621), **11**, 446.

Nergal, Babylonian god, **1**, 313, 386, 517, 529.

Nergal-shar-usur, **Nergal-sharezer**, or **Neriglissor** (ca. 624-556 B.C.), king of Babylonia 560-556 B.C.; reign, **1**, 454-455.

Nergal-shar-usur, son of Sennacherib, see **Sharezer**.

Nergal-ushezib, king of Babylon ca. 694 B.C.; reign, **1**, 412.

Neri, political party in Florence ca. 1300; feud with **Bianchi**, **9**, 118-123.

Neri, **Pompeo** (1707-1776), Italian jurist and statesman; minister for Emperor **Leopold**, **14**, 492.

Nergilus, see **Sharezer**.

Nermanes, Persian general; engages Roman army (363 A.D.), **6**, 508.

Nero (7-29 A.D.), son of **Germanicus** and **Agrippina**, **6**, 137, 144, 147-148.

Nero, **Claudius Cæsar Drusus Germanicus** (originally **Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus**) (37-68 A.D.), Roman emperor 54-68 A.D.; accession, **6**, 178-179; main treatment, **6**, 184-224; improvements in taxation, **6**, 184, 333; poisons his rival, **Britannicus**, **6**, 185; puts his mother to death, **6**, 185; marries **Poppea** and puts **Octavia** to death, **6**, 196-198; the burning of Rome, **2**, 176; **6**, 199-202; puts **Seneca** to death, **6**, 203-204; personal characteristics, **6**, 206-214; visit to Greece, **6**, 215-218; triumph, **6**, 218-219; persecutes Christians, **6**, 321-324; wars with Jews, **2**, 28; decree depriving Jews of civil rights, **2**, 174, 177; attempts to cut through **Isthmus of Corinth**, **2**, 191; bounty to Athens, **4**, 549; robs **Delphi** of statues, **4**, 550; death, **6**, 223-224.

Nero, **Caius Claudius**, Roman prætor 212 B.C., and consul 207; in Second Punic War, **5**, 266, 273-278; defeats **Hasdrubal**, **5**, 273-276; triumph, **5**, 277-278.

Nero, **Tiberius Claudius**, father of Emperor **Tiberius**, **5**, 630.

Neropolis, **Nero's** proposed name for Rome, **6**, 207.

Nerva, **Marcus Cocceius** (32-98 A.D.), Roman emperor 96-98 A.D.; accompanies **Tiberius** into Campania, **6**, 146; accession, **6**, 260; reign, **6**, 267-268, 306.

Nervii, ancient Gallic tribe; defeated by **Julius Cæsar** (57 B.C.), **5**, 516 seq.; **13**, 272; allied with Romans (10 B.C.), **6**, 61.

Nesle, **Raoul de** (ca. 1250-1302), constable of France: campaigns against English, **18**, 407.

Nesselrode, **Count Karl Robert** (1780-1862), Russian statesman; at capitulation of Paris, **17**, 487-489.

Nestor, king of **Pylus**; legends of, **3**, 71, 93, 122.

Nestorians, followers of **Nestorius**; in Central Asia and China, **24**, 268, 286.

Nestorius (d. ca. 439 A.D.), patriarch of Constantinople 428-431; religious dissensions of, **2**, 376; heresy of, **8**, 535.

Netad, battle waged by rival successors of **Attila** (453 A.D.), **6**, 595.

Neter-ha-u or **Be-t'a-u** (**Boethos**), king of **Memphis** 4133 B.C., **1**, 68, 92.

Netherlands, the Low Countries, historically the region in Europe occupied by Holland and Belgium, now Holland; main treatment, **13**, 267-654; **14**, 1-85; early peoples, **13**, 267-277; Romans and Franks in (15 B.C.-843 A.D.), **13**, 268-279, 308-311; rise of the counts of Holland (843-1299 A.D.), **13**, 283-305; under houses of **Hainault** and **Bavaria** (1299-1436), **13**, 331-349; under **Burgundy** (1436-1493), **13**, 350-362; part of Holy Roman Empire (1493-1609), **13**, 362-374; passes under Spanish dominion (1555), **13**, 375-384; struggle for freedom against Spain (1564-1648), **13**, 381-589; under leadership of **William the Silent** (1559-1581), **13**, 384-505; duke of **Alva** in (1567-1573), **13**, 412-443; under leadership of **Maurice of Orange** (1584-1625), **13**, 509-575; governorship of earl of **Leicester** (1585-1587), **13**, 517-524; under **Frederick Henry of Nassau** (1625-1647), **13**, 576-582; under **William II** (1647-1650), **13**, 582-589, 610-612; wars with England (1651-1674), **13**, 610-644; under **William III of England** and **Nassau** (1672-1701), **13**, 636-648; in alliance with England against **Louis XIV** (1702-1715), **13**, 649-652; becomes a republic (1715-1794), **13**, 653, 654; **14**, 1-18; conquered by France (1792-1795), **14**, 16-20; formed into **Batavian Republic** (1795-1806), **14**, 20-23; erected into kingdom of Holland by **Napoleon** (1806-1810), **14**, 23-24; absorption into French Empire (1810-1813), **14**, 24-26; House of Orange restored (1813), **14**, 26-28; united with Belgium as kingdom of the Netherlands (1814-1830), **14**, 28-31; Belgium secedes from union (1830), **14**, 49-54; recent history (1830-1904), **14**, 59-67; review of science, literature, and

art in, during seventeenth century, **13**, 590-609; chronological summary, **14**, 75-85.

Rulers:

William I 1813-1840, **14**, 26-31, 59.

William II 1840-1849, **14**, 59-61.

William III 1849-1890, **14**, 61-65.

Wilhelmina 1890-, **14**, 65-67.

Netherlands, Austrian, name given to Spanish Netherlands after their cession to Austria (1713-1714), see Belgium.

Netherlands, Spanish, name given to provinces kept by Spain in Dutch War of Liberation and ceded to Austria in 1713-1714; they correspond nearly to present Belgium, *q. v.*

Neuchâtel or Neufchâtel, canton of Switzerland; early history, **16**, 615; under Prussian rule, **17**, 8 seq.; becomes canton of Swiss Confederation and principality under suzerainty of Prussia, **17**, 34; king of Prussia renounces rights of, **15**, 469.

Neuchâtel, Duke of, see Berthier, Alexandre.

Neufchâteau, Count François de (1750-1828), French statesman and poet; resignation of, from ministry, **12**, 472.

Neuhäusel, town near Budapest, Hungary; sieges of (1663), **24**, 385; (1684), **14**, 398.

Neuhof, Baron Theodor von (1686-1756), German adventurer; aids Corsicans to form kingdom, **9**, 541.

Neuilly sur Seine, suburb of Paris; demolition of château of (1848), **13**, 90.

Neures or Neuri, ancient tribe of Asia; legends of, **2**, 402, 442-444.

Neus Dionysus, see Ptolemy XI.

Neuss, town in the Rhine province, Prussia; sieges of (1474-1475), **13**, 360; (1586), **13**, 521.

Neustria, western portion of Frankish kingdom under Merovingian and Carolingian monarchs; boundaries of (sixth century A.D.), **7**, 479; seized by Rollo, duke of Normandy (ca. 911 A.D.), **11**, 15.

Nevada, state of the United States; admitted to the Union (1864), **23**, 463.

Nevers, Assembly of (1442); French nobles formulate grievances at, **11**, 233, 234.

Nevers, Count of, see John "the Fearless," of Burgundy.

Nevers, Dukes of, see Gonzaga.

Nevers, Louis of, see Louis of Nevers, count of Flanders.

Nevil or Neville, Anne, see Anne Nevil.

Nevil, George (1433-1476), English prelate, youngest brother of the great earl of Warwick; bishop of Exeter, **18**, 579, 584; harangues army and populace against Henry VI, **18**, 579; lord-chancellor and archbishop of York, **18**, 584; effects reconciliation between his brother and Edward IV, **18**, 586; Edward flees from manor of, **18**, 588; pledges faith to Edward, **18**, 590.

Nevil, John (d. 1471), marquis of Montague and earl of Northumberland, brother of the great earl of Warwick; defeats Scotch at Carlisle, **18**, 581; wins battles of Hedgeley and Hexham, **18**, 583; Edward IV

bestows titles and offices upon, **18**, 584; swears fealty to Edward, **18**, 590; betrays Warwick, **18**, 593; killed, **18**, 595. Nevil, Hugh de (d. 1222), English baron; in Magna Charta, **18**, 627.

Nevil, Isabella, elder daughter of the great earl of Warwick; marries duke of Clarence (1469), **18**, 586; poisoned, **18**, 602.

Nevil, Richard, see Warwick, Earl of.

Nevil, Thomas, "the Bastard of Falconbridge" (Fauconberge), natural son of Lord Falconbridge and cousin of the great earl of Warwick; vice-admiral of Warwick, **18**, 598; attempts to rescue Henry VI (1471), **18**, 598.

Neville's Cross, town near Durham, England; battle of (1346), **18**, 464 seq.; **21**, 139.

Nevison, William (d. 1685), English highwayman; career and death, **20**, 343.

Nevitta (ca. 310-370 A.D.), Gallic chief; commands army under Julian, **6**, 494; defends pass of Succia, **6**, 496; at siege of Moagamoloha (363 A.D.), **6**, 502; in election of Jovian, **6**, 510.

New Albion, name given to lands in America granted to Sir Edmund Plowden and others (1634); object of the grant, **23**, 12.

New Amsterdam, the name of New York City under Dutch rule, see New York.

Newark, city of New Jersey; settlement of (1666), **23**, 27.

Newark-upon-Trent, town in England; besieged by parliamentary forces (1644), **20**, 22.

Newars, Hindu tribe, **2**, 490.

New Berne or Newbern, city in North Carolina, United States; Swiss found (ca. 1710), **23**, 194.

Newbury, town in England; battles of (1643), **20**, 16; (1644), **20**, 25.

New Carthage, see Cartagena.

Newcastle (Newcastle-upon-Tyne), city in England; founded by William the Conqueror (1079), **18**, 191; **21**, 33.

New Castle, city in Delaware; Fort Casimir built on site of, **23**, 17; duke of York levies customs at, **23**, 31; William Penn assumes control over, **23**, 38.

Newcastle, Dukes of, see Cavendish, William, and Pelham, Thomas.

Newcastle, John Hollis, Duke of (d. 1811), uncle of Thomas Pelham; lord privy seal, **20**, 480.

New-Chwang, treaty port in Manchuria, China; occupied by Japanese (1894), **24**, 558; occupied by Russia (1901), **17**, 622; **24**, 574; Russian evacuation of (1904), **17**, 624; occupied by Japan (1904), **24**, 658.

New England, name given collectively to northeastern section of the United States, consisting of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island; founding of, **22**, 609-651; embroilments with New Netherlands, **23**, 16; under the Commonwealth, **23**, 90-120; united colonies of, **23**, 114; after the restoration, **23**, 122, 139-151,

- 156-160, 169-178; in King William's War, **23**, 184-185; in Queen Anne's War, **23**, 190-193; eastern boundary of, established, **23**, 196; in the Revolutionary War, **23**, 232-245, 246-250, 255; secession movement in, **23**, 337-338; see also separate states comprising this region.
- New Forest**, reserve created by William the Conqueror; Richard, son of the Conqueror, killed in, **18**, 195; superstitions concerning, **18**, 225; William Rufus killed in (1100), **18**, 226.
- Newfoundland**, island of North America; discovery (1497), **22**, 346; colonisation (1583), **22**, 346; ports taken by France in King William's War (1696), **23**, 189; civil government organised (1728), **22**, 347; Labrador attached to (1765), **22**, 347; Reid contract, **22**, 347; France yields claims to exclusive fishing rights in (1904), **22**, 347.
- New France**, region of North America, settled by France; colonised by Cartier and Champlain (1534-1629), **23**, 65-66; compared with New England, **23**, 66-71; Jesuit pioneers and missionaries explore the Great Lakes (1668-1679), **23**, 68-80; influence of Catholicism, **23**, 67-71; Jesuits confirm influence of France, **23**, 72; congress of Indian nations (1671), **23**, 72; Mississippi explored (1676), **23**, 73; French settlement of Louisiana (1685-1699), **23**, 80-84; free passage to West secured (1701), **23**, 81; French relations with Indians (1721-1748), **23**, 84-86; Frontenac invades English colonies (1690), **23**, 185; Phips' invasion repulsed, **23**, 186; fall of Louisburg (1745), **23**, 195; deportation of Acadians (1755), **23**, 204; fall of Quebec (1759), **23**, 217.
- New Granada**, see Colombia.
- New Gueux**, a Dutch regiment under command of Prince Frederick Henry of Nassau; at battle of Nieuport (1600), **13**, 534.
- New Hampshire**, a state of the United States; colonisation, **22**, 635-639; united to Massachusetts (1641), **22**, 637; **23**, 113; separated from Massachusetts (1679), **23**, 150; made a royal province (1679), **23**, 150; reunited to Massachusetts (1699), **23**, 177. See also Vermont.
- New Haven**, New England colony; settled (1638), **23**, 109; refuses aid to Dutch, **23**, 12; enters New England union (1643), **23**, 114; attempts settlement on Delaware (1659), **23**, 16; united with Connecticut (1659), **23**, 142.
- New Hebrides**, convention (1906), **21**, 672.
- New Hope Church**, in Georgia; battle of (1804), **23**, 444.
- New Jersey**, state of the United States; Dutch settlement in, **23**, 7; the duke of York assigns to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret (1664), **23**, 26; settlement, **23**, 26-27; Dutch reconquer (1673), **23**, 28-29; restored to England (1674), **23**, 29-30; Quakers purchase western portion of (1674), **23**, 30; Quakers purchase eastern portion of (1682), **23**, 32, 153; condition of, after the Restoration, **23**, 153-154; East and West divisions of, united by Queen Anne, **23**, 168.
- New London**, city in Connecticut; destroyed by Arnold (1787), **23**, 279.
- New Madrid**, town in Missouri, United States; captured by Federals (1862), **23**, 426.
- Newman**, John Henry (Cardinal Newman) (1801-1890), leader of Tractarians; admitted to Church of Rome, **21**, 611.
- New Mexico**, territory of the United States; explored by Coronado (1540), **22**, 485-491; invaded by General Kearny (1846), **23**, 373; ceded by Mexico to the United States (1848), **23**, 376; forms state government prohibiting slavery (1846-1848), **23**, 380; part of, organised as territory (1850), **23**, 379.
- New Model**, The, name given to Parliamentary army after reorganisation of February, 1645; ordinance for, passed, **20**, 27.
- New Netherlands**, see New York.
- New Orleans**, city in Louisiana; founded by Bienville (1718), **23**, 83; French retain, at Peace of Paris (1763), **23**, 223; battle of 1815, **23**, 339; surrenders to Farragut (1862), **23**, 429.
- Newport**, town on the Isle of Wight, England; Treaty of (1648), **20**, 68-69.
- Newport**, city in Rhode Island; British evacuate (1779), **23**, 271.
- Newport**, Christopher (ca. 1565-1617), English navigator; arrives in Virginia with fleet of London Company (1607), **22**, 569; brings new colonists to Jamestown, **22**, 575; second expedition to Virginia, **22**, 576; appointed vice-admiral of colony of Virginia, **22**, 577.
- New Ross**, town in Ireland; battle of (1798), **21**, 442.
- New South Wales**, British colony in Australia; founding of (1788), **22**, 235; convicts transported to, **22**, 235-237; "cow pastures," **22**, 236; first legislative council meets (1822-1825), **22**, 238; abolition of transportation (1840), **22**, 238; sheep raising, **22**, 239-240; gold discovered (1851), **22**, 241; great strike of 1890, **22**, 253; solidarity pledge, **22**, 253; Parliamentary labour party (1890), **22**, 253-254; votes for Australian federation (1899), **22**, 257.
- New Spain**, colonial name for country now called Mexico, see Mexico.
- New Sweden**, Swedish colony in America; friction with the Dutch, **23**, 3, 9; conquered by the Dutch, **23**, 19.
- Newton**, Sir Isaac (1642-1727), English mathematician and scientist; dawn of fame, **20**, 353; appointed master of the mint, **20**, 453; life and work, **20**, 498; as master of the mint approves terms of contract for "Woods' Half-pennies" (1722), **20**, 533.
- Newtown-Butler**, place in Ireland; Protestants defeat Catholics at (1689), **21**, 428.

- New York**, a state of the United States, formerly called New Netherlands; settled by the Dutch, **23**, 4-6; early history, **23**, 10-20; embroilments with New England, **23**, 16-17; Massachusetts sends expedition against, **23**, 143; conquered by England, **23**, 24-25, 28-29; New Jersey separated from, **23**, 26; receives Charter of Liberties (1683), **23**, 154; under Edmund Andros, **23**, 151, 156-161; under Leisler, **23**, 162-164; King William's War, **23**, 184-190; legislation against Catholics, **23**, 82; Burgoyne's invasion of, **23**, 265.
- New York**, city in the state of New York; Manhattan Island bought of Indians by the Dutch, **23**, 6; early history, as New Amsterdam, **23**, 6, 18-20; fortified against New England, **23**, 17; cosmopolitan toleration in, **23**, 19; surrendered to the English by Governor Stuyvesant, **23**, 24; recaptured by the Dutch (1673), **23**, 28; ceded to England (1674), **23**, 29; incorporated, **23**, 28; Stamp Tax Congress meets in (1765), **23**, 233; opposes Stamp Act, **23**, 233-234; sends back tea ships, **23**, 233; the "Bloody Delusion" (1741), **23**, 167; British victory at, **23**, 256; evacuated by British (1783), **23**, 281; Washington inaugurated at (1789), **23**, 299; great fire in (1835), **23**, 364; "draft riots" (1863), **23**, 449.
- New Zealand**, a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean; discovered by Tasman, **22**, 259; colonised by Great Britain, **22**, 260; gold discovered in, **22**, 260; wars with the natives, **22**, 260; social conditions, **22**, 261-264; politics, **21**, 672.
- Ney**, Michel (1769-1815), duke of Elchingen, prince de la Moskowa, French soldier; defeated at Mannheim, **12**, 475; at Hohenlinden, **12**, 507-508; gains victory of Elchingen, **12**, 544; at battle of Eylau, **12**, 556, 558; at battle of Friedland, **12**, 561; in Spain, **10**, 342; commands Prussian auxiliaries at Mainz, **12**, 584; at battle of Borodino, **12**, 588; retreat from Moscow, **12**, 591-597; defeated at Dennewitz, **17**, 485; at battle of Leipsic, **12**, 605; promises to arrest Napoleon, **12**, 622; at battles of Quatre Bras and Ligny, **12**, 625; at Waterloo, **12**, 627; execution, **13**, 16.
- Nezahualcoyotl** (d. 1440), Mexican ruler; reign, **23**, 506.
- Niafaarut I**, king of Egypt 399-393 B.C.; reign of, **1**, 194; alliance with Lacedaemonians, **2**, 620, 622.
- Niafaarut II**, king of Egypt ca. 380 B.C.; reign of, **1**, 194; **2**, 622.
- Niagara**, on Niagara River: La Salle establishes trading house at (1678), **23**, 75.
- Niagara**, battle of, see Lundy's Lane.
- Niall** "of the Nine Hostages," Irish king 379-405 A.D.; stem-father of important Irish clans, **21**, 342.
- Nicaea**, town in Asia Minor; council of (787 A.D.), **7**, 217-218; **8**, 552; siege of (1097), **8**, 344.
- Nicaea**, Empire of, Greek empire at Nicaea, during period of Latin empire at Constantinople 1206-1261; rulers of, **7**, 304-307.
- Nicaea** (fourth century B.C.), daughter of Antipater; projected marriage, **4**, 434, 475.
- Nicanor** (d. ca. 330 B.C.), son of Parmenion, and general of Alexander; achievements of, **4**, 279, 291, 324, 342.
- Nicanor**, Macedonian officer, governor of Media 316-312 B.C.; defeated by Seleucus, **4**, 554.
- Nicanor** (d. ca. 318 B.C.), general of Cassander; commands in Athens, **4**, 477, 480-486.
- Nicanor** (261-223 B.C.), a Syrian Greek; kills Seleucus Ceraunus, **4**, 557.
- Nicanor** (d. 161 B.C.), Syrian general; wars of, **2**, 148, 154.
- Nicaragua**, state of central America; discovery (1522), **23**, 639; origin of early inhabitants, **23**, 640; under control of Spaniards, **23**, 641; makes treaty with United States for canal (1867), **23**, 651.
- Nicaragua Canal Association**, formation of, in New York (1886), **23**, 604.
- Nicator**, see Demetrius II.
- Nicator**, see Seleucus I.
- Niccoli**, Niccolo (d. 1436), Florentine scholar; founds library in Florence, **9**, 354.
- Niccolo** of Este, lord of Florence; as arbitrator (1431), **14**, 212.
- Nice**, city in France; captured by Barbarossa (1543), **11**, 334; **24**, 353; ceded to France (1860), **9**, 607.
- Nicephorus I**, Byzantine emperor 802-811 A.D.; reign of, **7**, 210, 219-220; pays tribute to caliph of Baghdad, **2**, 376-377; **8**, 212; conquered by Bulgarians, **7**, 240; **24**, 160.
- Nicephorus (II) Phocas**, Byzantine emperor 963-969 A.D.; reign, **7**, 231-234, 242, 244; war against Moslems, **8**, 326; summons Russians against Bulgaria, **24**, 166.
- Nicephorus (III) Botaniates**, Byzantine emperor 1078-1081; reign, **7**, 257-258.
- Nicephorus** (758-828 A.D.), patriarch of Constantinople; writings, **7**, 217; **24**, 159.
- Nicephorus**, despot of Epirus; excommunicated (ca. 1274), **7**, 316.
- Nicephorus Bryennius** (d. ca. 1137), Byzantine soldier; contests succession of Nicephorus III, **7**, 251, 257, 258.
- Nicephorus Uranus**, Byzantine general; defeats Bulgarians (996 A.D.), **7**, 245, 247.
- Nicene Councils**, see Councils.
- Niceratus**, son of Nicias, an Athenian; executed by "The Thirty" (404 B.C.), **4**, 6.
- Nicetas Acominatus** (d. ca. 1216), Byzantine historian, **7**, 4.
- Nicholas I** (1796-1855), czar of Russia 1825-1855; main treatment, **17**, 533-577; estimates, by Skrine, **17**, 533, 576; marriage to Charlotte of Prussia, **17**, 504; suppresses insurrection of 1825, **17**, 538 seq.; judiciary reforms, **17**, 541; dealings with peasants, **17**, 543; at war with

- Persia, **17**, 543 seq.; at war with Turkey, **17**, 544; subdues Polish insurrection, **17**, 545 seq.; cholera epidemic and riots, **17**, 548; war in Caucasus, **17**, 550 seq.; internal policy and the Church, **17**, 555-556; Crimean War, **17**, 560 seq.; repulses Louis Philippe, **13**, 57; aids Austria against Hungary, **14**, 656; ally of Metternich in doctrine of absolutism, **15**, 404; friendship for Francis Joseph I, **15**, 12.
- Nicholas II (1868-), czar of Russia 1894-; main treatment, **17**, 617-625; conservative tendencies of, **17**, 618; Russification of Finland, **17**, 618; calls international conference at the Hague, **17**, 619; war with Japan, **17**, 622-627; assassination of Von Plehve, **17**, 625; grants a constitution to Russia, **17**, 628; opens Duma (1906), **17**, 630.
- Nicholas I, "the Great," pope 858-867; pontificate, **8**, 568-571; dealings with Lothair, **7**, 579; **8**, 568; recognises *false decretals*, **8**, 571; loses power in Bulgaria, **24**, 162.
- Nicholas II (Gerard), pope 1058-1061; pontificate, **8**, 592; marriage of clergy under, **8**, 597; invests Robert Guiscard with Apulia and Calabria, **9**, 71.
- Nicholas III (Giovanni Gaetano Orsini), pope 1277-1280; pontificate, **8**, 617; forbids Charles of Anjou to besiege Constantinople, **7**, 313, 316; supports Ghibellines, **8**, 111-114.
- Nicholas IV (Girolamo d'Ascoli), pope 1288-1292; pontificate, **8**, 617; indifference to crusade, **8**, 453; favours house of Colonna, **9**, 114.
- Nicholas V (Tommaso Parentucelli), pope 1447-1455; pontificate, **8**, 639-642; aids Constantine XIII, **7**, 340; founds Vatican library, **9**, 355; crowns Frederick III, emperor of Holy Roman Empire, **14**, 218.
- Nicholas V (Pietro di Corvara), antipope; appointed rival pope by Ludwig of Bavaria (1328), **8**, 627; **14**, 174; abdicates (1330), **8**, 627.
- Nicholas, son of Valdemar II, king of Denmark; imprisoned (1220), **16**, 162.
- Nicholas, patriarch of Constantinople (886 A.D.); refuses to sanction fourth marriage of Leo VI, **7**, 228.
- Nicholas, Cardinal, papal legate; removes interdict from England (1213), **18**, 344.
- Nicholas of Pisa (1207?-1278), Italian sculptor and architect, **9**, 206-207.
- Nicholas, French prelate; bishop of Peking (1333), **24**, 293.
- Nicholas, Scandinavian bishop; crowns Sverri (ca. 1186), **16**, 113, 114.
- Nicholas Nikolaivitch (1831-1891), Russian grand duke; commands army of Danube, **17**, 603.
- Nicholas Petrovich, prince of Montenegro 1860-; succeeds Danilo, **24**, 211; success in wars with Turkey, **17**, 602; **24**, 211.
- Nicholas von der Flühe (1417-1487), Swiss hermit: brings about the compact of Stanz, **16**, 609.
- Nichols or Nicolls, Sir Richard (1624-1672), first English colonial governor of New York; takes New Netherlands from Dutch, **23**, 24.
- Nicholson, Sir Francis (d. 1728), British colonial official; lieutenant-governor of New York (1686-1689), **23**, 161; governor of Maryland (1694-1698), **23**, 137; lieutenant-governor of Virginia (1690-1694), **23**, 135; successful expedition of, against Acadia (1710), **23**, 193.
- Nicholson, John, or John Lambert (d. 1538), English priest and Protestant martyr; condemned to death by Henry VIII of England, **19**, 180 seq.
- Nicias (d. 413 B.C.), Athenian general; advocate of democracy, **3**, 259; at celebration in Delos, **3**, 576; in command of expedition against Corinth (425 B.C.), **3**, 576 seq.; defeats Corinthians, **3**, 579; captures Scione and Mende (423 B.C.), **3**, 582; Alcibiades adversary of, **3**, 586, 596; commands in invasion of Sicily (415 B.C.), **3**, 596 seq.; at siege of Syracuse (414 B.C.), **3**, 601-616; death of, **3**, 615.
- Nicias, Peace of (421 B.C.), **3**, 583.
- Nicocles, king of Salamis in Cyprus 374 B.C.; reign of, **4**, 135.
- Nicocles, tyrant of Sicyon; overthrown by Aratus, general of the Achæans (249 B.C.), **4**, 519.
- Nicocles (d. 318 B.C.), Athenian, friend of Phocion; condemned with Phocion to death, **4**, 482-484.
- Nicolet, Jean, French trader in America; explores the West to central Wisconsin (1634), **23**, 66.
- Nicolochus (fourth century B.C.), Lacedæmonian general; in Corinthian War (388 B.C.), **4**, 121-122; commands Spartans against Thebes (375 B.C.), **4**, 143.
- Nicomedes I, king of Bithynia 278-250 B.C., **2**, 419; **4**, 556.
- Nicomedes (II) Epiphanes, king of Bithynia 149-91 B.C., **2**, 387.
- Nicomedes (III), Philopator, king of Bithynia 91-74 B.C., **2**, 387; **5**, 467.
- Nicon, Russian patriarch; pacifies Novgorod (1645), **17**, 244; deposed and imprisoned, **17**, 246.
- Nicopoli or Nikopoli, town in Bulgaria; battles of (1392), **24**, 131; (1396), **13**, 352, 319 seq.; (1595), **24**, 373; (1810), **17**, 468.
- Nicostratus (fifth century B.C.), Athenian general; in revolt of Coreyra (427 B.C.), **3**, 571.
- Nicuesa, Diego de (1465-1511), Spanish commander and adventurer; founds settlement of Nombre de Dios, **22**, 469; defeats natives, **22**, 471.
- Niebuhr, Barthold Georg (1776-1831), German historian; aids in restoration of Prussia, **15**, 303.

- Niel**, Adolphe (1802-1869), French marshal and minister; at battle of Solferino, 9, 605; minister of war, 12, 143.
- Niels** (Nicholas) I, king of Denmark 1105-1135, natural son of Svend II; sent as hostage to Flanders, 16, 141; reign of, 16, 146-147; extends legal immunities of clergy, 16, 140; at battle of Fodevig, 16, 147, 250.
- Nieuport**, town in Belgium; Prince Maurice wins battle at (1600), 13, 535.
- Nigel** (d. 1169), bishop of Ely, nephew of Roger of Salisbury, English prelate; besieged by Stephen in castle of Devizes (1138), 18, 246-247; raises insurrection against Stephen (1139), 18, 248.
- Niger**, Caius Pescennius (d. 194 A.D.), Roman commander and governor; character and early career, 6, 384; governor of Syria, 2, 303; 6, 384; troops of, destroy Tyre, 2, 250, 303; conflict of, with Septimius Severus, for throne, 2, 303; 6, 384-387; defeated at Issus, 2, 303; 6, 386; slain, 2, 303; 6, 387.
- Niger**, Quintus Cæcilius, a Sicilian; questor under Verres, 5, 463; Verres attempts to secure appointment of, as prosecutor, in place of Cicero (70 B.C.), 5, 463.
- Nika**, watchword in, and name given to, seditious rising against Justinian (532 A.D.), 7, 71-73.
- Nikayas**, collection of Buddhist sacred writings, 2, 542.
- Nikolsburg**, town in Moravia, near Vienna; Prussia and Austria draw up preliminary treaty of peace at (1866), 15, 29.
- Nikopoli**, see Nicopoli.
- Nile**, river in Africa; valley of, 1, 57, 81-82, 274; origin of name, 1, 84; floods, 1, 90, 215; legends, 1, 92; upper, 1, 141; canal, 1, 186, 194; ceremony at the "Bottle," 1, 235; Diodorus, Herodotus on, 1, 268-269, 273-278; possible origin of Semites in valley of, 2, 30, 31; canals of, cleared by Cæsar, 6, 46; extreme rises of, 6, 46; exploration of, at time of Nero, 6, 214; rise of, destroys crusaders' camp (1220), 8, 428; irrigation, 21, 674.
- Nile**, Battle of the (Abukir Bay); French fleet destroyed by Nelson at (1798), 12, 465, 466; 21, 459; 24, 448.
- Nileus**, fabled Egyptian king, 1, 283.
- Nilometer**, instrument at Elephantine, for measuring height of river Nile; ancient records of, 6, 46.
- Nilson**, Magnus, Swedish miner; instigates insurrection against Gustavus Vasa (1533), 16, 288.
- Nimaquiché**, traditional king of the Tultecas; leads his tribe out of Mexico, 23, 644.
- Nimeguen** (Nimwegen), city in Holland; surrendered to French (1794), 14, 17; conduct of English troops during retreat from, 14, 17.
- Nimeguen**, Congress of (1676); conference preliminary to Peace of Nimeguen, 11, 587; 13, 639; 20, 282.
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- Nimrod** (Naromath) (ca. 775 B.C.), king of Hermopolis; contemporary of Ethiopian king Piankhi, 1, 174; surrenders to Ethiopians (ca. 775 B.C.), 1, 175.
- Nimrud**, capital of Assyria, see Calah.
- Nimwegen**, see Nimeguen.
- Nina**, early Babylonian god; temple erected to, at Lagast, 1, 350.
- Niña**, one of the ships of Columbus (1492), commanded by Vicente Yanez Pinzon; voyage of, 22, 428.
- Nineveh** (Ninua), capital of Assyria for some time; origin, 1, 318; becomes royal residence of Ashur-bel-Kala, 1, 371; embellished by Assyrian kings, 1, 373, 382; destroyed by Medes (ca. 607 B.C.), 1, 444-445; 2, 575-576, 582; ruins of, 1, 371, 372, 384, 385; 2, 632-633; Hebrew prophecy against, 2, 585; battle of (627 A.D.), 2, 376.
- Ningirsu**, tutelary deity of Girsu-Shirpula (4500-4200 B.C.); influence in history of Shirpula, 1, 352-356.
- Ninib**, Assyrian god; identified with Adar and Mahran, 1, 316; protects Asshur-nazirpal (876 B.C.), 1, 386.
- Ninib-apal-escharra**, king of Assyria 1240-1235 B.C.; defeated by Babylonians, 1, 376.
- Ninkharsag**, early Babylonian god; sanctuaries erected to (ca. 4200 B.C.), 1, 355.
- Ninnius**, Lucius, Roman tribune 58 B.C.; aids Cicero, 5, 504, 506.
- Niño**, Andres (b. ca. 1475), Spanish navigator; discovers Nicaragua (1522), 23, 639-640.
- Niño**, Pedro Alonso (ca. 1455-ca. 1505), Spanish navigator; voyage of, to Paria (1499), 22, 467.
- Ninua**, see Nineveh.
- Ninus**, mythical king of Assyria; founder of Nineveh, 1, 555, 580; classical account of, 1, 580-584; invades Babylonia, 1, 580; marries Semiramis, 1, 581; invades Bactria, 1, 582-584; burial, 1, 580; not mentioned on tablets, 1, 367; traditional founder of Lydian dynasty, 2, 429, 447; allied with Armenia, 2, 420; ends tribute to Scythia, 2, 439.
- Niobe**, Greek goddess; statue of, at Mount Sipylus, identified with Cybele, 2, 422-423, 424.
- Nipmuc**, general name for Indian tribes of Massachusetts; in King Philip's War, 23, 147-148.
- Nippon**, one of the islands of Japan, 24, 591.
- Nippur**, early Babylonian city; antiquity of, 1, 338, 351, 626; home of god Bel, 1, 342; excavation of, 1, 349, 611.
- Nish** or **Nissa**, city of Serbia; sieges of (1689), 24, 395; (1690), 24, 399.
- Nishapur**, city in Khorasan, Persia; foundation of, 8, 80.
- Nissa**, see Nish.

- Nit**, Egyptian goddess; patron of Sais; 1, 86; identified with Minerva, 1, 235; temple of, repaired by Cambyzes, 1, 192; 2, 602; Darius aids cult of, 2, 612.
- Nit-aqert**, Egyptian ruler of sixth dynasty; identified with Nitocris, 1, 103.
- Nitetic**, legendary wife of Cyrus; mother of Cambyzes, 2, 600.
- Nitocris**, legendary queen of Babylon; constructs embankments, 1, 475; tomb of, 1, 475-476.
- Nitocris (Men-ka-Ra)**, Egyptian queen of sixth dynasty; legend of, 1, 103; beauty of, 1, 104.
- Nitta**, family of the Ashikaga dynasty in Japan; prominence of in sixteenth century, 24, 588.
- Niu-tchi**, see **Manchus**.
- Nizam al-Mulk**, vizir of Malik Shah (ca. 1080); rule of, 8, 226.
- Nizami** (Abu Mohammed ben Yusuf Sheikh Nizam eddin) (ca. 1141-1202), Persian poet; composes his *divan*, 24, 492.
- Nizib**, town in Asiatic Turkey; battle of (1839), 24, 453.
- Nizza**, Marcos de (ca. 1495-ca. 1542), Franciscan missionary; explores region of the Pueblo Indians (ca. 1535), 22, 486.
- Noailles**, Adrien Maurice, Duke de (1678-1766), French marshal; president of the council of finances (1718), 12, 12; at battle of Dettingen, 12, 38-39; 14, 432; temporary disgrace of, 12, 57.
- Noailles**, Antoine de (1504-1562), French admiral and diplomat; ambassador to England (1554), 19, 237.
- Noailles**, Vicomte Louis Marie de (1756-1804), French general; at the "night session" of August 4th, 1789, 12, 212.
- Noailles**, Philippe de, duc de Mouchy (1715-1794), French marshal; execution of, 12, 338.
- No-Amen**, see **Thebes**.
- Nobel**, Alfred (1833-1896), Swedish inventor and philanthropist; institutes "Nobel Gift," 16, 493.
- Nobilior**, Marcus Fulvius, Roman consul 189 B.C.; invades Greece, 4, 533.
- Noboa**, Diego, see **Naboa**.
- Nodzu**, Michitsura, Japanese soldier, at battle of Liauyang (1904), 17, 624.
- Nogaret**, Guillaume de (d. 1313), French lawyer and statesman; represents Philip III in Italy, 11, 81-82.
- Nogi**, Baron M., Japanese general; at battle of Kaiping (1895), 24, 577; besieges Port Arthur (1904), 17, 624; 24, 660; at battle of Mukden, 24, 661.
- Noir**, Victor (Yvan Salmon) (1848-1870), French journalist; shot, 13, 145.
- Noizé**, castle of France; capture of (1560), 11, 354.
- Nombre de Dios**, Spanish port on isthmus of Panama; plundered by Francis Drake (1572), 19, 384.
- Nomothetæ**, Athenian jurors empowered to revise legislation; instituted by Pericles (ca. 430 B.C.), 3, 456, 458.
- Nonjurors**, name applied to members of party in England who refused oath of allegiance to William III (1689), 20, 421.
- Noot**, Henry Van der (1750-1827), Belgian lawyer; in the Brabantine revolution, 14, 45, 46, 478; leads opposition to Leopold II of Austria, 14, 498.
- No-Popery Riots**, see **Gordon Riots**.
- Nopu**, Egyptian god of grain; worshipped by Amenemhat, 1, 110.
- Norbanus**, Vibius (d. 82 B.C.), Roman tribune; prosecutes Servilius Cæpio (95 B.C.), 5, 401; defeated by Sulla, 5, 435, 436.
- Norbart of Xanten** (1092-1134), German priest; founds order of Premonstrants, 14, 92.
- Norby**, Severin (d. 1530), Danish admiral; commands fleet against Lübeck, 16, 224; protects Swedes from massacre (1520), 16, 235; preserves part of Sweden for Danish king, 16, 240-241; made governor of Gothland (1524), 16, 245, 271; resists Swedish king, 16, 245.
- Nordheim**, town in Germany; battle of (1545), 14, 282.
- Nördlingen**, town in Bavaria; battle of (1634), 14, 365-366; (1645), 11, 495.
- Nordo Squavi**, Saxon tribe; defeated by Pepin (748), 7, 505.
- Norfolk**, Dukes of, see **Howard and Mowbray**.
- Norfolk**, Earl of, see **Bigod**.
- Norham Castle**, castle in England; sieges of, (1497), 19, 33; (1513), 19, 65.
- Norman Conquest**, name applied to the conquest of England by the Normans, begun in 1066 under William the Conqueror; compared with the conquest of Sicily, 9, 64; William's decisive victory at Hastings, 18, 152-156; history of conquest, 18, 168-198; gradual nature of, 18, 202-205; lasting results, 18, 205-212; institutional and legal innovations, 18, 205; links England to the Continent, 18, 206; effect on administrative system, 18, 208-210; effect on judicial system, 18, 209; changes idea of kingship, 18, 210; ecclesiastical and social changes, 18, 211; fusion of races caused by, 18, 211, 256, 425.
- Normandy**, former government in northern France; derivation of name, 9, 63; ceded to Normans, 9, 66-68; ruled by Duke William, 11, 26; passes to English crown, 11, 30; becomes subject to France, 11, 50; insurrection in, 11, 222; conquered by Henry V of England, 18, 536-540; retaken by the French, 11, 238; 18, 567.
- Normann-Ehrenfels**, Karl Friedrich Lebrecht (1784-1822), German soldier; leads volunteers to aid of Greeks against Turks, 15, 383.
- Normans**, descendants of the Northmen who settled in France under Rollo 911 A.D.; influence upon navigation, 2, 330; invade Eastern empire, 7, 260-262; receive tribute money from Charles the Bald, 7, 583; relation to Northmen, 9, 63; in Sicily, 9, 63-65, 72-76; in France, 9, 65-68; in Italy, 7, 645; 9, 68-69, 76-80; superseded by the house of Hohen-

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- Norodom, king of Cambodia; accession (1860), 24, 520.
- Norris, Henry (d. 1536), English courtier; trial in connection with Anne Boleyn, 19, 166, 167.
- Norris, Sir Henry (1525?-1601), English courtier and diplomat, son of the preceding; warns Elizabeth against Mary, 19, 311; intrigues with Huguenots (1568), 19, 335, 337.
- Norris, Sir John (1547-1597), English soldier, favourite of Queen Elizabeth; assists Dutch in war against Spain, 13, 517, 523; 19, 410; president of Munster, 21, 411; prosecutes war in Ireland, 21, 414; 19, 423; death, 19, 423.
- Norris, Sir John (1689-1749), English naval officer; in war of allies against Peter the Great, 17, 303.
- North, Francis (1637-1685), Baron Guilford, English statesman, keeper of the great seal; character, 20, 307.
- North, Frederick, Lord North (1732-1792), 2nd earl of Guilford, English politician; chancellor of exchequer, 20, 611; at head of the treasury, 20, 615; recommends lightening of taxation of American colonies, 20, 616; proposes measures for coercion of American colonists, 20, 621; fall of administration, 20, 638; in coalition ministry of 1783, 20, 641; dismissal from office, 20, 643.
- Northallerton (Battle of the Standard), battle of (1138), 18, 243-245.
- Northampton, Henry Howard, Earl of (ca. 1539-1614), English politician; efforts of, towards accession of James I, 19, 423; as minister of James I, 19, 483.
- Northampton, town in England; battle of (1460), 18, 575.
- Northampton, Assize of, see Assize of Northampton.
- Northampton, Treaty of (1328), 21, 116.
- North Babylonia, see Agade.
- Northbrook, Baron, see Baring, Francis Thornhill.
- Northbrook, Thomas George Baring, 1st Earl of (1826-1905), English politician; viceroy of India (1872-1876), 22, 205; sent to Egypt to examine financial situation, 24, 462.
- North Carolina, a state of the United States; settlement of colony in (1630), 23, 48; Cary's rebellion in (1710), 23, 194; refuses obedience to parliament (1770), 23, 236; ratifies United States Constitution (1789), 23, 296; secedes (1861), 23, 410; readmitted to Union (1868), 23, 464.
- Northcote, Lord, British statesman; governor-general of Australia (1904), 21, 672.
- Northcote, Sir Stafford Henry (1818-1887), 1st earl of Iddesleigh, English statesman; death, 21, 648.
- North Dakota, a state of the United States; admitted to Union (1889), 23, 483.
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- North Foreland, naval battle of (1666), 13, 629; 20, 247-248; see also Downs.
- North German Confederation, union of German states; birth of (1867), 15, 498.
- Northmen, early Scandinavians; ravages of, in France, 7, 575, 583; 9, 65; 11, 1-3, 8; devastations of, in Germany, 7, 585-590; come to England, 18, 660; origin and customs of, 18, 67; continue invasions of England, 18, 69; defeat Northumbrians and spread over England, 18, 72; defeated at Æscesdune (871 A.D.), 18, 73; invasions of, into Scotland, 21, 13; invade Ireland, 21, 345; see also Danes.
- Northumberland, Dukes and Earls of, see Dudley, Mowbray, Nevil, Percy.
- Northumbria, Kingdom of, a kingdom of Anglo-Saxon Britain; defeat of Scots, 18, 46; supremacy of, 18, 48-49; defeats Mercia (655 A.D.), 18, 53; decline, 18, 54; defeated by Picts (685 A.D.), 18, 56; literature in, 18, 165-167.
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- Northwest Boundary Dispute (Oregon Boundary) between United States and Great Britain, 23, 371.
- Northwest Company ("Nor'westers"), a company for trading in the Canadian Northwest; organisation of (1787), 22, 342; hostility to Hudson's Bay Company, 22, 343; union with Hudson's Bay Company (1821), 22, 343.
- Northwest Passage, a passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific through or to the north of the American continent; search for: Sebastian Cabot (1517?), 22, 456; Frobisher (1576-1578), 19, 457; 22, 493; Davis (1585-1587), 19, 457; Barentz (1595-1596), 13, 548-549; Hudson (1609), 22, 498-499.
- Northwest Territory, in American history that part of the United States north of the Ohio River, east of the Mississippi, and west of Pennsylvania; organisation (prohibition of slavery) (1787), 23, 289; district of Indiana organised (1800), 23, 316; Michigan territory organised (1805), 23, 319; Illinois territory organised (1809), 23, 319.
- Norumbega, name given by early explorers to an indefinite region on the Atlantic coast of North America, 22, 533 note.
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- Nostitz, Johann Nepomuk, Count of (1768–1840), Austrian general; in Austerlitz campaign, **17**, 448–449.
- Notaras, Lucas (d. 1453), last grand duke of Eastern Empire; patriotism of, **7**, 341–342.
- Nöteborg, see Schlüsselsburg.
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- Notium, Greek town; battle (407 B.C.), **3**, 633.
- Notre Dame, Schools of, theological schools in Paris in twelfth century, **11**, 45.
- Nott, Sir William (1782–1845), English military officer; in Afghan War, **22**, 144; **24**, 502.
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- Nova, João da (ca. 1500), Spanish navigator in Portuguese service; discovers Ascension Island (1501), **10**, 486; discovers St. Helena (1502), **10**, 486.
- Novara, city of Italy; Swiss betray to French (1500), **9**, 427; battles (1513), **9**, 441; **16**, 617; (1821), **14**, 588; (1849), **9**, 600; **14**, 659–660.
- Novart, town in France; battle (1870), **13**, 156.
- Nova Scotia, province of Canada; alleged visit of Northmen, **22**, 322; discovered by Cabot (1497), **22**, 455; De la Roche attempts settlement (1598), **22**, 554; first settlement in, by French (1604), **22**, 555; granted to Sir William Alexander by James I (1621), **22**, 637; English capture Port Royal (1710), **23**, 193; ceded to England (1713), **20**, 488; deportation of Acadians (1755), **23**, 204.
- Novgorod, ancient Russian principality; rebels against Tatar rule (middle thirteenth century), **17**, 141–144; at war with Moscow (1472–1478), **17**, 172–174; devastated by Ivan the Terrible (1570), **17**, 203–204; emporium of Hanseatic League, **14**, 138; revolt of military settlement of (1831), **17**, 550.
- Novi or Novi Ligure, town in Italy; battle (1799), **12**, 473; **14**, 531; **17**, 435.
- Novikov, Nikolai Ivanovitch (1744–1818), Russian journalist and philanthropist; confined in Schlüsselsburg (1792), **17**, 421.
- Novosiltzev, Nikolai Nikolayevitch (1761–1836), Russian statesman; Russian commissioner in Poland (1819), **17**, 520.
- Noy, William (ca. 1577–1634), English lawyer; defends liberty of the subject under Charles I, **19**, 545.
- Noyades, executions, by drowning, of victims of the French Revolution; practiced at Nantes by Carrier (1793–1794), **12**, 330, 330 note.
- Noyon, battle of, see Brenneville.
- Noyon, Treaty of, a treaty between Charles I of Spain and Francis I of France (1516), **9**, 445.
- Nub, king of Egypt eighteenth century B.C., **1**, 120.
- Nubar Pasha (1825–1899), Egyptian statesman; prime minister (1878–1888), **24**, 458, 464; attitude towards English rule, **24**, 463, 464.
- Nübel, town in Schleswig, Germany; battle (1848), **15**, 448.
- Nubia, region in northeastern Africa; becomes Egyptian province, **1**, 59; Egyptian expeditions against, **1**, 110; neglected by Egypt, **1**, 129; opening of gold mines in, **1**, 111; see also Cush and Ethiopia.
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- Nugent, Count Laval de Westmeath (1777–1862), Austrian general of Irish birth; campaign against Italy (1848), **14**, 643.
- Nugent, Robert Craggs, Earl Nugent (d. 1788), British politician and poet; opposes marriage act in parliament (1753), **20**, 573; opposes Savile's motion for investigation of royal pension list (1780), **20**, 634.
- Nugfiez or Nufiez, Blasco (ca. 1490–1546), governor of Peru; deposed and imprisoned by Pizarro, **23**, 559; killed in campaign against Pizarro, **23**, 560.
- Nullification, in American history the suspension of law of the United States within a State by the State; advocated in Virginia and Kentucky resolution (1798, 1799), **23**, 314; embodied in report to Massachusetts legislature (1814), **23**, 338; brought out during Indian troubles in Georgia (1825–1829), **23**, 351; right of, asserted by South Carolina (1828), **23**, 356–358.
- Numantia, ancient city of Spain; Scipio Africanus the Younger takes (133 B.C.), **5**, 317–322; **10**, 8.
- Numa Pompilius, legendary king of Rome; reign, **5**, 75–76; alleged discovery of religious books of, **5**, 107; influence of laws of, **5**, 118.
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- Numerianus, Marcus Aurelius, emperor of Rome 284 A.D., **6**, 431–432.
- Numidia (Zab), in ancient geography a province of northern Africa, **2**, 326–327.
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- Numitor, legendary king of Rome (ca. 753 B.C.), grandfather of Romulus and Remus, **5**, 61.

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Nyon, town in Switzerland on the lake of Geneva; Cæsar builds fortress at, **16**, 531; Roman colony founded at, **16**, 531.
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- Oak**, Synod of the (403 A.D.); deposes Chrysostom, **7**, 40.
- Oannes**, Babylonian divinity; identified with Ea, *q. v.*
- Oarses**, see Arses.
- Oatazes**, a dynasty in Morocco, fifteenth century, **8**, 252.
- Oates**, Titus (1649–1705), English impostor; his fabrication of the "popish plot," **20**, 288, 290; raised to power, **20**, 290; accusations against Queen Catharine (of Braganza), **20**, 291; trial, conviction and punishment, **20**, 362 seq.; William III rewards, **20**, 423.
- Obaidah ben Zehad**, Mohammedan soldier; sides with Merwan in civil war (683 A.D.), **8**, 178.
- Obaid Allah**, Arab imam of Morocco; overthrows Aghlabite power and founds Fatimite dynasty (908), **8**, 222.
- Obando**, José Maria (1797–1861), New Grenadan (Colombian) soldier; revolt against liberal government (1839), **23**, 602; assists in establishing constitution of 1853, **23**, 602.
- Obelisk**, The Black, of Shalmaneser II, **1**, 369, 388–389, 484.
- Obelisk of Luxor**, taken to Paris, **1**, 147.
- Obelisk of Nimrud**, **2**, 111.
- Oberalpsee**, lake in Switzerland; French defeated by Russians (1799), **17**, 435.
- Oberg**, Count, German soldier; defeated at Landwehrhagen (1758), **12**, 76.
- Obermeilen**, hamlet in Switzerland; remains of ancient village discovered at, **16**, 520.
- Oblivion**, Act of, statute of Maryland; pardoning participants in Clayborne and Ingle Rebellion (1649), **22**, 602.
- Obotrites**, see Abodriti.
- Obrenovitch**, reigning dynasty of Servia, see under Milosh, Michael, Milan, and Alexander.
- O'Brien**, William Smith (1803–1864), a leader of the Young Ireland party; convicted of high treason, **21**, 609.
- Ocampo**, Sebastian de (ca. 1465–1509), Spanish navigator; sails round Cuba (1508), **22**, 468.
- Ocafia**, town in Spain; French defeat Spaniards at (1809), **10**, 351.
- Ocha**, place in Ireland; Artill Molt slain in battle at (483 A.D.), **21**, 342.
- Ochs**, Peter (1749–1821), Swiss statesman; mediator between France and Prussia, **15**, 275.
- Ochsenbein**, Ulrich (1811–1890), Swiss politician and soldier; president of the Federal diet (1847), **17**, 40; joins Dufour, **17**, 42.
- Ochus**, see Artaxerxes III.
- Ochus**, see Darius II.
- Ockley**, town in England; Æthelwulf defeats Northmen at (851 A.D.), **18**, 69.
- O'Connell**, Daniel (1775–1847), Irish agitator and orator; policy of, **21**, 445; organises Catholic Associations in Ireland (1828), **21**, 446; elected to parliament, **21**, 446; reorganises Catholic Associations, **21**, 447; arrested, **21**, 447; called "The Liberator," **21**, 448; election for Clare, **21**, 540–541; second return for Clare, **21**, 545; Coercion Bill, **21**, 567; trial for conspiracy and sedition, **21**, 601; death, **21**, 448, 601.
- O'Connor**, Arthur (1763–1852), Irish revolutionist; sent to France by United Irishmen, **21**, 439; arrested, **21**, 440; banished from Ireland and England, **21**, 442.
- O'Connor**, Furlough (Fordelboch) (d. 1156), king of Ireland, **18**, 279; claims over-kingship of Ireland, **21**, 356; death, **21**, 357.
- O'Connor**, Roderick (1116–1198), last Irish king; gains over-kingship of Ireland, **21**, 357.
- Octavia** (d. 11 B.C.), sister of Octavian; marries Antony (41 B.C.), **5**, 626, 630; death, **6**, 117.
- Octavia** (ca. 42–62 A.D.), daughter of Claudius; betrothed to Nero, **6**, 177; opposes Poppæa, **6**, 185; death, **6**, 196–199.
- Octavian**, see Augustus.
- Octavian**, Cardinal, see Victor IV.
- Octavius**, Caius, see Augustus.
- Octavius**, Cneius, Roman prætor 168 B.C.; captures Perseus, **5**, 303–304, **4**, 538.
- Octavius**, Cneius, Roman consul 87 B.C.; opposes Cinna, **5**, 424, 427–429.
- Octavius**, Mamilius, leader of Latins at battle of Lake Regillus (ca. 510 B.C.), **5**, 94.
- Octavius**, Marcus, Roman tribune 133 B.C.; opposes T. Gracchus, **5**, 362–364, 374.
- October Diploma**, The, Austrian constitutional document issued October, 1860; summary of, **15**, 18–19.
- Oda Nobunaga**, mediæval Japanese leader, **24**, 584.
- Odart**, spy of Catherine I; in conspiracy against Peter III (1762), **17**, 635.

Oddo Arrighi, head of Fifanti family in Florence; feud with Buondelmonte (1215) **9**, 88-89.

Odenathus (Odhenat) of Palmyra, Roman general; associate in empire with Gallienus (264 A.D.), **6**, 418-419; defeats Persians, **8**, 79; death, **6**, 422.

Odin (Anglo-Saxon Woden), in Scandinavian mythology, chief of the gods; leads Goths to Sweden, **16**, 1-4; hero of Asgard, **16**, 13-17; in history, **16**, 17-22; worship, **16**, 27-29; said to have introduced runic alphabet into Scandinavia, **16**, 131.

Odinkar, Hvide, preacher of Christianity in Denmark (974 A.D.), **16**, 45.

Odo (d. 958 A.D.), archbishop of Canterbury; revolts in Northumbria, **18**, 106.

Odo, count of Paris, see **Eudes**.

Odo (d. ca. 1097), Norman prelate, bishop of Bayeux, earl of Kent and Hereford; at Hastings, **18**, 153; regent in England, **18**, 174; as a warrior, **18**, 189, 193, 194, 213; pardoned by William I, **18**, 199.

Odo de St. Amand, grand master of the Templars; falls in battle with Saladin (1178), **8**, 371.

Odoacer (Odovacar, Ottokar) (ca. 434-493 A.D.), Italian chieftain; conquers Rome, **6**, 616-618; **13**, 276; rule in Italy, **7**, 377-385; Theodoric defeats, **7**, 384; renounces Roman provinces in Spain, **10**, 18.

Odomantes, a Thracian people, **3**, 112.

O'Donnell, an Irish clan, **21**, 342.

O'Donnell, Henry Joseph, (1769-1834) count of Abisbal, Spanish soldier of Irish extraction; arrests conspirators against Ferdinand VII (1819), **10**, 383; negotiations with French and flight from Madrid (1823), **10**, 391.

O'Donnell, Hugh Roe (1571?-1602), Irish soldier; at battle of Yellow Ford (1598), **21**, 415; victorious at Ballaghboy, **21**, 417; death, **21**, 417.

O'Donnell, John, Irish radical; expelled from parliament (1902), **21**, 660.

O'Donnell, Count Joseph, Austrian finance minister (1810), **14**, 565, 566.

O'Donnell, Leopoldo (1809-1867), duke of Tetuan, Spanish soldier, son of H. J. O'Donnell; defeats Moroccans at Tetuan (1860), **24**, 473; attitude toward Isabella's ministers, **10**, 401.

O'Donnell, Rory or Roderick (1575-1608), created earl of Tyrconnel (1603), Irish patriot; flees to Rome, **21**, 418.

O'Donoju, Don Juan (1755-1821), Spanish diplomatist; viceroy of Vera Cruz, **23**, 623.

O'Donovan Rossa, see **Rossa**.

Odoric, Saint (ca. 1286-1331), Franciscan friar; in Tibet, fourteenth century, **24**, 504.

Odovacar, see **Odoacer**.

Odryans, ancient people of Thrace; origin, **3**, 112; alliance with Athens, **4**, 120; Philip destroys kingdom, **4**, 237; in Alexander's army, **4**, 277, 280; relations with Macedonia, **4**, 428, 441.

Odsra ben Abdallah, viceroy of Spain (722 A.D.), **8**, 198.

Odyck, Dutch plenipotentiary at Nimeguen (1678), **11**, 589.

Odysseus, Greek name for Ulysses, *q. v.*

Odyssey, Greek epic poem, celebrating Odysseus, ascribed to Homer; revised by commission of Pisistratus, **3**, 228; authorship, **3**, 76-77; **4**, 587; Thracian influence on, **4**, 17.

Æcolampadius (Hausschein) (1482-1531), German reformer at conference of Marburg, **14**, 267.

Oeder, George L. (1728-1791), German naturalist; lays out botanical garden near Copenhagen, **16**, 413; reform of public finances, **16**, 417.

Ædipus, legendary king of Thebes; celebrated in drama of Sophocles, **3**, 503.

Æneis, Attic tribe, **3**, 238, 274, 427.

Ænomaus, Greek gladiator; joins Spartacus (73 B.C.), **5**, 459.

Ænophyta, town in Boeotia; battle (456 B.C.), **3**, 428, 433.

Ænotri, Greek tribe; origin, **3**, 111.

Æobazus, Persian officer; in Thrace (479 B.C.), **3**, 378.

Ætæans (Enianians), Greek tribe, **3**, 168.

Ætosyrus, Scythian deity; identified with Apollo, **2**, 406.

Ofella, Lucretius (d. 79 B.C.), Roman soldier, lieutenant of Sulla, **5**, 436, 446.

Offa, Anglo-Saxon king of Mercia 757-794 A.D.; reign, **18**, 59-61; establishes tax of "St. Peter's penny," **8**, 525.

Offaly, district in Ireland; English colonise (ca. 1550), **21**, 405.

Og, king of Bashan or Rephaim; conquered by Israelites, **2**, 67.

Ogam, early Celtic alphabet; in Irish mythology an invention of the god Ogham, **21**, 333.

Ogdai (d. 1241), khan of Mongols 1229-1241; reign, **24**, 285-288; war against Baghdad, **8**, 231.

Oghuz, tribe of Turks from which Ottomans are descended, **24**, 310.

Ogier, Robert, French martyr; victim of inquisition (1556), **13**, 393.

Ogier le Danois, see **Holger Danske**.

Ogle, William, guard of Edward II of England, **18**, 446.

Oglethorpe, Sir James Edward (1696-1785), English soldier and colonist; granted charter for colonisation of Georgia (1732), **23**, 61; founds settlement at Savannah (1733), **23**, 61; trouble of, with Spaniards, **23**, 62; besieges St. Augustine, **23**, 63; prevents Spanish attack on Georgia (1742), **23**, 63; returns to England, **23**, 64; later career and death of, **23**, 64.

Ogul-Gaimish (d. 1252), wife of Guyuk, Mongol khan, **24**, 289.

Ogyges, legendary king of Achaia, **3**, 182.

O'Hara, Charles (1740?-1802), English soldier in French war; taken prisoner by Napoleon (1793), **12**, 373.

O'Higgins, Bernardo (1776-1842), Chilean

- soldier and statesman; in war for independence, **23**, 582.
- Ohio, a state of the United States; outposts in, captured during Pontiac conspiracy, **23**, 225; as part of Northwest Territory (1787), **23**, 289; settlement at Marietta (1788), **23**, 289; Wayne terminates Indian warfare in, **23**, 303; admitted to the Union (1803), **23**, 319; Indian hostilities in (1811-1812), **23**, 325-326; in war of 1812, **23**, 330; Confederate guerilla raid in (1863), **23**, 441; election of 1863 in, **23**, 450.
- Ohio, Army of the, Federal army in American Civil War; campaign of 1862, **23**, 434.
- Ohio Company, The, a company organised in Virginia for western colonisation (1750), **23**, 200.
- Ohio River, principal eastern tributary of the Mississippi; French attempt to control, **23**, 84, 200.
- Ohod, town in Arabia, battle of (625 A.D.), **8**, 13, 121-122.
- Ohrmazd I, king of Persia, see Hormuzd I.
- Okeda, Alonzo de (1468-1515), Spanish cavalier; voyage to Haiti, **22**, 468; lays claim to Jamaica, **22**, 471; conflicts with natives, **22**, 469, 471.
- Ojibwas, see Chippewas.
- Oka, river in Russia; battle of (1507), **17**, 188.
- Okad, a plain in Arabia; yearly fair of, **8**, 109.
- Okba ben al-Hajjaj (eighth century A.D.), emir of Spain; administration, **8**, 199.
- Okba ben Nafi (Sidi Okba), see Achbar ben Nafi.
- Oken or Ockenfuss, Lorenz (1779-1851), German naturalist and philosopher; speaks at Wartburg festival, **15**, 370; persecuted by Kotzebue, **15**, 371.
- Okkodai (thirteenth century), Tatar captain, son of Jenghiz Khan; becomes Great Khan, **17**, 135; conquests, **17**, 135-136.
- Oklahoma, a territory of the United States; opened to settlement, **23**, 483.
- Okra, Hindu deity; image on Okro coins, **2**, 497.
- Oku, Hokyō, Japanese soldier; occupies Pu-lan-tien (1904), **24**, 658; victorious at Telissu, **17**, 624, **24**, 658; advances against Liauyang, **17**, 623; **24**, 659.
- Okuma, Count Shigenobu (1837-), Japanese statesman; leads secession from oligarchic party (1881), **24**, 636; ability and influence of, **24**, 636; becomes premier (1898), **24**, 638.
- Olaf "the White," king of Dublin 849-ca. 870; reign, **21**, 14, 15, 348.
- Olaf (I) "Hunger," king of Denmark 1086-ca. 1095; reign, **16**, 141.
- Olaf II (sometimes called III), king of Denmark, see Olaf V, king of Norway.
- Olaf (I) "Trygvesson" or "Tryggvason" (956-1000), king of Norway ca. 996-1000; main treatment, **16**, 56-77; childhood, **16**, 83; adventures as a viking, **16**, 56-57; accession, **16**, 46, 58; marriages, **16**, 46, 57; war with Sweyn, **16**, 66; propagates Christianity, **16**, 58, 125; **21**, 15; disappearance, **16**, 72.
- Olaf (II) "the Saint" (995-1030), king of Norway ca. 1015-1030, son of Harold Gränske; acknowledged as king of Norway, **16**, 72-73; introduces Christianity into Norway, **16**, 48; expedition to England, **16**, 73; forbids pagan practices in Norway, **16**, 53 note, 126; wins battle of Hringmara Heath, **16**, 74; ravages coasts of France and Spain, **16**, 75; war with Canute the Great, **16**, 49, 76; flees to Russia, **16**, 76; death, **16**, 76; sainthood, **16**, 76; saga of, **16**, 91.
- Olaf (III) "Kyrre" or "the Quiet" (d. 1093), king of Norway ca. 1068-1093, son of Harold Hardrade; reign, **16**, 104; customs in reign, **16**, 96-97.
- Olaf IV (1098-1116), king of Norway 1103-1116, son of Magnus III; reign, **16**, 105-106.
- Olaf V (d. 1387), king of Norway 1380-1387, and, as Olaf II (sometimes called III), king of Denmark 1376-1387, son of Hakon VII; parentage, **16**, 120; reign, **16**, 202.
- Olaf "Trætelia" ("the Tree-cutter") (d. 640 A.D.), king of Sweden; exile, **16**, 34, 35; founds government in Vermland, **16**, 35, 50.
- Olaf, "the Lap King," (Skotkonung), king of Sweden 993-1024; baptised, **16**, 36; introduces Christianity into Sweden, **16**, 48.
- Olaf, Danish sea-king (tenth century), son of Sihtric, king of Northumbria; flees from Northumbria, **16**, 96; attempts to regain his father's kingdom, **16**, 97-98; in battle of Brunanburh (937), **16**, 98; wins territory from Eadmund, **18**, 101; death, **18**, 102.
- Olaf (d. 1169), grandson of Eystern II; claimant to Norwegian crown, **16**, 110.
- Olaf (d. 1143), nephew of Eric Emun; claimant to Danish crown, **16**, 147-148.
- Oldcastle, Sir John (Lord Cobham) (d. 1417), English soldier; action against, as heretic, **18**, 527; execution, **18**, 528.
- Olden Barneveld, see Barneveld.
- Oldenburg, House of, noble German family from which the emperors of Russia, the kings of Denmark, and a dynasty of Sweden are descended; established on throne of Denmark, **16**, 210.
- Old French War, see French and Indian War.
- Old Man of the Mountain, chief of order of assassins, see Hassan Sabba.
- Old Testament, individuality of, **4**, 587; subject matter used by Greek writers, **4**, 609; position of, **4**, 611.
- Oleg, emperor of Russia 879-913 A.D.; makes Kieff capital of the empire, **17**, 96; invades Eastern Empire, **7**, 236; **17**, 96; makes treaty with Constantinople, **17**, 96; renews treaty with Constantinople, **17**, 97.

- Oleg (d. 977 A.D.), prince of the Drevlians; at war with Iaropolk, 17, 102.
- Olga, Saint, regent of Russia 945-964; regency, 7, 237; 17, 99-101; accepts Christianity, 17, 99; visits Constantinople and is baptised, 7, 237; 17, 100; canonised, 17, 99.
- Olgerd (fourteenth century), Lithuanian conqueror; extends Lithuanian power, 17, 151, 157.
- Oligato, Girolamo (fifteenth century), Italian nobleman; in conspiracy to assassinate Sforza, duke of Milan (1476), 9, 260, 364.
- Oliaros or Antiparos, an island of the Cyclades; Phœnicians found colony at, 2, 274.
- Olinda, Marquis of, see Aranjó Lima.
- Oliphant, Sir William (d. 1329), Scottish patriot; defends Stirling Castle (1303-1304), 18, 421; 21, 79.
- Oliva, town in West Prussia; Treaty of (1660), 16, 341; 24, 55.
- Olivarez, Gasparo de Guzman, Count (1587-1645), Spanish statesman; becomes prime minister of Philip IV, 10, 266; treats with Richelieu for union of France and Spain against England, 19, 546; in conspiracy with Cinq-Mars, 10, 266; 11, 479; fall of, 10, 270-271.
- Olivenza, town in Portugal; João of Portugal cedes to Spain, 10, 537.
- Oliver, Andrew (1706-1774), American colonial official; house of, attacked by Stamp Act mob (1765), 23, 232; resigns office of Stamp agent, 23, 232.
- Ollivier, Émile (1825-), French statesman; début as political orator, 13, 134; member of bench of "Five," 13, 135; ministry of, 13, 144-146; issues official memorial (1870), 15, 518.
- Olmütz or Olomouc, city of Moravia; besieged by Frederick the Great, 15, 204; conference of (1850), 15, 10.
- Olney, Richard (1835-), American lawyer and statesman; secretary of state under Cleveland (1895-1897), 23, 26; action in Venezuela boundary dispute (1895), 23, 599.
- Olpæ, Greek town; battle of (426 B.C.), 3, 576.
- Olympia, valley in Elis, containing sanctuary of Zeus; Pelops honoured at, 3, 107; as place of assembly for all Greece, 3, 174; temple at, 3, 479, 481; treasury at, 3, 184; statues, 3, 481, 484-488; 4, 66; treasures plundered, 4, 492; Mummius adorns temple, 4, 546; destroyed by Vandals, 4, 611; see also Olympic Games.
- Olympias, wife of Philip II of Macedon and mother of Alexander the Great (d. 316 B.C.); Philip repudiates, 4, 251, 259; strife with Antipater, 4, 383, 433, 467; retirement in Epirus, 4, 434; intrigues of, 4, 475; allied with Eumenes, 4, 436, 478, 479; causes death of Arrhidaeus, 4, 424, 440, 490; vengeance against supporters of Antipater, 4, 490; dominant in Macedonia, 4, 490; Cassander executes, 4, 441, 490; traditions concerning, 4, 219, 258, 259; character, 4, 219, 251, 263, 264, 345, 383, 424, 440.
- Olympiads, origin of, 25, 667.
- Olympias (third century B.C.), 4, 462.
- Olympic Games, greatest ancient Greek festival; Lycurgus regulates, 3, 130, 137; quarrel concerning, 3, 150; Cylon visitor at, 3, 165; Myron contends in, 3, 184; origin and character, 3, 172-174; in honour of Hera, 3, 182; Orsippus contends in, 3, 185; Miltiades' success in, 3, 270; Peloponnesians celebrate, 3, 321, 337; Alcibiades competes at, 3, 585; 4, 31; Lacedæmonians excluded from, 3, 588; Arcadians claim jurisdiction of, 4, 189; influence of, on Greek life, 4, 591; ended, 4, 611.
- Olympieum, temple at Athens, 3, 230.
- Olympiodorus, Athenian captain (fifth century B.C.), 3, 360.
- Olympiodorus, Athenian general; expels Macedonians (ca. 288 B.C.), 4, 504.
- Olympius, Roman senator (408 A.D.); supersedes Honorius, 6, 549; administration of, 6, 555.
- Olynthiacs, a series of orations delivered by Demosthenes, 4, 229.
- Olynthian War, between Sparta and the Olyntho-Chalcidean league (383-379 B.C.), 4, 129-132.
- Olyntho-Chalcidian League, league of cities in the Chalcidian peninsula; growing power of, 4, 129; Sparta attacks, 4, 129, 130; destroys Spartan army, 4, 131; dissolved (379 B.C.), 4, 132.
- Olynthus, city in Chalcidice; heads Olyntho-Chalcidian league, *q. v.*, 4, 129; surrenders to Spartans (380 B.C.), 4, 132; resists Philip II of Macedon, 4, 221; destroyed by Philip (347 B.C.), 4, 229, 230.
- O'Mahoney, John, an Irish conspirator; organises Fenian Brotherhood (1860), 21, 448.
- Omar (I) ibn al-Khattab, second caliph 634-644; caliphate, 8, 150-167; conversion to Islam, 8, 116; decides succession to caliphate in favour of Abu Bekr, 8, 145; conquest of Persia, 8, 13-15, 151-155; conquest of Syria, 8, 156-159; receives submission of Jerusalem in person, 8, 157; conquest of Egypt, 8, 160-162; burning of library of Alexandria, 8, 163, 164; death, 8, 165; character and public works, 8, 165, 167; mosque of, in Jerusalem, 8, 166; institutions of, 8, 15, 167.
- Omar (II) ibn Abdul-Aziz, Omayyad caliph 717-720; as governor of Medina, 8, 184; as caliph, 8, 186.
- Omar (ninth century), bandit chief in Spain; in service of Navarrese, 8, 205.
- Omar Khayyam, Persian poet, who wrote during reign of Malik Shah, 24, 492.
- Omar Pacha (fifteenth century), Turkish soldier; in war with Venice (1477), 24, 331.
- Omar Pasha (1806-1871), Turkish soldier; invades Rumania, 24, 149; in Montenegro, 24, 210, 211.

Omayyads or **Ommiads**, dynasty of caliphs, which reigned at Damascus (661-750 A.D.) and in Spain (756-1031), founded by Moawiyah, a descendant of Omayyah; reign in Damascus, **8**, 16, 175-190; conquests in Africa, **2**, 325-327; disunion under Walid II, **8**, 188; defeated by Abbasids, **8**, 17, 189-190; extent of empire, **8**, 190; found empire in Spain, **8**, 22, 196, 201; reign in Spain, **8**, 201-208, 233-239; govern Portugal, **10**, 428; end of, in Spain, **8**, 238, 239.

Omduroman, city in the Sudan; battle of (1898), **21**, 652.

Omens, Tablet of, Babylonian historical tablet, **1**, 311, 312, 361.

Omichund, Hindu merchant; in conspiracy to depose Siraj-ud-Daula, nawab of Bengal (1757), **22**, 58.

Ommiads, see **Omayyads**.

Omnibus Bill, see **Compromise of 1850**.

Omortog (ninth century A.D.), Bulgarian prince; reign of, **24**, 161.

Omphale, legendary Lydian princess, mistress of Hercules; identified with Cybele, **2**, 424; ancestress of Lydian kings, **2**, 430.

Omri, king of Israel ca. 899-875 B.C.; identified with Khumri, **2**, 16; alliance with king of Tyre, **2**, 107, 283; family exterminated, **2**, 108; wars of, with Moab, **2**, 109 seq.

Oñate, Juan de (ca. 1555-1611), settler and first governor of New Mexico; conquers New Mexico (1596), **22**, 552.

Oneidas, tribe of North American Indians; in French and Indian War (1696), **23**, 189.

O'Neil, John (1834-), Irish-American soldier; commands Fenian invasion of Canada (1866), **23**, 467.

O'Neill, clan of; founded (fifth century A.D.), **21**, 342.

O'Neill, Domnall (tenth century A.D.); first to use surname of O'Neill (ca. 980 A.D.), **21**, 348.

O'Neill, Hugh (d. 1616), earl of Tyrone, Irish chieftain; early life of, **21**, 412; made earl of Tyrone (1587), **21**, 400, 412; rebellion of (1595), **19**, 423; **21**, 413; at battle of Yellow Ford (1598), **21**, 414 seq.; submits to Elizabeth, **21**, 418; flees to Rome (1616), **21**, 418; death, **21**, 418.

O'Neill, Owen Roe (1590?-1649), Irish chieftain; victorious at Benburb (1645), **21**, 421-422; forms alliance with parliamentary party (1650), **20**, 96.

O'Neill, Phelim (d. 1641), Irish chieftain; leads rebellion against England (1573), **21**, 409; leader of insurrection (1641), **21**, 421.

O'Neill, Shan, Shane or John (d. 1567), Irish chieftain; rebellion of, **19**, 422; **21**, 406 seq.; death, **19**, 422; **21**, 408.

Onias I, Hebrew high priest 330 B.C., **2**, 41, 135.

Onias II, Hebrew high priest 250 B.C.; ambassador to Egyptian court, **2**, 136.

Onias III, Hebrew high priest 198 B.C.; successor of Simon II, **2**, 137; deposed by Antiochus IV, **2**, 140.

Onias Menelaus, Jewish high priest 172-162 B.C.; seeks to introduce Greek customs, **2**, 141-142; death, **2**, 153.

Onomacles, one of the "Thirty Tyrants" of Athens (404 B.C.), **4**, 2.

Onomacritus (ca. 520-485 B.C.), Athenian poet; edits Homer, **3**, 228-229; sells oracles, **3**, 286.

Onomarchus (d. 353 B.C.), Greek general; killed at Pegasa, **4**, 227.

Onondaga, tribe of North American Indians; defeated by French in King Williams' War (1696), **23**, 189.

Onund (d. 565 A.D.), king of Sweden; internal reforms, **16**, 36.

Opdam van Wassenaar (d. 1665), Dutch admiral; in battle of the Baltic (1658), **13**, 623; defeats Swedes (1660), **16**, 340; relieves Copenhagen, **16**, 364; dies fighting England, **13**, 624; **20**, 246.

Opechancanough, Indian chief in North America; in Virginia massacre (1622), **22**, 586-587; death, **22**, 593.

Opeleas, Greek leader; founder of Megalopolis (370 B.C.), **4**, 170.

Ophellas (d. ca. 311 B.C.), governor of Cyrene; aids Agathocles, **4**, 581.

Ophir, an Oriental city of fabulous wealth; in Egypt, **1**, 108; Solomon's ships sail to, **2**, 100; situation, **2**, 333.

Opici, see **Oscans**.

Opimius, Lucius (d. ca. 100 B.C.), Roman praetor; subdues Fregellae (125 B.C.), **5**, 373; consul (122 B.C.), **5**, 377; overthrows C. Gracchus, **5**, 378-379; Jugurtha bribes, **5**, 383; exiled, **5**, 387.

Opium War (1840-1842), war between Great Britain and China, **24**, 546.

Oppian Law, regulates Roman dress, **5**, 260; **6**, 353.

Oporto, seaport of Portugal; captured by Marshal Soult (1809), **10**, 349, 540; evacuated by Soult (1809), **10**, 350, 540.

Oppenheim, Germany; burned (1689), **11**, 603.

Oppius, Caius, Roman tribune (216 B.C.); author of Oppian Law, **5**, 260.

Oppius, Caius (ca. 90-20 B.C.), Roman biographer; friend of Caesar, **5**, 576, 590, 596; part of Caesar's commentaries attributed to, **5**, 591, 644.

Opritschnina, see **Strelitz**.

Oracle, Sibylline, see **Sibylline Books**.

Oracles, shrines where deities were consulted; of Ammon, in oasis of Libya, **1**, 272; importance of, **4**, 389; consulted by Semiramis, **1**, 589; by Alexander (331 B.C.), **4**, 317-318, 385; Greek, compared with Hebrew, **2**, 76; law on consultation of, **4**, 87; consulted by Mardonius (479 B.C.), **3**, 354; Lysander seeks to bribe, **4**, 99-100; Pythian, oracle of Apollo at Delphi; consulted by Gyges, **2**, 448; by Croesus, **4**, 454-455, 460-461, 463; by Spartans, **4**, 80; by Delphians, **4**, 164; Jason seeks to control (340 B.C.), **4**, 166; protected by Philip (346, 339

B.C.), 4, 223, 239; consulted by Philip, 4, 259; consulted by Romans, 5, 85.

Oran, city of Algeria; Spanish garrison established at, 3, 250; trade of, assisted by Charles V, 9, 324; Ferdinand V of Castile storms (1509), 10, 192.

Orange, Prince of, see William the Silent, prince of Orange, and William III, king of England.

Orange Free State, see Orange River Colony.

Orangemen, Irish Protestants; origin of (1789), 21, 437.

Orange River Colony (formerly Orange Free State, a republic of South Africa); main treatment, 22, 276-282; supremacy of English crown established in (1848), 22, 267; abandoned to Dutch Boers (1854), 22, 267; constituted as a republic (1854), 22, 268, 277; Pretorius and Kruger raid, 22, 277; diamonds discovered in, 22, 279; administration of Reitz in, 22, 279; relations with Kruger, 22, 280-281; breaks with Great Britain, 22, 281; annexed to British crown (1900), 22, 313; constitution (1907), 21, 670.

Oratory (Rhetoric):
 American: Henry Clay, 23, 359, 379; Patrick Henry, 23, 232; Charles Sumner, 23, 396-397; Daniel Webster, 23, 360, 380; Webster-Hayne debate, 23, 356-358.
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 French: greatness of, in seventeenth century, 11, 641, 642.
 Greek: rhetors and sophists, 3, 459-461; dominates civic life, 3, 492; funeral orations, 3, 494; becomes a fine art, 4, 599; Pericles, 3, 519-520, 535-538; conventional, 4, 600; political power of, 4, 601-603; see also Demosthenes.
 Roman: Caius Gracchus, 5, 373; Cicero's speech for Cornelius, 5, 477; Cicero's Catiline oration, 5, 486; Cicero on Roman orators, 5, 643; Caesar, 5, 460.

Orbilius, Pupilius (113-12 B.C.), Horace attends school of, 5, 650.

Orcheni, Chaldean astronomers, 1, 480.

Orchies, town in France; ceded to France (ca. 1304), 11, 77.

Ord, Edward Otho Cresap (1818-1883), American soldier; blocks Lee's retreat from Richmond (1865), 23, 451.

Ordaz, Diego de (ca. 1480-1533), Spanish soldier; relations of, with Cortes, 23, 510.

Ordinance of 1784, act providing for the temporary government of the Northwest Territory, passed by American congress, 23, 288.

Ordinance of 1787, the instrument providing for the government of the Northwest Territory, passed by American Congress, 23, 289.

Ordinances of July, acts proclaimed by Charles X of France, during Polignac ministry, in July, 1830, 13, 44.

Ordóñez, José, Uruguayan statesman; elected president of Uruguay (1903), 23, 619.

Ordoño I (d. 866 A.D.), king of Leon 850-866; reign of, 10, 42.

Ordoño II (d. 923 A.D.), king of Leon 914-923 A.D.; reign of, 10, 44.

Ordoño III (d. 955 A.D.), king of Leon 950-955 A.D.; reign of, 10, 44-45.

Ordoño IV, king of Leon ca. 960 A.D.; usurps the throne, 10, 45.

Ore Thing, Norwegian assembly; elects monarchs, 16, 92.

Oregon, western state of United States; Captain Gray discovers Columbia River in (1792), 23, 18; John Jacob Astor establishes trading post in (1810), 23, 18; boundary of, in dispute between England and United States (1846), 23, 371-372; admitted as state (1859), 23, 405; election of 1876 in, 23, 475.

Oregon Boundary Dispute, see Northwest Boundary Dispute.

O'Reilly, Andrew (1742-1832), Irish soldier in service of Austria; defeated at Montebello (1800), 12, 501; at Marengo, 12, 502-503.

Orellana, Francisco de (ca. 1489-1546), Spanish voyager; accompanies Pizarro, 23, 553; discovers river Amazon, 23, 554.

Orestes (fifteenth century B.C.), legendary Greek hero; takes refuge in Athens, 3, 82; in Æschylus' tragedy *Eumenides*, 3, 422.

Orestes (fifth century A.D.), Illyrian general; Attila's ambassador to Constantinople (448 A.D.), 7, 57-59; regency over Italy (475-476 A.D.), 6, 615; death (476 A.D.), 6, 616.

Orestes, king of Macedonia; death (ca. 399 B.C.), 4, 213.

Orestes, C. Aurelius, Roman envoy to Corinth (ca. 146 B.C.), 4, 542; 5, 315.

Orestes, L. Aurelius, Roman consul 126 B.C.; campaign in Sardinia, 5, 372.

Orford, Earls of, see Walpole and Russell.

Orgetorix, Helvetian general; death (ca. 62 B.C.), 16, 530.

Oribe, Manuel (1802-1857), Uruguayan soldier and statesman; elected president of Uruguay (1835), 23, 618.

Original Men, see Delawares, Tribe of.

Orlik, see Ourique.

Oriskany, battle of (1777), 23, 264.

Oritæ, ancient tribe of India; conquered by Alexander (325 B.C.), 4, 369, 381.

Orithya, legendary queen of the Amazons; war with Athenians, 2, 440.

Orkhan, first sultan of Turkey 1326-1359; lays foundations of empire, 7, 312; reign of, 24, 314-318.

Orléans, town in France; pillaged by Northmen (ninth century), 11, 3; siege of (1428-1429), 11, 190 seq.; 13, 550 seq.; stronghold of Huguenots (1563), 11, 359.

Orléans, Anne Marie-Louise d', see Montpensier.

Orléans, Antoine Marie Philippe d', see Montpensier.

- Orleans, Charles, Duke of (1391-1465), count of Angoulême, son of Louis I, duke of Orleans; taken prisoner at Agincourt, 11, 171, 173, 174; released, 11, 232.
- Orléans, Charles Paris d', duke of Longueville, see Longueville.
- Orleans, Ferdinand Philippe Louis Charles Henri, Duke of (1810-1842), son of Louis Philippe; assumes title of duke, 12, 161; marriage, 13, 70; character and death, 13, 75.
- Orleans, Hélène Louise Élisabeth, Duchess of (1814-1858), princess of Mecklenburg, wife of Ferdinand, duke of Orleans; attempt to obtain regency, 13, 85-86; escape, 13, 87.
- Orleans, Jean Baptiste Gaston, Duke of (1608-1660), a younger son of Henry IV; Louis XIII's jealousy of, 11, 450; conspires murder of Richelieu, 11, 451; marries Mdle. de Montpensier, 11, 452; flees the kingdom, 11, 464; revolt of, 11, 464-466; marries Margaret of Lorraine, 11, 467; conspires again to assassinate Richelieu, 11, 469; captures Gravelines, Courtrui and Mardyck, 11, 495; in the first insurrection of the Fronde, 11, 502; made lieutenant-general of France, 11, 513; banished, 11, 514.
- Orleans, Louis, Duke of (1371-1407), son of Charles V; assassination, 11, 165; character, 11, 166.
- Orleans, Louis, Duke of (1703-1752), son of Philip II, duke of Orleans, 12, 158.
- Orleans, Louis Philippe, Duke of, see Louis Philippe, king of the French.
- Orleans, Louis Philippe, Duke of (1725-1785), son of Louis, duke of Orleans 1703-1752; in first Silesian War, 12, 38; in Seven Years' War, 12, 73.
- Orleans, Louis Philippe Joseph, Duke of, called Philippe Egalité (1747-1793), great-grandson of Philippe of Orleans; main treatment, 12, 158-161; public dispute with Louis XV, 12, 99; marriage, 12, 158; head of liberal party, 12, 145; exile, 12, 146, 158; nominated for convention, 12, 273; representative of the people in national assembly, 12, 154; votes for king's death, 12, 160, 292; execution, 12, 160.
- Orléans, Mademoiselle d', niece of Louis XIV; marries Victor Amadeus (1684), 11, 595, 596.
- Orleans, Maid of, see Joan of Arc.
- Orleans, Philip I, Duke of (1640-1701), brother of Louis XIV; marries Henrietta of England, 11, 550; marries Elizabeth Charlotte of the Palatinate, 14, 399.
- Orleans, Philip II, Duke of (1674-1723), son of Philip, duke of Orleans; regency of France, 12, 10 seq.; succeeds Vendôme in Italy, 11, 621; combines with England against Spain, 12, 22; suspected of crimes of poisoning, 11, 626; estimate, 12, 17-22; compared with Demetrius Poliorcetes, 4, 445.
- Orlov, Alexis (1737-1808), Russian admiral; in war with Turkey (1771-1774), 17, 227, 380 seq.; 24, 417; punished by Paul I, 17, 427.
- Orlov, Alexis Feodor (1787-1861), Russian prince; ambassador to Vienna (1854), 15, 12; at capitulation of Paris (1814), 17, 487; successor of Count Benkendorf in third section, 17, 557.
- Orlov, Gregory, Russian count (1734-1783), a favourite of Catherine II; conspires against Peter III, 17, 371; death, 17, 389.
- Ormais, battle of (1808), 17, 458.
- Ormesson, Henri François de Paule d' (1751-1807), French politician; as treasurer of France, 12, 140, 143.
- Ormesby, William (d. 1317), appointed justiciary of Scotland by Edward I (1296), 21, 66, 68; 18, 408.
- Ormia, see Thebarma.
- Ormonde, James Butler, 1st Earl of, Irish nobleman; created earl (1328), 21, 386.
- Ormonde, James Butler, 5th Earl of (earl of Wiltshire) (d. 1461), Irish nobleman; governor of Ireland, 21, 391; death, 21, 392.
- Ormonde, Sir Piers Butler, 8th Earl of (earl of Ossory) (d. 1539), Irish noble; controversy with Thomas Boleyn, 19, 102; lord deputy of Ireland (1522), 21, 398.
- Ormonde, Thomas Butler, 10th Earl of (1532-1614), Irish nobleman; feuds with Desmond, 21, 409; supports English in Ireland, 19, 422.
- Ormonde, James Butler, 1st Duke of (1610-1688), Irish statesman; given authority in Ireland by Charles I, 20, 20; made lord-lieutenant of Ireland (1644), 20, 21; refuses to establish Catholic religion in Ireland, 20, 40; arrests earl of Glamorgan, 20, 40; makes treaty with parliament, 20, 45; at war with parliamentary troops in Ireland, 20, 96-97; defeated at Rathmines, 20, 97; letter concerning conduct of victorious Cromwellian troops, 20, 100; leaves Ireland, 20, 116; included in Cromwell's treaty with France, 20, 161; efforts for restoration of Charles, 20, 172; made steward of the household by Charles II, 20, 234; receives grants of land in Ireland, 20, 242; assault on, 20, 274.
- Ormonde, James Butler, 2nd Duke of (1665-1745), Irish statesman; commands expedition against Cadiz, 10, 283; 20, 471; made lord-lieutenant of Ireland, 20, 484; succeeds Marlborough in Flanders, 11, 626; 13, 651; 20, 487; campaign in Flanders, 20, 487-488; impeachment, 20, 508; flees to Continent, 20, 509; in service of Pretender, 20, 509, 510; commands Spanish expedition against England (1719), 20, 522-523.
- Ormuzd, Persian god, 2, 126, 515, 566, 636-637.
- Ornano, Jean d' (1583-1626), Corsican general in French service; banished by Richelieu (1626), 11, 450.
- Orodes I (Hyrodes), see Arsaces XIV.
- Orodes II, king of Parthia, see Arsaces XVII.

Oroetes, Persian ruler (sixth century B.C.); death (519 B.C.), 2, 607; becomes satrap of Phrygia and Lydia, 2, 651.

Orontes, governor of Sardis; rebels against Cyrus (ca. 404 B.C.), 4, 50.

Orontobates, satrap of Caria; defends Harlicanassus (384 B.C.), 4, 292-293, 297.

O'Rourke, Tigernan, Irish chieftain twelfth century; avenges capture of wife, 18, 279; 21, 357, 366; defeats Dermot (1166), 18, 280-281; 21, 369; attacks Dublin, 21, 374; submits to Henry II (1171), 21, 375.

Orpheus, legendary Greek poet and musician; visits Egypt, 1, 238, 285; grave of, at Dion, 4, 213, 273.

Orpheus of Crotona, Greek writer; edits Homer (ca. 535 B.C.), 3, 228.

Orsha, town in Russia; battle (ca. 1515), 17, 187.

Orseolo, Pietro II, doge of Venice 991-1008 A.D.; administration, 9, 29-32.

Orsini, a noble Guelph family of Rome; elevation of Pope Nicholas III, 9, 114; rule, 9, 151; expelled by Rienzi, 9, 214.

Orsini, Bertoldo (d. 1353), Roman senator; appointed vicar at Rome by Clement VI, 9, 213; killed by Roman populace, 9, 226.

Orsini (Des Ursins), Princess Anna Maria (1643-1722); influence over Maria Louisa of Spain, 10, 282; cabals and subsequent disgrace, 10, 292.

Orsini, Felice (1819-1858), Italian patriot; attempt on life of Napoleon III, 13, 132-133; 9, 603; 21, 620.

Orsini, Giacinto, see Celestine III.

Orsini, Giovanni Gaetano, see Nicholas III.

Orsini, Niccold, see Pitigliano.

Orsova, Old, town in Hungary; battle (1788), 17, 405.

Orthagoras or Andreas, tyrant of Sicily; founds dynasty (665 B.C.), 3, 184.

Orthodoxy, Feast of, religious festival in the Eastern Church; established at Constantinople (842 A.D.), 7, 210.

Ortoadistes, Armenian king; attacked by Mithridates (ca. middle of second century B.C.), 8, 51.

Orus, Egyptian deity, 1, 231, 284.

Orxines, satrap of Pasargada; executed by Alexander (325 B.C.), 4, 372-373.

Osborne, Sir Thomas, see Danby, Earl of.

Oscans or Opici, tribe in Italy; position, 5, 49; subjugated by Samnites (ca. 423 B.C.), 5, 179; participate in Latin War (340 B.C.), 5, 184; decrees issued in Oscan language, 5, 412.

Oscar I (1799-1859), king of Norway and Sweden 1844-1859; proposes alliance to Frederick VII of Denmark, 16, 446; introduces reforms, 16, 478; reign and death, 16, 479.

Oscar II (1829-), king of Norway and Sweden 1872-; accession, 16, 482; reign, 16, 482-493; celebrates jubilee (1897), 16, 493.

Osceola, chief of Seminoles; leads revolt in Florida (1835), 23, 361.

Osgood, Samuel (1748-1813) American statesman; appointed postmaster-general (1789), 23, 300.

Oshima, Japanese soldier; victorious at Sung-hwan (1894), 24, 576.

Osiander, Andreas (1498-1550), German theologian; at Conference of Marburg (1529), 14, 267.

Osiris, Egyptian god; worship of, 1, 229, 232, 234, 312; 2, 206; legends of, 1, 229, 230, 231, 280-286.

Osius (256-ca. 358 A.D.), bishop of Cordova; combats heresies, 10, 14.

Osman I or Othman (d. 1326), founder of Ottoman empire; reign, 24, 312-314; birth, 7, 311; prophetic dream, 24, 312-313; conquests, 7, 319; 24, 313; death, 24, 313, 314; character, 24, 314.

Osman II (d. 1622), sultan of Turkey 1618-1622; reign, 24, 374, 375.

Osman III, sultan of Turkey 1754-1757; reign, 24, 412.

Osman Digna (ca. 1836-), general of the Mahdi in Sudan; wars with Egyptians and English, 21, 646; 24, 461.

Osman Pacha (d. 1584), Turkish soldier; in Persian war, 24, 371, 372.

Osman Pacha (Topal Osman) (d. 1733), Turkish soldier; in war with Persians, 24, 408.

Osman Pacha (ca. 1835-1900), Turkish soldier; defends Plevna, 17, 603.

Osman Yegen (seventeenth century), Turkish general; retreats from Belgrade (1688), 24, 395.

Osmanli, a Turk subject of the sultan of Turkey; see Turkey.

Osnabrück, city in Germany; plenipotentiaries assembled at (1643-1648), 14, 382; peace concluded with Sweden (1648), 14, 383.

Ospak (eleventh century), Norse viking; allies himself with Brian Boruma, 21, 353.

Osroes, king of Parthia, see Arsaces (XXV).

Ossory, Earl of, see Butler, Piers.

Osten, Prokesch von, see Prokesch-Osten.

Osten-Sacken, Dmitri, Count of (1790-1881), Russian general; at siege of Sebastopol, 17, 584.

Ostend, city in Belgium; siege (1601-1604), 13, 538-539; captured by French (1745), 12, 42; (1794), 12, 380.

Ostend Manifesto, a declaration drawn up at Ostend and intended to settle the Cuban question (1854), 23, 393.

Ostermann, Count Andrei Ivanovitch (1686-1747), Russian diplomat; vice-chancellor to Catharine I, 17, 328; appointed member of regency for Peter II, 17, 328; tutor of Peter II, 17, 328; made head of cabinet (1730), 17, 333; policy and intrigues under regency of Anna Leopoldovna, 17, 345-346; imprisoned, 17, 349; banished, 17, 351.

Ostermann-Tolstoy, Alexander Ivanovitch (1770-1857), Russian soldier; at battle of Kulm (1813), 14, 575.

Ostracism, a method of temporary banishment for political reasons, practised in ancient Athens, **3**, 245-251.

Ostrogoths, a division of Goths living in the eastern part of Europe, see Goths.

Ostrolenka, see Austrolenka.

Ostrowski, Constantine (ca. 1500), Polish general; at battle of Orsha (ca. 1515), **17**, 187.

Ostrowski, Feodor Adam Rawicz (1739-1817), Polish statesman; president of committee for framing Polish constitution, **17**, 492.

Oswald (ca. 604-642 A.D.), king of Northumbria, son of Æthelfrith; defeats Britons at "Heaven's Field" (635 A.D.), **18**, 50-51; unites two Northumbrian kingdoms, **18**, 51; restores Christianity, **18**, 51; death, **18**, 51.

Oswego, city in United States; Governor Burnet establishes post (1725), **23**, 88; Governor Burnet erects fort, **23**, 166; taken by Montcalm (1756), **23**, 213.

Oswin or Oswy, king of Northumbria 642-670 A.D.; accession, **18**, 52; overruns East Anglia and Mercia, **18**, 53; death, **18**, 54.

Oswine (d. 651 A.D.), son of Osric; rival of Oswin for Northumbrian throne, **18**, 52.

Otanés (fifth century B.C.), Persian soldier; captures Clazomenæ and Cyme, **3**, 265.

Ota Nobunaga (sixteenth century), Japanese soldier, **24**, 588.

Otchakov, town in Russia; siege of (1788), **17**, 406.

Othgar or Ottokar (eighth century A.D.), Scandinavian soldier; wars against Charlemagne, **16**, 41.

Othman (ca. 575-656 A.D.), Moslem caliph 644-656; reign, **8**, 167-170; seeks refuge in Abyssinia, **8**, 116; spread of Islam under, **8**, 15, 154-155; conspiracy against, **8**, 168; assassinated, **8**, 16, 169.

Othman ben Abi Neza or Manuza (eighth century), viceroy of Spain; removed from office, **8**, 198; treason of, **8**, 198.

Othman ben Hayyan, governor of Medina (ca. 715 A.D.); compels refugees to return to Irak, **8**, 184.

Othman, sultans of Turkey, see Osman.

Othniel, judge of Israel (ca. 1200 B.C.), **2**, 72.

Otho, Marcus Salvius (ca. 32-69 A.D.), emperor of Rome; supports Galba, **6**, 221; becomes emperor of Rome, **6**, 226; war with Vitellius, **6**, 227; **13**, 273; death, **6**, 227.

Otho, see Otto.

Otilo, duke of Bavaria (742 A.D.); war with Franks, **7**, 503-506.

Otis, Elwell Stephen (1838-), American soldier; commands United States forces in the Philippines, **23**, 489.

Otis, James (1725-1783), American patriot; opposes Stamp Act, **23**, 231.

Otranto, seaport in Apulia, Italy; seized by Turks (1480), **9**, 239, 377; **24**, 332; recovered from the Turks, **9**, 379.

Otrepiev, Grishka, see Dmitri, The False.

Ott, Charles, Baron (d. 1809), Hungarian soldier; defeated by Lannes at Montebello, **12**, 501; at battle of Marengo, **12**, 502.

Ottawas, a tribe of North American Indians; Claude Allouez visits, **23**, 71; in Pontiac's conspiracy, **23**, 224.

Otter, F. W. von, Swedish statesman; becomes prime minister (1901), **16**, 491; resigns, **16**, 492.

Otterburn, village in Northumberland, England; battle of (known also as the battle of Chevy Chase), **18**, 501; **21**, 155-157.

Otto or Otho (I) "the Great" (912-973), emperor of Holy Roman Empire 962-973, son of Henry I; main treatment, **8**, 583-586; claims secular supremacy of Christendom, **16**, 44; marriage, **16**, 538; John XII and, **8**, 583-585; suppresses insurrection against John XIII, **8**, 585-586; relations with Poland, **24**, 8; death, **8**, 586.

Otto II (955-983), emperor of Holy Roman Empire 973-983, son of Otto I; accession, **8**, 586; marriage, **7**, 231; defeats Harold Bluetooth, **16**, 44-45; ally of Louis IV of France, **11**, 17; encounter with Lothair, **11**, 19; relations with Poland, **24**, 9; death, **8**, 587; **11**, 20.

Otto (III) "the Wonder of the World" (980-1002), emperor of Holy Roman Empire 983-1002, son of Otto II; suppresses rebellion in Rome, **8**, 589; ambitious scheme of, **8**, 590; grants of, to Count Dirk II of Holland, **13**, 286; relations with Poland, **24**, 9; death, **8**, 590.

Otto IV (ca. 1174-1218), emperor of Holy Roman Empire 1209-1218, son of Henry the Lion; accession, **14**, 112; struggle with Valdemar II, **16**, 159; Innocent III and, **8**, 611; **14**, 112; **16**, 159; overthrow, **11**, 54, 55; **14**, 113; **18**, 345; death, **14**, 113.

Otto I (1848-), king of Bavaria under regency of his uncle Luitpold 1886-; accession, **15**, 539.

Otto (1815-1867), king of Greece 1832-1862, son of Ludwig I, king of Bavaria; reign, **24**, 235.

Otto de la Roche, "the great duke" of Athens; made duke (1204 A.D.), **7**, 322.

Otto (d. 1060), prince of Savoy, **9**, 502.

Otto, son of Christopher II, king of Denmark; claimant to crown (1340), **16**, 180-181.

Otto of Gelderland (d. 1271), governor of Holland 1258-1271; administration, **13**, 300-301.

Otto, duke of Saxony (d. 912); aids in making Ludwig the Child emperor, **7**, 593; refuses imperial crown, **7**, 596.

Otto, count of Schauenburg; claims duchy of Holstein (1460), **16**, 216-217.

Otto III, bishop of Utrecht, regent of Holland (1235), **13**, 293.

Otto von Nordheim (d. 1083), duke of Bavaria 1061-1070; made duke of Bavaria, **7**, 646; aids in abducting Henry IV, king of Germany, **7**, 647; deposed, **7**, 647.

- Otto, "With the Arrow" (d. 1309), knight and minnesinger, 14, 168.
- Ottocar II, king of Bohemia 1253-1278; competes for imperial crown, 14, 150; makes peace with Rudolf, 14, 153; renews wars with Rudolf, 14, 154; slain at battle of Marshfeld, 14, 155.
- Ottocar, see Odoacer.
- Ottoman Empire, see Turkey.
- Oubril d', Russian envoy to Paris; concludes treaty with French plenipotentiary (1806), 17, 451.
- Oudenarde, a town in East Flanders, Belgium; besieged by Farnese (1592), 13, 495; besieged by prince of Orange (1674), 11, 584; victory of Marlborough and Prince Eugene at (1708), 11, 623; 14, 414; 20, 477; captured by the French (1745), 12, 42.
- Oudh, a province of British India; early history, 2, 494, 499, 543; ceases to pay tribute to Delhi (1720), 22, 39; buys Korah and Allahabad from Hastings, 22, 85; Hastings' exactions in, 22, 98; annexed to British dominions (1856), 22, 161; Canning issues proclamation to people, 22, 198; mutiny in, 22, 20'.
- Oudinot, Nicolas Charles, duke of Reggio (1767-1847), French soldier; at battle of Zürich, 12, 476; at Friedland, 12, 560; at passage of Beresina, 12, 594.
- Oudinot, Nicolas Charles Victor (1791-1863), French soldier; captures Rome (1849), 9, 597; 13, 113.
- Ourique, town in Portugal; battle of (1139), 10, 430.
- Outram, Sir James (1803-1863), British soldier; success in Persian War, 21, 618; reinforces Havelock at Cawnpore, 22, 190; aids in the relief of Lucknow, 21, 619; 22, 191; remonstrates against Canning's proclamation, 22, 199.
- Ouverture, Toussaint l', see Toussaint.
- Ovando, Nicolás de (ca. 1460-1518), Spanish governor of Haiti; refuses shelter to Columbus, 22, 450; administration of, 22, 535; murders Queen Anacaona, 22, 538.
- Overbury, Sir Thomas (1581-1613), English writer; murdered in Tower, 19, 496.
- Ovid (P. Ovidius Naso) (43 B.C.-17 or 18 A.D.), Roman poet; character of writings, 6, 104; exiled to banks of Danube, 6, 462; 24, 126.
- Owen, Sir John (1600-1666), royalist leader; saved by Hutchinson (1649), 20, 92.
- Oxathres (d. 324 B.C.), a Persian; Alexander kills, 4, 376.
- Oxenstierna (Oxenstjerna, Oxenstiern), Count Axel (1583-1654), Swedish statesman; made chancellor (1611), 16, 311, 322; promotes settlement in America, 23, 9; made regent, 16, 329; remonstrates with Christina, 16, 330; unites Protestant states in Treaty of Heilbronn (1633), 14, 362; cedes fortress of Philippsburg to France, 11, 468; makes treaty with imperials (1638), 14, 374; sends army against Denmark, 16, 359.
- Oxenstierna (fifteenth century), Swedish archbishop; animosity against Charles Knutsson, 16, 211, 213; rules Sweden, 16, 214-215; resignation and death, 16, 215.
- Oxford, town in England; siege of (1141), 18, 252; "Mad Parliament" held at (1258), 18, 376-378; parliament of (1681), 20, 299-300.
- Oxford, Earls of, see Harley and Vere.
- Oxford, Provisions of, set of articles passed in England by "Mad Parliament" (1258), 18, 378.
- Oxford, University of, in England; burns political works of Buchanan, Milton, and Baxter (1683), 20, 305; James II attacks (1687), 20, 388.
- Oxus, ancient name for Amu Daria or Zihun, river of Central Asia; becomes boundary between Turkish and Arab territory, 8, 155.
- Oxyartes (d. ca. 311 B.C.), Bactrian chief; father-in-law of Alexander, 4, 351; becomes satrap of Paropamisus, 4, 366.
- Oxydracæ (Sudracæ), Hindu nation subdued by Alexander (326 B.C.), 4, 362-366.
- Oxylus (tenth century B.C.), mythical king of Elis; made guardian of Olympus, 3, 172; worshipped as a hero, 3, 100; ancestor of Ætolians, 3, 121, 122, 182.
- Oyama, Marshal, Japanese soldier; at battle of Liau-yang (1904), 17, 624; 24, 659; at Shakhe River, 17, 624; at Mukden, 24, 661.
- Ozines (d. 325 B.C.), Persian nobleman; executed by Craterus, 4, 369, 371.
- Ozolian Locrians, Greek tribe; lose Naupactus to Athenians (457 B.C.).

P

- Paardeberg, town in South Africa; battle of (1900), **22**, 312.
- Pacheco, Gregorio, Bolivian politician; president of Bolivia 1884-1888, **23**, 613.
- Pacific, War of the (1879-1883); war waged by Chili against Bolivia and Peru, **23**, 607, 611, 612.
- Pacification of Ghent, see Ghent.
- Pacorus, king of Parthia, see Arsaces XXIV.
- Pacorus (d. 38 B.C.), Parthian prince; invades Syria (41 B.C.), **5**, 625; **8**, 52, 67, 68; killed by Ventidius, **5**, 627; **8**, 68.
- Pacta Conventa, bond between the king of Poland and his subjects; origin, **24**, 38.
- Pactyas, Lydian official; revolts from Cyrus (ca. 546 B.C.), **2**, 592.
- Padi, king of Ekron; delivered to Hezekiah (702 B.C.), **1**, 177; restored by Sennacherib, **1**, 405.
- Padilla, Juan Lopez de (d. 1521), Spanish revolutionist; execution, **10**, 221.
- Padua, city of Italy; maintains its independence (twelfth century), **9**, 38; pillage of (1256), **9**, 105; submits to Can' Grande della Scala (1328), **9**, 156; surrenders to Gian Galeazzo Visconti (1388), **9**, 252; recovered by Carrara (1390), **9**, 253; besieged by Maximilian (1509), **9**, 433.
- Padua, University of, rivalry with university of Bologna, **9**, 183.
- Paducah, city in Kentucky, United States; occupied by General Grant (1861), **23**, 425.
- Pæonius of Mende (fifth century B.C.), Greek sculptor; reputed author of pediment of temple of Olympia, **3**, 481.
- Pæti, tribe of Thrace; conquered by Xerxes (480 B.C.), **3**, 316.
- Pætus, Autronius (d. ca. 50 B.C.), Roman official; in Catiline's conspiracy, **5**, 481, 484.
- Pætus, Cæsennius, Roman consul 61 A.D.; Parthians defeat, **6**, 31, 187; governor of Cilicia, **5**, 243.
- Paez, José Antonio (1790-1873), Venezuelan soldier; supports Bolivar in New Granada, **23**, 583; power in Colombia, **23**, 588.
- Paget, Henry William, 1st marquis of Anglesey; see Anglesey.
- Paget, William, Baron (1506-1563), English statesman; secretary of state, **19**, 201; carries news of nobles' adherence to Mary, **19**, 231; favours Spanish, **19**, 236; favours Elizabeth's execution (1554), **19**, 242.
- Pahlavi, dialect of India; legends attest Persian rule, **2**, 492.
- Pahlen, Petroff, Count of (1746-1826), Russian statesman; rise to favour, **17**, 441; conspires against Paul I, **17**, 442.
- Paine, Thomas (1737-1809), Anglo-American political writer and free-thinker; efforts for Federal constitution in America, **23**, 290; writes incendiary address to French people, **12**, 246; elected member of French Convention (1793), **21**, 453; characterisation of, **23**, 251.
- Painet'-em I (d. ca. 1060 B.C.), Egyptian high priest; rule in Thebes, **1**, 171.
- Painet'-em II, Tanite king of Egypt; assumes royal dignity (1062 B.C.), **1**, 172; poverty of, **1**, 160.
- Painet'-em III, Tanite priest, king of Egypt ca. 930 B.C., **1**, 172.
- Painting, see Art.
- Paiza, town of Peru; captured by Commodore Anson (1742), **20**, 555.
- Paix des Dames, name given to Treaty of Cambray; see Cambray.
- Paix perpétuelle, see Perpetual Peace, The.
- Pakenham, Sir Edward Michael (1778-1815), British general; defeated and killed at battle of New Orleans, **23**, 339.
- Pa-Kerer, see Pakruru.
- Pakht, Egyptian goddess; identified with Diana, **1**, 235.
- Pakruru or Pa-Kerer, Egyptian prince; vassal of Tanut-Amen, **1**, 178; attempts to expel Assyrians (ca. 667 B.C.), **1**, 426-427.
- Palacio, Raimundo Andueza (ca. 1840-), Venezuelan politician; elected president (1890), **23**, 599.
- Palacky, Frantisek (1798-1876), Bohemian historian; causes separation between Czechs and German Bohemia, **14**, 638; president of Congress of Prague (1848), **14**, 639.
- Palæologus, Byzantine family, which furnished rulers of Eastern empire, see Andronicus, Constantine, Joannes, Manuel, and Michael.
- Palæologus, Demetrius (fifteenth century), despot of the Morea; rule of, **7**, 356-357.
- Palæologus, Joannes, brother of Michael VIII and a Byzantine general; deprived of military command by his brother (1280), **7**, 311; campaign of, in Thessaly, **7**, 313.
- Palæologus, Philes, Byzantine general; defeats Turks (1315), **7**, 323-324.
- Palæologus, Thomas (d. 1465), despot of the Morea; rule of, **7**, 356-357.
- Palafox y Melzi, José de, duke of Saragossa (1780-1847), Spanish general; defeated at battle of Tudela (1808), **10**, 342.
- Palais Royal, palace built by Richelieu in

- Paris; sacked by the populace of Paris (1848), **13**, 89.
- Palatinate**, a former German state; conquered by Spain (1621), **10**, 262; policy, **14**, 322-323; designs of Louis XIV of France on, **14**, 399; relations with James I of England, **19**, 504; rebellion in (1849), **15**, 456.
- Paleography**, see Writing and Inscriptions.
- Palermo**, city in Sicily; Hasdrubal besieges, **5**, 227; Normans besiege, **9**, 73; "Sicilian Vespers" at (1282), **9**, 113; Pedro III of Aragon crowned king of Sicily at, **9**, 113; **10**, 96; culture of, in twelfth century, **9**, 182; insurrection at, led by Guiseppe d'Alessi, **9**, 490; French defeat Dutch and Spanish off (1676), **9**, 491; **11**, 585; Philip V of Spain subdues (1718), **10**, 293; rises against Ferdinand II (1848), **9**, 592; Garibaldi takes (1860), **9**, 608.
- Palestine** ("Land of the Philistines") or Canaan, country in southern Syria; Assyrian invasion, **1**, 404; geography, **2**, 45-48; traditional Israelite invasion, **2**, 7-8, 66-71; extent of David's kingdom, **2**, 281; the two kingdoms of Judah and Israel, **2**, 106-107; Persian satrapy, **2**, 249; Greek kingdom of Syria, **2**, 135, 138, 146; Roman province of Judea, **2**, 165; Roman province extended, **2**, 172; Scythian invasion, **2**, 286; invaded by Tachus, king of Egypt, **2**, 292; desolated by the Romans (70 A.D.), **2**, 200; crusaders in, **2**, 304-306, 377; **3**, 328 seq., 351, 364, 383, 426, 448; use of silver and gold, **2**, 342; slavery, **2**, 343; total loss of Holy Land to Christians (ca. 1300), **3**, 454 seq.; subjugated by Selim I (1516), **24**, 339; see also Israel, Jews, Crusades.
- Pali**, ancient language of India; MS. extant, **2**, 542-543.
- Palikao**, Count of, see Cousin-Montauban, Antoine.
- Palikao**, town in China; battle of (1860), **13**, 138.
- Palladius** (ca. 367-ca. 431 A.D.), bishop of Helenopolis; missionary to Ireland, **21**, 338.
- Palladius**, Petrus, bishop of Zealand; presides at first Synod of Copenhagen (1537), **16**, 264.
- Pallas**, see Minerva.
- Pallas** (d. 63 A.D.), Roman freedman; favourite of Claudius, **6**, 168, 172, 176; saves Felix, governor of Judea, **2**, 174; Agrippina conspires with, **6**, 177, 184.
- Pallas**, mythical Greek prince, **3**, 157, 159.
- Pallavicini della Priola**, Emilio, Marquis of (1823-), Italian soldier; captures Garibaldi at Aspromonte, **9**, 613.
- Palm**, Johann Philip (1766-1806), bookseller of Nuremberg; shot by Napoleon's order, **14**, 539.
- Palm**, Ulrich von, German courtier; in conspiracy against King Albert I (1308), **14**, 163.
- Palma**, Cornelius, Roman governor of Syria (106 A.D.); conquers Arabia, **6**, 274.
- Palmarty Synod**, Church convention at Rome in pontificate of Symmachus, **3**, 528.
- Palmella**, town in Portugal; battle of (1165), **10**, 431.
- Palmer**, Barbara, see Villiers.
- Palmer**, Roger, earl of Castlemain (1634-1705), English diplomatist; created earl, **20**, 243; minister to court of Rome, **20**, 386.
- Palmerston**, Henry John Temple, Viscount (1784-1865), British statesman; foreign secretary under Grey, **21**, 549; foreign secretary under Lord Russell, **21**, 606; removed from office, **21**, 607; home secretary in Aberdeen ministry, **21**, 614; prime minister (1855), **21**, 616; urges pursuance of war with Russia, **17**, 584; defeat and reinstatement (1857), **21**, 619-621; prime minister (1859), **21**, 623; relations with Gladstone, **21**, 625; attitude on the Schleswig-Holstein question, **21**, 628-630; death, **21**, 632.
- Palmryra** (Tadmor), ancient city in Syrian desert; under Odenathus and Zenobia, **6**, 418, 422-426.
- Palmatoke**, Danish chief; kills Harold Bluetooth (991 A.D.), **16**, 45.
- Palo Alto**, town in Texas, United States; battle of (1846), **23**, 372.
- Palus**, mythical ancestor of Palians, **2**, 444.
- Pambœotia**, ancient Boeotian festival, **3**, 187.
- Pammenes**, Theban captain; sent to Megalopolis (370 B.C.), **4**, 170.
- Pamphilus** (ca. 350 B.C.), Greek artist of Amphipolis, **3**, 491.
- Pamphylia**, ancient country in southern Asia Minor; main treatment, **2**, 386; revolts against Persia, **2**, 292; Croesus conquers, **2**, 449; Dorians in, **3**, 116, 120.
- Pamplona**, the capital of Spanish Navarre; siege of (1813), **10**, 369.
- Pan**, Greek god; worship in Athens, **3**, 271, 277; Egyptian worship, **1**, 224, 279, 282.
- Panætius** (180-111 B.C.), Greek stoic philosopher; teacher of Posidonius, **4**, 608.
- Panama**, Central American State, comprising the Isthmus of Panama; crossed by Balboa (1513), **10**, 205; Spanish settlement on, **23**, 507; independent (1859-1861), **23**, 602; re-united to Colombia, **23**, 602-603; declared independent (1903), **23**, 603; canal negotiations with United States, **23**, 491, 604 seq.
- Panama Canal**, history of, **23**, 604-605.
- Pan-American Congress**, a representative convention to consult about matters of common American interest, held at Washington (1889-1890), **23**, 483; repudiated by Chili, **23**, 611.
- Pan-American Exposition**, held at Buffalo, United States (1901), **23**, 491.
- Panasagorus**, legendary Scythian prince, **2**, 410.
- Panathenæa**, Athenian religious feast, **4**, 229, 495.
- Panciaticchi**, Ghibelline family of Pistoia; feud with Cancellieri (1300), **9**, 119.

Pandects, The, a book of Roman civil law, made by order of Justinian; account of their compilation, general description, and criticism, **7**, 131-136; copy found at Amalfi, **9**, 36, 77.

Pandion, legendary king of Attica, **3**, 157.

Pandionis, one of the ten tribes of Attica, **3**, 238.

Pando, José Manuel, leads insurgents and becomes president in Bolivia (1899), **23**, 613.

Pandulf or **Pandulph**, Cardinal (d. 1226), legate of Pope Innocent III, **13**, 341; forces King John of England to resign his kingdom to the Church, **13**, 341; warns Philip II of France against invasion of England, **13**, 342; at signing of Magna Charta, **13**, 627.

Pandulf, "Ironhead" (tenth century A.D.), prince of Beneventum; aids Otto, emperor of the West (965 A.D.), **7**, 233.

Paneas, ancient name Cæsarea Philippi, now called Banias, town in northern Palestine; battle of (196 B.C.), **4**, 558.

Pangani, seaport on eastern coast of Africa; siege of (1889), **15**, 555.

Pange, battle of, see **Borny**.

Panhellenia, festival of the Panhellenic Zeus; instituted by Hadrian (129 A.D.), **6**, 283.

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Panin or **Pamin**, Count Nikita Ivanovitch (1718-1783), Russian statesman; conspires against Peter III, **17**, 364 seq.; draws up treaty of commerce with Turkey, **17**, 395.

Panipat, province in the Punjab, India; battles of (1556), **22**, 26; (1761), **22**, 39.

Paris, Étienne Jean (1757-1833), French Jacobin; a leader of revolutionists in the "Commune," **12**, 260; nominated for convention at Paris, **12**, 273; accuses Robespierre, **12**, 341.

Panjab, see **Punjab**.

Panætolum, diet of Ætolian League at Thermus, Greece, **4**, 517.

Pansa, Caius Vibius (d. 43 B.C.), Roman consul; friend of Cæsar, **5**, 576; appointed senator (43 B.C.), **5**, 578, 615; defeated by Antony at Mutina (43 B.C.), **5**, 616.

Pantaleon, king of Pisa 644 B.C.; deprives the Eleans of administration of Olympic games, **3**, 151.

Pan-Tchav, Chinese general; exploits against Turks (76 A.D.), **24**, 265.

Pantheon, church in Paris and mausoleum of famous Frenchmen; restored to original use (1830), **13**, 56; reconverted into

church of Ste. Geneviève (1851), **13**, 121.

Panthialæans, an agricultural tribe of Persia, **2**, 569, 578.

Panyasis (d. ca. 457 B.C.), Greek epic poet; uncle of Herodotus, **4**, 619.

Paoli, Pasquale (1725-1807), Corsican patriot; establishes Corsican Republic (1755), **9**, 542, 549; **12**, 84; constitution, acknowledging George III of England, king of Corsica (1793), **9**, 549; partisans recognise English sovereignty (1794), **12**, 382.

Paoluccio, doge of Venice, see **Anafesto**.

Papacy, The, history of, in outline, **3**, 503; rise of bishops of Rome (42-590 A.D.), **3**, 519-531; under Gregory the Great (590-604), **3**, 531-539; conflict with Eastern Empire (604-741), **3**, 539-548, 556; Frankish domination (741-891), **3**, 555-577; Pepin founds temporal power of (755), **3**, 557; period of anarchy (891-1046), **3**, 577-591; period of ascendancy (1047-1305), **3**, 591-622; election of pope vested in college of cardinals (1059), **3**, 592; sway of Hildebrand (1049-1086), **3**, 592-601; culmination of power under Innocent III (1198-1216), **3**, 607-614; exile in Avignon (1305-1378), **3**, 622-630; the Great Schism (1378-1417), **3**, 630-637; strife of popes and councils (1417-1463), **3**, 637-643; Alexander VI to Julius II (1492-1513), **3**, 642-650; struggle with the empire (963-1271), **7**, 619-659; **9**, 43-112; **14**, 89-131; and the Bohemian reformation (1309-1434), **14**, 195-213; dominant in Germany (1450-1500), **14**, 227-230; corruption of, in fifteenth century, **14**, 237; Reformation and (1519-1546), **14**, 248-318; Napoleon and (1796-1814), **9**, 551-556, 564, 570-577; temporal power restored (1814-1870), **9**, 579, 585, 586, 591-598, 606, 621-623; papal infallibility proclaimed (1869), **9**, 621; Pius IX retires to Vatican (1870), **9**, 623, 624; recent history (1871-), **9**, 626-634; for list of popes see chronology, **3**, 503-518; see also Roman Catholic Church.

Papal States, see **States of the Church**.

Papak, Pabak, Persian king ca. 228 A.D., **3**, 76.

Paphlagonia, ancient kingdom in Asia Minor; outline of history, **2**, 387, 419, 449, 597, 629; Greek colonies in, **2**, 420; submits to Alexander, **4**, 296.

Papineau, Louis Joseph (1786-1871), French-Canadian politician; Lord Dalhousie refuses to sanction election, **22**, 332; speaker of Assembly, **22**, 333; banished, **22**, 338; character, **22**, 332.

Papinian (Papinianus), Æmilius (d. 212 A.D.), illustrious Roman jurist; Septimius Severus makes prætorian-prefect, **6**, 389, 390, 391; slain by Caracalla, **6**, 392.

Papirian Law, Roman balloting law (131 B.C.), **5**, 320 note.

Papirius, Caius, Roman pontifex maximus, conjectural author of collection of early Roman laws, **5**, 119.

Papirius Cursor, see Cursor, Papirius.

Papius, Caius, Roman tribune of the plebs 65 B.C.; senate attacks Cæsar and Crassus through author of *Lex Papia*, 5, 479.

Pappenheim, Gottfried Heinrich, Count of, "Jack o' Scars" (1594-1632), German soldier; ancestry and character, 14, 335; subdues peasant revolt, 14, 335; at siege of Magdeburg, 14, 348-351; intrepidity at Lützen, 14, 357, 360; death, 14, 361.

Papus, Lucius Æmilius, Roman consul 225 B.C.; defeats Gauls at Telamon, 5, 236.

Papyri; Turin papyrus, 1, 67, 74, 92, 98, 257; tale of *The Two Brothers*, 1, 73; Harris papyrus, 1, 74; Ebers papyrus, 1, 91; papyrus found at Saqqarah (1893), 1, 101; Prisse papyrus, 1, 101, 103, 258, 264, 265; Egyptian records, 1, 209, 251; description of manufacture and use, 1, 257-259; tale of *The Castaway*, 1, 259-262; papyrus bibliography, 1, 300; see also *Archæology*, *Inscriptions*.

Papurakhubuni, country mentioned on Assyrian monuments, 1, 389.

Parætacene, Persian tribe; subdued by Alexander the Great, 4, 339.

Parabiago, town near Milan, Italy; battle of (1339), 9, 242.

Paraguay, South American republic; settlement, 23, 566-568; becomes independent of Spain and is ruled by Francia, 23, 596; history since 1840, 23, 620; relations with Bolivia, 23, 613; war with Brazil, 23, 660.

Paraguayan War, see Triple Alliance, War of the.

Paralatæ or Scoloti, Scythian tribe; origin, 2, 404.

Paralus, Athenian galley, 3, 640.

Para'se or Bara'se, a country in Babylonia; subdued by Alusharshid, king of Kish (ca. 4200 B.C.), 1, 357.

Paravæi, Macedonian tribe; furnishes troops to Sparta, 3, 561.

Pardakowski, a town in Finland; reduced by Gustavus of Sweden, 17, 403.

Pardo, Manuel (1834-1878), president of Peru; administration, 23, 606.

Paré, Ambroise (1517-1590), French surgeon; saved from massacre of St. Bartholomew, 11, 374.

Parikanians, Persian tribe; home of, 2, 568; in army of Xerxes, 3, 303.

Parikshit, East Indian king (1200 B.C.); reign, 2, 476.

Paris, capital and chief city of France; at time of Julian, 6, 488; pillaged by Northmen, 11, 3; 18, 85; bishops hold council at (846), 11, 10; besieged by Otto II of Germany, 11, 19; affiliated with *Hanseatic League*, 11, 95; insurrections in, 11, 157-158, 168; free constitution restored by John the Fearless, 11, 166; massacre of Armagnacs in, 11, 175; besieged by Joan of Arc, 11, 203-204; under English domination, 11, 220; assaulted by Henry of Navarre, 11, 393; capitulates (1814), 10, 372; 12, 611;

15, 321; 17, 487; occupied by the allied armies, 13, 11; scene of Revolution of 1830, 13, 44; civil war breaks out in (1848), 13, 99; international congress meets at (1856), 13, 130; taken by the Germans (1871), 13, 163, 171, 176; death rate during siege of (1871), 12, 352; the commune of 1871 in, 13, 183.

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Paris and Helen, story of, 3, 76, 79-80.

Paris Brothers, The four, French bankers under Louis XV; fraudulent practices of, 12, 11, 25.

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Parish, Sir Woodbine (1796-1882), British diplomat; signs treaty by which England acknowledged Argentine independence (1825), 23, 592.

Parkany, town in Hungary; battle of (1683), 14, 397; 24, 64, 390.

Parker, Alton Brooks (1852-), American jurist; Democratic nominee for president of United States (1904), 23, 493.

Parker, George, see Macclesfield.

Parker, Sir Hyde (1738-1807), English naval commander; in battle with Dutch fleet off Doggerbank (1781), 20, 637; at battle of Copenhagen (1801), 12, 512; 16, 421; at Boulogne, 12, 515; in war with Holland, 14, 12; commands expedition against Danes, 21, 461.

Parker, Matthew (1504-1575), archbishop of Canterbury; under Elizabeth, 19, 279; persecutes Puritans, 19, 345; death, 19, 451.

Parker, Sir Peter (1721-1811), English admiral; makes unsuccessful attack on Charleston (1776), 23, 255; takes Newport, 23, 259.

Parker, Samuel (1640-1687), English prelate, bishop of Oxford; James II tries to force election as president of Magdalen College, 20, 388.

Parker, Thomas, see Macclesfield.

Parkes, Sir Henry (1815-1896), Australian statesman, premier of New South Wales, 22, 241; champions Australian federation, 22, 255; presides at Sidney convention (1891), 22, 255.

Parliament, see Government.

Parma, city of Italy; revolt of (1247), 9, 96; insurrection in (1831), 9, 586; battle of (1734), 12, 29.

Parma and Piacenza, Duchies of, become independent of papacy (1544), 9, 464; at war with the Barberini (1644), 9, 493; Don Charles takes possession of (1731), 9, 532; annexed to the Lombard pos-

- sessions of Emperor Charles VI, **9**, 533; granted to Don Philip, **9**, 536.
- Parma**, Dukes of, see **Farnese** and **Ferdinand**, **Don**.
- Parmenides** (b. ca. 515 B.C.), Greek philosopher; teacher of monistic philosophy, **4**, 21, 23, 24, 25; old age, **3**, 507.
- Parmenion** (d. 330 B.C.), Macedonian general; defeats Dardaniens, **4**, 218; opens passage to Asia, **4**, 258, 279-280; at Granicus (334 B.C.), **4**, 286-287; in Lydia and Phrygia, **4**, 293; discovers plot against Alexander, **4**, 294; enters Syria, **4**, 296; at Jerusalem (332 B.C.), **2**, 135; advice to Alexander at Arbela, **4**, 322-324; in Media, **4**, 331, 339; death of, **4**, 342-345.
- Parnell**, Charles Stewart (1846-1891), Irish statesman; succeeds to head of Irish party (1880), **21**, 645; imprisonment of (1881), **21**, 645; relation of, to Phoenix Park murders, **21**, 649; co-respondent in divorce suit, **21**, 649; death of, **21**, 649.
- Parnian Dahæ**, see **Dai**.
- Paroja**, Spanish general; defeated by revolutionists in Chili (1813), **23**, 585.
- Parr**, Catharine (ca. 1512-1548), sixth wife of Henry VIII of England; marries Henry VIII (1543), **19**, 194; marries Lord Seymour (1547), **19**, 211; death, **19**, 211.
- Parrhasius** (d. ca. 400 B.C.), Greek painter; elegance of, **3**, 490-491.
- Parsons** or **Persons**, Robert (1546-1610), English Jesuit; Jesuit agent in England (1580), **19**, 355.
- Parsu**, identified with Persians, **2**, 589, see also **Persia**.
- Parsua**, Armenian district, home of ancient Persians; conquered by Shalmaneser II, **1**, 388-389; see also **Persia**.
- Partakka**, Median kingdom; asks help from Esarhaddon, **2**, 584.
- Parthamasiris** (d. 114 A.D.), Parthian prince; made king of Armenia, **6**, 275; executed by Trajan, **8**, 72.
- Parthaspates**, king of Parthia; accession (117 A.D.), **8**, 73.
- Parthênion**, Athenian temple; erected (437 B.C.), **3**, 453; description of, **3**, 479, 480; spoliation of, **3**, 479; **9**, 521, 522.
- Parthenopean Republic**, name of the republic which succeeded the kingdom of Naples; establishment of (1799), **9**, 558; **14**, 529.
- Parthians**, Asiatic nation, inhabitants of the region or empire of Parthia; origin, **6**, 401; **8**, 47; main treatment, **8**, 47-75; subdued by Alexander, **4**, 381; Arsacid dynasty founded, **8**, 49, 54; cast off yoke of Syria (250 B.C.), **6**, 401; **8**, 49; wars with Syria (323-125 B.C.), **4**, 552, 558, 560; **5**, 625; **6**, 294; wars with Rome, **5**, 152; **6**, 263-270; embassy to Lucullus (68 B.C.), **5**, 470; alliance with Rome (1 B.C.), **6**, 119; divide world with Romans, **8**, 47; acquire Bactria, **8**, 55; kingdoms of, **8**, 59-60; conquests of, **8**, 57-59; defeat Crassus (53 B.C.), **5**, 509-511; defeated by Ventidius, **5**, 627; defeat Antony, **5**, 630; occupy Armenia, **6**, 138; restore eagles to Rome, **6**, 30; attacked by Corbulo (54-60 A.D.), **6**, 186-187; attacked by Trajan (106, 117 A.D.), **6**, 274-276; Caracalla invades (217 A.D.), **6**, 393; subdued by Sapor (228 A.D.), **6**, 619; language and customs, **8**, 48, 55; cavalry, **2**, 654-655; religious influence, **4**, 611.
- Partholan** (Bartholomew), Greek adventurer; occupies Ireland (ca. 100 B.C.), **21**, 332.
- Parthyene**, same as Parthia, see **Parthians**.
- Parties**, Political (Factions, Groups, Societies, Associations):
- Belgium** (Flanders):
- Clauwaerts and Leliaerts (thirteenth and fourteenth centuries), **13**, 316.
- Byzantine Empire**:
- Green and Blue (Constantinople, sixth century), **7**, 69-73.
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- Cavaliers, **19**, 613.
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- Liberal Unionist, **21**, 648.
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 Patagonia, a region in South America; Amerigo Vespucci discovers (1503), 10, 486.
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 Paterini or Patarini, heretical sect related to the Manichæans; Florentine Ghibellines stigmatised as, 9, 89; persecuted in Milan (ca. 1230), 9, 91.
 Paterson, William (1658-1719), Scotch promoter and financier; connection with Darien colony, 21, 316.
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 Patkul, Johann Reinhardt (1660-1707), Livonian patriot, emissary of Peter the Great

to Augustus of Poland (1704), 17, 274; execution, 17, 275, 379-381.

Patna, a division of Bengal, British India; siege of, 22, 62; massacre of, 22, 68; English reduce, 22, 69.

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Patricians, persons of noble birth in Rome; struggles with plebeians, 5, 123-129, 140-141, 169-172, 638-639.

Patricius, son of Aspar; made *cæsar* (471 A.D.), 6, 614.

Patrick, Saint (396-469 A.D.), Scotch priest, the patron saint of Ireland; early life, 21, 338; founds early Irish Church, 21, 339.

Patrikeev, Prince (fifteenth century); administrator under Vasili Vasilievitch, 17, 159.

Patroclus, legendary Greek hero; as the friend of Achilles, 3, 90, 105, 171, 643; stunned by Apollo, 3, 643-644; Hephæstion honours sepulchre at Ilium, 4, 283.

Patrona Khalil (eighteenth century), rebel janissary; career of, 24, 407.

Patterson, Robert (1792-1881), American soldier; at battle of Bull Run, 23, 423.

Patterson, William (1745-1806), American statesman; in Constitutional Convention (1787), 23, 291.

Patusharra or Patiskoria, part of ancient Media; invaded by Assyrians, 1, 423.

Patzinaks, Turkish tribe, on lower Dnieper; arrest activity of Varangians, 7, 235, 237; invade the Eastern Empire, 7, 262.

Paul I, pope 756-767; succeeds his brother Stephen II, 8, 558.

Paul II (Pietro Barbo) (1418-1471), pope 1464-1471; pontificate of, 8, 643.

Paul III (Alessandro Farnese) (1468-1549), pope 1534-1549; creates his son duke of Parma and Piacenza, 9, 464; becomes pope, 11, 332; inquisition in Netherlands, 13, 392; alliance with emperor Charles V, 14, 292; watches over Gerald, earl of Kildare, 21, 399.

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Paul, patriarch of Constantinople 648 A.D.; prepares edict of Constans II, 7, 183, 184.

Paul (Catena), sent by Constantius to Britain (353 A.D.), 6, 472.

Paul, Saint (d. ca. 67 A.D.), the apostle to the Gentiles; traditional visit to Spain, 10, 11.

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Paulet, Sir Amyas (sixteenth century), Puritan in service of Elizabeth; in charge of Mary Queen of Scots, 19, 362; conduct of, after Mary's conviction, 19, 368; refusal of, to assassinate Mary, 19, 370.

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Paulicians, a heretical sect holding Manichæan doctrines; persecution of (1032), 11, 51.

Paulinus, C. Suetonius, Roman consul (66 A.D.); conquers Moors, 6, 170; takes command in Britain, 6, 189; 18, 14; defeats Boadicea (62 A.D.), 6, 192; 18, 15; severity of rule in Britain, 6, 193; 18, 15.

Paulus, Julius (second and third centuries A.D.), Roman jurist; appointed assessor by Papinian, 6, 389.

Paulus, L. Æmilius, Roman consul 219 B.C.; war in Greece, 5, 237; war with Hannibal, 5, 254-256; death at Cannæ, 5, 256.

Paulus, L. Æmilius (Macedonicus), Roman consul 168 B.C.; invades Macedonia, 5, 303-304; defeats Perseus, 4, 537-538; brings books from Greece, 6, 347.

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Paulus (fourth century A.D.), Spanish notary and Roman governor of Britain; cruelty and rapacity of, 18, 25.

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Pausanias (d. ca. 470 B.C.), king of Sparta; compared with Miltiades, 3, 283; campaigns against Persians, 3, 357; wins battle of Plataea, 3, 366-374; negotiates treaty with allies, 4, 68; expedition to Asia, 3, 386; treason of, 3, 387, 391-393, 398; 4, 69; death, 3, 393.

Pausanias (d. 395 B.C.), king of Sparta; leads expedition into Attica (403 B.C.), 4, 14; treats with Athens, 4, 16; prepares to invade Thebes, 4, 96; makes truce with Thebes, 4, 98; impeached and condemned to death, 4, 98-99.

Pausanias (fourth century B.C.), Macedonian noble; revolts against Ptolemæus (368 B.C.), 4, 214-215.

Pausanias (d. 336 B.C.), Macedonian noble, kills Philip of Macedon, 4, 252; Demosthenes proposes honours to, 4, 266, 267.

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Pavia, city in Italy; in struggle of Guelis and Ghibellines (early twelfth century), 9, 38; Frederick Barbarossa assumes iron crown at, 9, 47; siege of (1524), 9, 448; 11, 317; French pillage (1527), 9, 455; rising against Napoleon at (1796), 9, 551; battle of (1525), 13, 368; 19, 90.

Pavlov, Russian general; in battle of Inkerman (1854), 17, 574.

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Peasants' War or Peasant's Revolt, The, insurrection of peasants in southern Germany (1524-1525), 14, 259-265; 16, 655.

Pecquigny, John de (d. 1359), French noble; partisan of Charles of Navarre, 11, 132.

Pedanius Secundus, prefect of Rome under Nero (54-68 A.D.); murdered by slaves, 6, 361.

Pedius, Quintus, lieutenant of Caesar; granted a triumph (45 B.C.), 5, 569; Roman consul (43 B.C.), 5, 617-618.

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Pedraza, Manuel Gomez (1788-1851), Mexican soldier and politician; elected president of Mexico (1828), 23, 624; deposed, 23, 624; recalled and restored to office (1832), 23, 624.

Pedro II, king of Aragon 1196-1213; succeeds Alfonso II, 10, 93; supports the count of Toulouse, 8, 462; the Albigenses and, 10, 94; 11, 53; death, 8, 462; 10, 94; 11, 53.

Pedro III, king of Aragon 1276-1285; tranquilises realm, 10, 95; proclaimed king of Sicily, 9, 113; 10, 96; deprived of kingdoms by Martin IV, 8, 617; war with French, 10, 96-98; death, 10, 98.

Pedro IV, king of Aragon 1336-1387; disregards Salic Law, 10, 100; pacifies Aragon and Valencia, 10, 101; subdues Balearic Islands, 10, 103; character of, 10, 104; internal reforms of, 10, 105.

Pedro I (1798-1834), emperor of Brazil 1822-1831; proclaimed, 10, 543; 23, 657; renounces crown of Portugal, 10, 546; appoints Dom Miguel regent of Portugal, 10, 547.

Pedro II (1825-1891), emperor of Brazil 1831-1888; reign, 23, 657, 658, 659; 10, 548, 550; deposed, 23, 662, 663.

Pedro (I) "the Cruel" (1334-1369), king of Castile and Leon 1350-1369; character at accession, 10, 73-74; puts to death mistress of his father, 10, 74; enamoured of Maria de Padilla, 10, 75; marries Blanche de Bourbon, 10, 76; imprisons Blanche de Bourbon, 10, 77; mock marriage with Juana de Castro, 10, 78; copes with rebellion, 10, 78-79; wars against Aragon, 10, 80; murders Fadri-

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Pedro I (1320-1367), king of Portugal 1357-1367; reign of, 10, 446-448; revenges death of Iñes de Castro, 10, 446; enforces laws, 10, 447; character of, 10, 447.

Pedro II (1648-1706), king of Portugal 1683-1706; plots against Alfonso VI, 10, 517-518; regent, 10, 518; ends war with Spain, 10, 518; decline of Portuguese power in India, 10, 519; succeeds Alfonso VI, 10, 519.

Pedro III, king of Portugal 1777-1786; consort of Maria I; joint rule with Maria, 10, 534; death, 10, 536.

Pedro IV, king of Portugal, see Pedro II, emperor of Brazil.

Pedro V (1837-1861), king of Portugal 1853-1861; succeeds Maria II, 10, 556; reign of, 10, 557; relations with Napoleon III, 10, 557; death, 10, 557.

Pedro II, king of Sicily 1337-1342; 9, 232.

Pedro (d. 1449), duke of Coimbra; regent for Alfonso V of Portugal, 10, 465; wisdom of his administration, 10, 466; victim of conspiracy, 10, 467; defeated and slain, 10, 467.

Peel, Arthur Wellesley (1829-), son of Robert Peel, speaker of the house of commons since 1834; decides Bradlaugh question, 21, 644.

Peel, Jonathan (1799-1879), English soldier and politician, brother of Robert Peel; opposes English Reform Act, 21, 633.

Peel, Sir Robert (1788-1850), reforms in the criminal law (1823), 21, 528; anti-Catholic leader, 21, 532; police reforms, 21, 539; opposes repeal of Test Acts, 21, 539; opinion on Catholic question, 21, 541; opposes reform bill, 21, 554; opposes reform bill of 1832, 21, 560; first ministry, 21, 571; moderator in dispute between houses of parliament, 21, 576; eulogy on William IV, 21, 581; requested to form ministry, 21, 592, 599; opposes penny post, 21, 597; second ministry (1841-1846), 21, 600; Irish policy, 21, 601; temporary resignation (1845), 21, 603; free trade, 21, 604; closing speech of ministry, 21, 605; advocates Lord John Russell's ministry, 21, 611; death, 21, 611.

Pegu, town in British Burma; battle of (1856), 22, 161.

Peiho Fortifications, at mouth of River Peiho, China; battle (1859), 21, 626.

Peithagoras, Greek soothsayer, and general of Alexander the Great; warns Alexander (323 B.C.), **4**, 386.

Peiwar Kotal, a pass in Afghanistan near Kabul; battle of (1879), **24**, 503.

Peixoto, Floriano (1842-1895), Brazilian statesman; assumes presidency (1891), **23**, 664; administration of, **23**, 664.

Pekah, king of Israel 736-734; defeated by Assyria, **1**, 393; **2**, 39, 114.

Peking or Pekin, capital of Chinese Empire; siege of (1860), **13**, 138; **24**, 552; siege of legations at (1900), **24**, 568 seq.; flight of Chinese court from, **24**, 571; negotiations of allies in, **24**, 572; peace protocol signed at (1901), **24**, 575.

Peking, Peace of (1860); China and England with France, **13**, 138; **24**, 552.

Pekod or Pekud, Aramaic-Chaldean tribe; subdued by Hoshea, king of Assyria, **1**, 394.

Pelagianism, religious doctrines of Pelagius; dissensions concerning, **8**, 527.

Pelagius (d. ca. 420 A.D.), British monk named Morgan; founder of Pelagianism, **21**, 337.

Pelagius (thirteenth century), legate of Pope Innocent III; interdicts Greek worship in Constantinople, **7**, 297; refuses sultan's offers of peace, **8**, 427, 428.

Pelagonians, tribe of Macedonia, **3**, 112.

Pelasgi, widespread prehistoric race; chronology, **3**, 108; origin and habitat, **3**, 35-38, 110, 111, 114, 154, 210, 211; art, **3**, 51; wanderings, **3**, 106; buildings of, **3**, 154; Boeotians and, **3**, 100; Homer on, **2**, 274, 401; **3**, 100, 105; found Troy, **3**, 112; in Crete, **2**, 64; **3**, 194; in Scyros and Lemnos, **3**, 407; in Italy, **5**, 49; for relics of, see Cyclopean.

Pelasgus, king of Argos, eponymous ruler of Pelasgi, **3**, 102, 106, 122, 210.

Pelavicini or Pallavicini, Oberto, Marquis (d. 1269), Italian general; leader of the Ghibellines, **9**, 108.

Pelayo (d. 737 A.D.), king of Visigoths, founder of Spanish monarchy; elected king of Asturias (718), **10**, 38; defeats Arabs at Covadonga, **10**, 39, 40; defeats Manuza, **10**, 40; death, **10**, 40.

Pelethites, Hebrew tribe; join David, **2**, 11-12.

Peleus, legendary king of the Myrmidons, father of Achilles; Æginetans send effigy of, to Thebes, **3**, 255.

Pelham, Henry (1696-1754), English statesman, brother of duke of Newcastle; a supporter of Walpole, **20**, 541; prime minister, **20**, 561; aids in forcing Pitt into office, **20**, 567; death, capacity, and character, **20**, 573, 599.

Pelham, Thomas (1693-1768), duke of Newcastle, English statesman; early parliamentary career, **20**, 574; forces advancement of Pitt, **20**, 567; ignorance and corruption of, **20**, 576; as a speaker, **20**, 574; relations with Fox and Pitt, **20**, 574-576; on the disgrace of Byng, **20**, 580; resigns, **20**, 582; returns to

office, **20**, 587; remains in treasury on accession of George III, **20**, 594; cabals of, against Bute, **20**, 595; resigns premiership, **20**, 599; character and ability, **20**, 599 and note; enters Rockingham ministry, **20**, 605.

Pelias, son of Neptune, father of Pelopia, **3**, 107.

Pelignians, Sabellian tribe; habitat, **5**, 49, 179; Latins war with, **5**, 181, 193; numbers of, seek Roman citizenship, **5**, 408; join Sabelline confederation against Rome (91 B.C.), **5**, 412; in Social War, **5**, 413, 417; submit to Romans, **5**, 417.

Pélissier, Aimable Jean Jacques, duke of Malakof (1794-1864), French marshal and diplomat; conquests in Algeria, **24**, 484; commander-in-chief of French forces in Crimea, **17**, 579-584; plants French flag among ruins of Sebastopol, **17**, 584; governor-general of Algeria, **24**, 484.

Pellegrini, Carlos, president of Argentine Republic 1890-1892, **23**, 617.

Pelletan, Eugene (1813-1884), French journalist and politician; member of provisional government of Third Republic (1870), **13**, 162.

Pelletier, Claude de, French court favourite; minister of finance 1683-1689, **11**, 538.

Pellew, Edward, see Exmouth, Viscount.

Pellisson (Pellison-Fontanier), Paul (1624-1693), French author; friend of Fouquet, **11**, 529; involved in Fouquet's fall, **11**, 531; director of funds for converting Protestants, **11**, 545; character and career of, **11**, 531; writings of, **11**, 530, 531, 532, 575.

Pelloux, Luigi, Italian statesman; ministry of (1898-1900), **9**, 633.

Pelopida, daughter of Pelias, **3**, 107.

Pelopidae, descendants of Pelops; rule of Greece passes to family of the, **3**, 64; Argos the sovereign town of the, **3**, 119, 121, 414.

Pelopidas (d. 364 B.C.), Theban statesman and general; characterisation of, **4**, 136; exiled from Thebes (382 B.C.), **4**, 136; friend and associate of Epaminondas, **4**, 139; in war with Sparta (378 B.C.), **4**, 142; invades Boeotia (373 B.C.), **4**, 156; at battle of Leuctra (371 B.C.), **4**, 157; in expedition into Thessaly (368 B.C.), **4**, 181; sent as ambassador to Persia (367 B.C.), **4**, 183; death of, **4**, 190.

Peloponnesian War, war waged from 431 to 404 B.C. between the Peloponnesian confederacy on one side and Athens with its allies on the other; main treatment, **3**, 508-644; cause, **3**, 510-517; battle of Delium, **3**, 580; battle of Amphipolis, **3**, 582; battle of Mantinea, **3**, 588-589; Athenians defeated before Syracuse, **3**, 606-610; naval battle of Cyzicus, **3**, 619; naval battle of Arginusæ, **3**, 634; naval battle of Ægospotami, **3**, 638-640; fall of Athens, **3**, 640-642.

Peloponnesus, ancient name of the peninsula forming the southern part of ancient Greece (modern Morea); invasion of the

- Dorians (1104 B.C.), **3**, 115-117; supremacy of Sparta in (ca. 885), **3**, 128-151; rise of Thebes (ca. 371), **4**, 126-153; conquest of, by Rome (146 B.C.), **4**, 542-546.
- Pelops, Greek legendary character, **3**, 107, 157.
- Pe-lu, see Sungaria.
- Pelusium, see Farmah.
- Pemaquid, town in Maine; first permanent settlement in Maine (1625), **22**, 636; captured by French (1690), **23**, 185; (1696), **23**, 189.
- Pemaquid, Peace of, treaty between colonists of Massachusetts and eastern Indian tribes (1625), **22**, 636; **23**, 188.
- Pemberton, John Clifford (1814-1881), American soldier in Confederate service; at battle of Champion Hill, **23**, 441; besieged by Grant in Vicksburg, **23**, 441.
- Pembroke, Aymer de Valence, Earl of (d. 1324); sent by Edward to put down rebellion in Scotland, **18**, 423; **21**, 89; repulses Bruce at Perth, **18**, 423; left by Edward II in command in Scotland (1307), **18**, 431; defeated at Loudoun Hill, **21**, 93; defeats and captures Piers Gaveston (1312), **18**, 432.
- Pembroke, Richard de Clare, Earl of, "Strongbow" (d. 1177), English warrior; agrees to aid Dermot MacMurrough, **18**, 280; **21**, 368; lands in Ireland, **18**, 280; **21**, 371; captures Waterford and Dublin, **18**, 281; **21**, 371, 372; marries daughter of Dermot, **18**, 281; **21**, 372; assumes kingship of Leinster, **18**, 281; **21**, 373; Henry I humiliates, **18**, 281; **21**, 374, 377; yields sovereignty to Henry I, **18**, 281; **21**, 374; governor of English conquests in Ireland, **18**, 282; revolts against, **18**, 282; **21**, 375, 376; death of, **18**, 283; person and character, **21**, 371 note.
- Pembroke, Richard Marshal, Earl of (d. 1234), English baron; leader of barons against Henry's foreign favourites, **18**, 372 note; murder, **18**, 372.
- Pembroke, Thomas Herbert, Earl of (d. 1733), English naval officer; made lord high admiral (1702), **20**, 482.
- Pembroke, William Herbert, Earl of (d. 1570), English baron; swears support to Lady Jane Grey (1553), **19**, 229; espouses cause of Mary, **19**, 231; opposes Wyatt (1554), **19**, 238.
- Pembroke, William Marshal, 1st Earl of (1146-1219), English baron; attempts to relieve Château Gaillard, **18**, 334; becomes King John's surety, **18**, 345; at Runnymede, **18**, 346, 347; named in Magna Charta, **18**, 627; regent and guardian of Henry III, **18**, 363; policy during regency, **18**, 365; defeats count of Perche at Lincoln (1217), **18**, 365-366; death, **18**, 368.
- Pembroke, Earl of, see Tudor, Jasper.
- Pemmo, duke of Friuli ca. 701-ca. 744; reign, **7**, 449-450.
- Pefia, Luis Saenz (ca. 1830-), Spanish-American statesman; president of Argentina 1891-1895, **23**, 617.

- Penal Transportation: the American colonies and the convict transportation system, **22**, 582-584; political convicts in Virginia under James II, **23**, 134; Maryland forbids importation of felons, **23**, 136; British criminals sent to New South Wales (1787), **22**, 235; penal colony established in New South Wales (1824), **22**, 238; convict colonists in Van Diemen's Land, **22**, 242-244; convict settlement in Queensland, **22**, 249; convicts sent to Western Australia, **22**, 249; convict agitation in Cape Colony, **22**, 268.
- Penates, Roman household gods, **5**, 68.
- Penda (ca. 575-654 A.D.), king of Mercia 627-654 A.D.; reign, **18**, 49-53.
- Pendleton, George Hunt (1825-1889), American lawyer and reformer; Democratic nominee for vice-president (1864), **23**, 450; introduces civil service reform bill, **23**, 479.
- Pendleton Civil Service Act (1864), a bill to reform the civil service, passed by the congress of the United States, **23**, 479.
- Penelope, in Greek legend wife of Odysseus, **3**, 91, 96, 97.
- Penestæ or Penests, Thessalian serfs; general conditions of, **3**, 190; **4**, 162.
- Peninsular Campaign, in American history, name given to McClellan's campaign against Richmond, Va. (March-July, 1862), **23**, 430-432.
- Peninsular War, campaigns of the allied forces of Spain, Portugal and England against the French in the Spanish peninsula (1808-1814); main treatment, **10**, 336-374, 537-541; **12**, 582; **21**, 474-478.
- Penjdeh, oasis in Russian Turkestan; battle (1885), **17**, 617.
- Penn, William (1644-1718), founder of Pennsylvania; early life, **23**, 34-37; obtains West New Jersey, **23**, 30; one of proprietors of East New Jersey, **23**, 32; obtains grant of Pennsylvania, **23**, 32; proclamation to colonists, **23**, 33; makes treaty with Indians, **23**, 38-40; founds Philadelphia, **23**, 41; boundary dispute with lord Baltimore, **23**, 136; advice to duke of York gains charter of liberties for New York, **23**, 154; later years, **23**, 45-46.
- Pennsylvania, state of the United States; Hudson anchors in Delaware Bay (1609), **22**, 499; Swedes settle Tinicum (1643), **23**, 10; Dutch of New Netherlands conquer (1655), **23**, 17-18; West India Company transfers to Amsterdam (1663), **23**, 22; surrendered to duke of York (1664), **23**, 26; Charles II grants to William Penn, **23**, 32; Philadelphia settled (1683), **23**, 41; royal province (1693-1694), **23**, 45; adopts new form of government (1696), **23**, 45; Penn grants "Charter of Privileges" (1701), **23**, 45; concludes treaty with the Six Nations (1743), **23**, 168; trading posts established on the Ohio (1750), **23**, 200; Mason and Dixon's line (1761), **23**, 43;

- sufferings in Pontiac's conspiracy (1763), **23**, 225; opposes Stamp Act (1765), **23**, 233; British headquarters at Philadelphia (1777-1778), **23**, 266-268; abolishes proprietary government (1779), **23**, 46; ratifies Federal Constitution (1787), **23**, 293; Whiskey Insurrection in (1794), **23**, 302-303; financial crisis (1842), **23**, 365; invaded by General Lee (1863), **23**, 437; strike of railroad employees in (1877), **23**, 477; Johnstown flood (1889), **23**, 483; coal strike of 1902, **23**, 491.
- Pennus**, Marcus Junius, Roman tribune 126 B.C.; introduces Alien Act, **5**, 372.
- Penobscots**, a tribe of North American Indians; have a French mission, **23**, 81.
- Penrose**, Sir Charles Vinicombe (1759-1830), English admiral; blockades Bayonne (1814), **10**, 371.
- Pensacola**, town in United States; fort erected there by Spanish, **23**, 80; taken by Bienville (1719) and restored to Spain (1723), **23**, 83; British land at (1814), **23**, 338; resigned by Jackson to the Spanish (1814), **23**, 339; taken by Jackson (1818), **23**, 346.
- Pentadius**, master of offices under Emperor Julian and ambassador to Constantius (360 A.D.), **6**, 492.
- Pentapolis**, a group of five cities; (1.) in Africa, comprising Cyrene, Apollonia, Barca, Arsinoe, and Berenice, **7**, 126; (2.) Pentapolis Maritima in Italy, contained Rimini, Ancona, Fano, Pesaro, and Sinigaglia, with part of exarchate of Ravenna, **9**, 18; conquered by Lombards (720-730), **9**, 24; (3.) Turkish name for Sungaria, **24**, 259.
- Pentateuch** or Torah, first five books of Old Testament; on wanderings of Israel, **2**, 60; miracles, **2**, 67; Roman soldier executed for tearing copy of, **2**, 173; expiation for violating laws of, **2**, 205; codes in, **2**, 207.
- Pentathlus**, Greek adventurer; leads colony of Rhodians and Cnidians to Sicily (ca. 580 B.C.), **3**, 202; threatens Phœnician settlements, **3**, 591.
- Pen-ta-ur**, pseudonym of Egyptian prince, brother of Ramses III; conspiracy discovered (thirteenth century B.C.), **1**, 170.
- Pentaur** or **Pentaurit**, Egyptian priest and poet, **1**, 148; **2**, 394.
- Pentecost**, a Jewish feast, **2**, 207.
- Penthesilea**, queen of Amazons, **2**, 441, 446.
- Penthièvre**, Joan de, niece of John III of Brittany; pretends to crown of Brittany (1341), **11**, 107.
- Pentilids**, ruling house of Mytilene; outrages of, **3**, 176.
- Pentland Hills**, insurgents defeated at (1666), **21**, 300.
- Pepi I**, or **Philos**, or **Meri-Ra**, king of Egypt of the sixth dynasty; his monuments and records, **1**, 101-102; subdues land of Herusha, **1**, 102; **2**, 271.
- Pepin "the Short"** (714-768 A.D.), king of Franks 751-768 A.D., son of Charles Martel; main treatment, **7**, 502-519; becomes sole ruler of Frankish Empire, **7**, 505; elected and anointed, **7**, 508; founds Carolingian dynasty, **16**, 536; defeats Saxons, **7**, 509; visited by Pope Stephen II, **7**, 511-512; receives title of *Patricius Romanorum*, **7**, 512; summons council of state (755 A.D.), **7**, 512; invades Italy (755 A.D.), **7**, 513; second expedition against Lombards, **7**, 514-515; wars with Aquitaine, **7**, 516-518; relations with pope, **7**, 507-517; **8**, 556, 557; death, **7**, 518; estimate, **7**, 518-519.
- Pepin** (d. 838 A.D.), second son of Louis le Débonnaire and king of Aquitaine 817-838 A.D.; made king of Aquitaine, **7**, 557, 558; rebels against father, **7**, 559; deprived of Aquitaine, **7**, 559; opposes Lothair, **7**, 561; share in empire, **7**, 563; death, **7**, 564.
- Pepin II** (d. 864 A.D.), king of Aquitaine and grandson of Louis le Débonnaire; favours Lothair, **7**, 567; in the battle at Fontenailles (841 A.D.), **7**, 567; escapes to Aquitaine, **7**, 567; Charles the Bald tries to ruin, **7**, 570; leader of Aquitainians, **7**, 577.
- Pepin** or **Carloman** (777-810 A.D.), second son of Charlemagne; becomes king of Italy (781 A.D.), **7**, 524; campaigns in Italy, **7**, 552; changed name to Pepin and crowned king of the Lombards, **8**, 561.
- Pepin of Heristal** (d. 714 A.D.), duke of Austrasia; main treatment, **7**, 482-488; defeats Neustrians in battle of Tetry, **7**, 484; endeavours to restore Frankish empire, **7**, 485; promotes spread of Christianity among Germans, **7**, 486; defeats Swabians, **7**, 486; nominates child of Grimwald to joint mayoralty of Burgundy and Neustria (714 A.D.), **7**, 487.
- Pepin of Landen** (d. 639 A.D.), mayor of the palace under Clothaire II, Dagobert I, and Sigebert II; his rise and influence, **7**, 480-481.
- Pepin**, a son of Charlemagne by a concubine; his conspiracy, **7**, 532.
- Pepoli**, Taddeo de, citizen of Bologna; becomes ruler of Bologna (1337), **9**, 159.
- Pepperell**, Sir William (1696-1759), American colonial soldier; in command of expedition against Louisburg (1745), **23**, 196; created a baronet, **23**, 197.
- Pepys**, Charles Christopher, see Cottenham, Earl of.
- Pepys**, Samuel (1633-1703), English politician and diarist; describes fall of Rump Parliament (1660), **20**, 206; describes plague, **20**, 248, 249, 250, 251; describes London fire, **20**, 253-254.
- Pequots**, a tribe of North American Indians; war with settlers (1636-1638), **23**, 106-107.
- Peræa**, a district in Palestine, **2**, 70, 198.
- Percy**, Algernon, 10th earl of Northumberland (1602-1668), English noble; in debate on Amnesty Bill (1660), **20**, 212.

- Perceval, Spencer (1762–1812), English statesman, premier 1809–1812, **21**, 477.
- Percitarit, king of Lombards 671–686 A.D., **7**, 445–446.
- Percy, Sir Henry (1272?–1315), nephew of earl of Warrene and Surrey; in war against Wallace (1297), **18**, 410; **21**, 71, 73; opposes Bruce in Scotland, **21**, 89, 91; retreats to England, **21**, 92.
- Percy, Henry (1299?–1352), lands restored by Treaty of Northampton, **21**, 116; at battle of Neville's Cross (1346), **21**, 139.
- Percy, Henry, 1st earl of Northumberland (d. 1403), English nobleman; instrumental in dethroning Richard II, **18**, 506, 507; defeats Scots at Homildon Hill, **18**, 522; **21**, 163; in revolt against Henry IV, **18**, 523 seq.; death, **18**, 525.
- Percy, Henry (Harry Hotspur) (1364–1403), son of 1st earl of Northumberland; recovers Berwick from the Scots (1378), **18**, 487; at battle of Otterburn, **18**, 501; **21**, 156, 159; operations against Welsh insurgents, **18**, 518; at battle of Homildon Hill, **18**, 522; **21**, 163; in rebellion against Henry IV, **18**, 522 seq.; second rebellion against Henry and flees to Scotland (1405), **18**, 524; death, **18**, 524; **21**, 164.
- Percy, Henry (1446–1489), 4th earl of Northumberland; joins his forces to army of Richard III, **18**, 623; refuses to take part in battle of Bosworth Field (1485), **18**, 624; enforces taxation for Henry VII, **19**, 26.
- Percy, Hugh (1742–1817), 2nd duke of Northumberland; at battle of Concord, **23**, 242.
- Percy, Sir Ralph, son of 1st earl of Northumberland; taken prisoner at battle of Otterburn, **21**, 158.
- Percy, Thomas (d. 1572), 7th earl of Northumberland, English politician; conspires against Elizabeth, **19**, 339; execution, **19**, 349.
- Percy, Thomas (d. 1606), steward of earl of Northumberland; in Gunpowder Plot, **19**, 478.
- Percy, Thomas, earl of Worcester (d. 1403), joins Henry IV (1399), **18**, 506; in revolt against Henry IV (1403), **18**, 523; taken prisoner and executed, **18**, 524.
- Perdicaris, Ion, American, seized by Raisuli, **24**, 475.
- Perdiccas I, alleged founder of Macedonian monarchy, **3**, 96; **4**, 211, 212.
- Perdiccas II (d. ca. 413 B.C.), king of Macedonia; extends territory, **3**, 444; incites Chalcidians and Bottigians to revolt from Athens, **3**, 445; makes peace with Athens, **3**, 534; forced to alliance with Athens, **3**, 581; persuaded by Nicias to ally with Athens, **3**, 582.
- Perdiccas III (d. 359 B.C.), king of Macedonia, brother of Philip; causes assassination of Ptolemæus (364 B.C.), **4**, 214; joins Athens and resists Illyrians, **4**, 214, 215; advised by Plato, **4**, 215.

- Perdiccas (d. 321 B.C.), general of Alexander the Great; kills Pausanias (336 B.C.), **4**, 252; at assault on Thebes, **4**, 270–271; commands division of phalanx, **4**, 278–279; marriage, **4**, 377; addresses council at Babylon, **4**, 423; receives Alexander's signet, **4**, 423, 424; guards body of Alexander, **4**, 425; career after death of Alexander, **2**, 386; **4**, 425–436, 475–476, 553; invades Egypt, **4**, 435, 563–564; death, **4**, 435, 476; estimate, **4**, 433.
- Peredeo, Lombard warrior; induced by Rosamund to murder Alboin (573 A.D.), **7**, 438.
- Père Duchesne, Parisian revolutionary journal, edited by Hébert; attacks Moderates, **12**, 335.
- Péréfixe, Hardouin de Beaumont de (1605–1671), tutor of Louis XIV, **11**, 494.
- Perego, Leo da, Dominican monk; introduces inquisition at Milan, **9**, 91.
- Pereiaslavl, city of Russia; stormed by Greeks (972 A.D.), **17**, 101; besieged (1521), **17**, 189.
- Perennis, prætorian prefect 183–186 A.D.; conspires against Commodus and is murdered, **6**, 379.
- Pereyra, French revolutionist; execution (1794), **12**, 336.
- Perez, Antonio (1539–1611), Spanish politician; secretary of Philip II of Spain, **10**, 253; persecutions of, **10**, 253–254; De Castro's estimate of, **10**, 255–256.
- Perez, José Joaquín (b. 1800), president of Chili 1861–1871; administration, **23**, 610.
- Perez, Juan de Marchena (fifteenth century), Spanish monk; befriends Columbus, **22**, 425.
- Perez, Santiago (1830–), Colombian politician, president of New Granada 1874–1876; begins civil war, **23**, 602.
- Pergamus, kingdom of Asia Minor; rivalled by Pontus, **2**, 375; wars with Philip V, **5**, 297; becomes Roman province, **2**, 385, 419; **5**, 382.
- Periander, tyrant of Corinth 625–585 B.C.; conquers Epidaurus, **3**, 183; administration at Corinth, **3**, 191; terminates feud between Athens and Mytilene, **3**, 225; as one of the "Seven Sages," **3**, 210; character, **3**, 191.
- Pericanii, nomad tribe in Asia; follow army of Cyrus, **2**, 655.
- Pericles (495–429 B.C.), Athenian orator and statesman; rules imperial Athens, **3**, 448–464; judicial and constitutional reforms, **3**, 454–459, 550–551; attacks the Areopagus, **3**, 245, 420–423; foreign policy, **3**, 426, 458, 527, 566; encourages colonisation, **3**, 450; ostracises Thucydides, **3**, 452; opposes Sparta, **3**, 517, 519–521, 524, 543; leads army to Megara, **3**, 531–532; charges against, **3**, 463, 464, 518, 529, 543–546, 549, 550; policy reversed by The Thirty, **4**, 3; revival of science under, **4**, 33; main principle of, **4**, 71; compared with Epaminondas, **4**,

- 197; compared with Demosthenes, **4**, 473; patron of art and architecture, **3**, 477-491; social conditions under, **3**, 465-476; estimates of, **3**, 548-553.
- Pericles (d. 406 B.C.), Athenian commander, son of the great Pericles; brief career of, **3**, 634.
- Périer, Casimir (1777-1832), French statesman; elected to chamber of deputies, **13**, 22; leaves chamber, **13**, 30 note; in chamber of deputies under Charles X, **13**, 37; policy of, as premier, **13**, 59; Loménie's estimate of, **13**, 61-62; death, **13**, 61.
- Périer, Jean Paul Casimir, see Casimir-Périer.
- Pérignon, Dominique Catherine, Marquis de (1754-1818), French soldier and statesman; victories in Catalonia, **10**, 315.
- Périgord, see Talleyrand.
- Periodonicus, Roman name for victor in all games; Nero's efforts to gain title of, **6**, 215.
- Periplus of Hanno, account of voyage of exploration (fifth century B.C.); text, **2**, 356-357; opinions as to authenticity, **2**, 358.
- Peristrello, Bartolomeo Munnis (fifteenth century), Italian navigator; Columbus marries daughter of, **22**, 415.
- Perizzites, Canaanitish tribe; Israelites dwell among, **2**, 71.
- Péronne, Treaty of (1468), between Louis XI and Charles the Bold, **11**, 254 seq.
- Peroz, Sassanian king of Persia 459-484 A.D.; reign of, **8**, 85.
- Perperna, M. (d. 129 B.C.), Roman consul; quells insurrection of slaves, **5**, 325.
- Perperna, M. Vento (d. 72 B.C.), Roman general in Social War (90 B.C.), **5**, 413; joins Sertorius in Spain (77 B.C.), **5**, 458; betrays Sertorius (72 B.C.), **5**, 459.
- Perpetual Parliament, Act for the (1641), **19**, 598.
- Perpetual Peace (Paix perpétuelle), between France and the Swiss Confederation (1515), **9**, 445.
- Perra, Aquileo, president of Colombia; accession (1876), **23**, 602.
- Perrers, Alice (1400), mistress of Edward III; influence, **11**, 149; at death of Edward III, **18**, 483; punishment of, **18**, 486 note.
- Perrhæbi, Thessalian tribe; own Dodona, **3**, 105; join Amphictyonic League, **3**, 168; submit to Persia (480 B.C.), **3**, 313, 314, 318; revolt against Alexander (333 B.C.), **3**, 410, 412.
- Perron, French officer serving in India 1802-1803; directs military affairs of Sindhia, **22**, 118; seeks British protection, **22**, 119.
- Perrott, Sir John (ca. 1527-1592), English statesman; becomes lord-deputy of Ireland, **21**, 411; assists Irish against incursions of the Scots, **19**, 422.
- Perry, Matthew Galbraith (1794-1858), American naval commander; in Mexican War, **23**, 374; commands expedition to Japan, **24**, 609-620.
- Perry, Oliver Hazard (1785-1819), American naval officer; at battle of Lake Erie, **23**, 331.
- Perryville, Kentucky, United States; battle of (1862), **23**, 434.
- Persano, Count Carlo Pellione di (1806-1883), Italian admiral; defeated at Lissa (1866), **15**, 27-28.
- Persephone (Proserpine), Greek goddess, also called Core; origin of, **3**, 105, 114; statue of, **3**, 479, 486.
- Persepolis, ancient capital of Persia; palaces of, **2**, 657; compared with Egyptian capitals, **2**, 659, 660.
- Perseus or Perses, Greek mythical hero; worshipped in Egypt, **1**, 214; legends of, **4**, 317; founds Mycenæ, **3**, 64; exploits, **3**, 68-70; relation to Danaans, **3**, 103.
- Perseus (d. ca. 160 B.C.), king of Macedon; wars with Rome, **4**, 536-538; **5**, 302-303; surrenders to Octavius, **5**, 304.
- Persia, a country of western Asia; Ancient: main treatment, **2**, 559-661; land and people, **2**, 565-572; the Median or Scythian Empire, **2**, 573-586; the early Achæmenians and the Elamites, Cyrus and Cambyses, **2**, 587-604; the Persian dynasty: Darius I to Darius III, **2**, 605-633; civilisation, **2**, 634-661; chronology, **2**, 559-564; war with Macedon (334-331 B.C.), **4**, 284-289, 301-305, 319-328; fall, **4**, 329-354; empire of the Sassanids in, **8**, 76-99; Mediæval and Modern, **24**, 488-495; Sufic dynasty in, **24**, 492-493; chronology, **24**, 496-499.
- Persian Gulf, question of, **24**, 495.
- Persian Wars, in ancient Greek history, wars between Persia and Greeks (500-449 B.C.) (sometimes considered as having ended 479 B.C.); main treatment, **3**, 264-430; Ionic revolt, **3**, 264-267; battle of Marathon (490 B.C.), **3**, 272-279; battle of Thermopylæ (480 B.C.), **3**, 320-329; battles of Artemisium and Salamis, **3**, 330-352; battle of Platæa (479 B.C.), **3**, 362-373; battle of Mycale (479 B.C.), **3**, 376-377; battle of Eurymedon (466 B.C.), **3**, 408-409; battle of Salamis in Cyprus (449 B.C.), **3**, 430.
- Persius Flaccus, Aulus (34-62 A.D.), Roman satirist, **6**, 105.
- Personal Liberty Laws, name given to legislation in the northern United States; directed against the fugitive slave law (1860), **23**, 408.
- Persidæan Dynasty, a line of rulers in Mycenæ, descendants of Perseus, **3**, 64, 114.
- Persigny, Jean Gilbert Victor Fialin, Duke of (1808-1872), French politician; in *coup d'état* of December 2nd, 1851, **13**, 116.
- Pertev Pasha, Turkish commander; at Lepanto (1571), **9**, 473.
- Perth, town in Scotland; battles of (1306), **18**, 423; (1310), **21**, 96; siege of (1738), **21**, 136.
- Perth, Treaty of (1573), **21**, 274.
- Pertinax, P. Helvius (126-193 A.D.), Roman emperor 192-193; governor of Moesia,

6, 303; watchword of, 6, 327; reign, 6, 377, 382-383; deified by Severus, 6, 386.

Pertinax, Helvius (d. 212 A.D.), son of Emperor Pertinax; killed by Caracalla, 6, 392.

Peru, a country on coast of South America; conquered for Spain (1533-1534) by Pizarro, 23, 536-561; empire of the Incas, 23, 537; revolt against Spain (1780, 1814), 23, 577, 585 seq.; Spaniards defeated at Ayacucho (1824), 23, 587; republican government organised by Castilla (1845), 23, 606; at war with Chili (1879), 23, 607; political history (1880-1899), 23, 607-609; relations with Bolivia, 23, 613.

Perugia, ancient city of Etruria, capital of modern Italian province, Perugia; stormed by the Swiss guard of Pius IX (1859), 9, 605.

Peruzzi, Florentine trading firm; lends money to Edward III of England, 9, 159.

Pescadores, islands in Strait of Formosa; ceded to Japan (1895), 24, 578.

Pescara, Ferdinand Francesco d' Avalos, Marquis of (ca. 1490-1525), Italian soldier, general of Charles V; conspires for crown of Two Sicilies, 9, 449-450; captures Francis I at Pavia, 9, 448; 11, 317.

Pescennius Niger, see Niger.

Peschiera, town in northern Italy; siege of (1848), 14, 642.

Pesmes, ballads of Servia, 17, 89.

Pestel, Paul (1794-1826), Russian agitator; leads Southern Alliance, 17, 512; author of *Russian Truth*, 17, 512; condemned to death, 17, 539.

Pestilence, see Plague.

Pestrucci, Achille, assassin in pay of Guise; murders Coligny (1572), 11, 374.

Petalism, Syracusan system of banishment, 3, 251; see also Ostracism.

Petasebast (820 B.C.), king of Egypt, 1, 174.

Petastus, Tiberius, Roman soldier; usurps imperial title (729 A.D.), 7, 206.

Petchenegs, nomadic Turkish people; encroach on Danube lands (ca. 800 A.D.), 24, 130; invade Russia (ca. 900 A.D.), 17, 97-98; in Bulgaria, 24, 163, 167, 168.

Peter (969 A.D.), king of Bulgaria 927-969; reign, 24, 164-167; refuses aid to Nicephorus, 7, 233.

Peter I, of Lusignan (d. 1369), king of Cyprus; at war with Genoese, 9, 267.

Peter I, prince of Montenegro 1782-1830; reign of, 24, 208.

Peter II, prince of Montenegro 1830-1851; reign of, 24, 209.

Peter I (Alexeievitch, "the Great" (1672-1725), czar of Russia 1682-1725; main treatment, 17, 249-327; childhood of, 17, 251-253; asserts control, 17, 253 seq., 254; military reforms of, 17, 255; negotiations with Rumania, 24, 144; takes Azov from Turks, 17, 256-257; 24, 402; repudiates Eudoxia, 17, 257; schemes of conquest, 17, 258; Strelitz

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Peter (II) Alexeievitch (1715-1730), czar of Russia 1727-1730; reign of, 17, 328-331; involved in War of Quadruple Alliance, 17, 329; death, 17, 329.

Peter (III) Feodorovitch (Charles Peter Ulrich) (1728-1762), czar of Russia 1762; education of, 17, 353-354; accession of, 16, 402; 17, 360; invests Catherine with domains, 17, 360-361; seeks possession of Schleswig, 17, 361; allies himself with Frederick the Great, 15, 222; 17, 361; abolishes secret chancery, 17, 361-362; emancipates nobility, 17, 362; military reforms, 17, 362; claims theocratic authority, 17, 362, 363; acts of imprudence, 17, 363; plots against, 17, 364-367; ousted by Catharine, 17, 367-368; signs abdication, 17, 368; death, 15, 223; 17, 369.

Peter Feodorovitch (The False Peter) (d. 1607), Russian impostor; becomes regent of Russia (1606), 17, 231; execution of (1607), 17, 232.

Peter III, czar of Russia, pretender to title of, see Stephen the Little.

Peter (I) Karageorgevitch (1846-), king of Servia; receives dowry from czar, **24**, 204; made king, **24**, 205.

Peter, Saint (originally Simon), the chief of the twelve apostles of Christ; escapes from prison in Rome, **2**, 172; pontificate, **8**, 519.

Peter (d. 1250), count of Brittany, grandson of Louis VI of France; joins crusade, **8**, 432; at battle of Mansura, **8**, 440.

Peter, duke of Oldenburg; marriage to Catherine Palovna (1808), **17**, 465.

Peter (d. 1268), duke of Savoy 1263-1268; reign, **9**, 503.

Peter, Archdeacon, testimony concerning St. Gregory (604 A.D.), **8**, 533.

Peter of Amiens or Peter the Hermit (ca. 1050-1115), hermit and monk; preaches crusade, **7**, 653; **8**, 314, 330-331; at Constantinople, **8**, 339; attempts to escape from Antioch, **8**, 348; death, **8**, 357.

Peter, of Capua, Cardinal, mediates between John of England and Philip II (1200), **18**, 331.

Peter of Castelnau, papal legate in France; reproaches count of Toulouse for countenancing Albigenses (1208), **11**, 52; murder, **11**, 52.

Peter de Montaignu, cardinal of Laon; counsels Charles V to control the ministry of war (1388), **11**, 159.

Peter of Pisa (eighth century); Charlemagne attends lectures of, **7**, 534.

Peter de Pratelles, at siege of Joppa (1192), **8**, 398.

Peter, bishop of Roeskilde; commands expedition of the Danish king (1194), **16**, 157; in conquest of Esthonia (1219), **16**, 160.

Peterborough, Earl of, see Mordaunt, Charles.

Peter Martyr or Pietro Vermigli (1500-1562), Florentine theologian, professor at Oxford; forced to leave England on accession of Mary, **19**, 235; as a founder of the Reformation in England, **19**, 448.

Peter Martyr or Saint Pietro of Verona, carries the inquisition into Lombardy (ca. 1230), **9**, 91.

Peters or Peter, Hugh (1599-1660), English Puritan clergyman; settles in New England (1638), **23**, 99; execution of, **20**, 236.

Peters, Wilhelm Karl Hartwig (1815-1884); founds German protectorate in central East Africa, **15**, 538.

Petersburg, city in Virginia; siege of (1864), **23**, 450 seq.

Petersfield, town in Hampshire, England; massacre of (1819), **21**, 509.

Peter's Pence, a money tribute to the pope; beginnings of, in England, **18**, 70 note.

Peterwardein, town in Slavonia, Hungary; battle of (1716), **24**, 406.

Petillius, Quintus, name of two Roman tribunes (185 B.C.); cite Scipio Africanus to answer charges, **5**, 301.

Petillius Spurinus, Quintus (second century B.C.), Roman prætor urbanus; orders religious books of Numa burned, **5**, 107.

Petines (d. 334 B.C.), Persian general; in battle of the Granicus, **4**, 285, 288.

Pétion de Villeneuve, Jérôme (1753-1794), French revolutionist; accompanies Louis XVI to Paris, **12**, 242; chosen mayor of Paris, **12**, 249; favours Girondists, **12**, 253, 258; temporarily suspended from office, **12**, 256; distributes arms to insurgents, **12**, 260 note; compelled to sign order repelling forces of insurgents, **12**, 261; accompanies royal family to temple, **12**, 265; released from office, **12**, 265; again recognised as mayor, **12**, 267; tries to stop September massacres, **12**, 271, 272; elected president of national convention, **12**, 281; arrest and escape, **12**, 300; death, **12**, 391.

Petit, Jean (d. ca. 1413), French theologian; doctrine of, **8**, 636 seq.

Petition of Right (1628), bill asserting fundamental principles of English liberty; framed by commons, **19**, 50; amended by lords, **19**, 550, 551; Charles I attempts to prevent passage of, **19**, 551; becomes law, **19**, 552; violated by Charles, **19**, 568, 572; substance of, **20**, 551; text, **22**, 355.

Petrarch, Francesco (1304-1374), Italian poet; career of, **9**, 191 seq.; influence on the revival of learning, **9**, 179, 184, 201; presses Clement VI to return to Rome, **9**, 213; Rienzi and, **9**, 211, 219, 222.

Petre, Edward (1631-1699), English Jesuit, confessor to court of James II of England; influences king in dismissal of Rochester, **20**, 387; made privy councillor, **20**, 388; advises king to issue declaration of indulgence (1688), **20**, 394; reconciles Lord Sunderland and the earl of Mulgrave to Catholicism, **20**, 405; escapes to France, **20**, 408.

Petreius, Marcus (d. 46 B.C.), Roman general; early career, **5**, 493; command against Catiline devolves upon, **5**, 491-493; legate of Pompey in Spain, **5**, 534; surrenders to Cæsar, **5**, 535; flees with Juba, **5**, 556, 560; death, **5**, 556, 560.

Petri, Olaus or Olaf (1493-1552), Swedish religious reformer; translates Bible into Swedish, **16**, 274; vanquishes Catholic theologian in presence of Gustavus Vasa, **16**, 275; in diet of Vesterås, **16**, 280-281; publishes religious "Handbook," **16**, 284; character, **16**, 274.

Petrie, William Matthew Flinders (1853-), English Egyptologist; archæological discoveries, **2**, 30; **3**, 44, 50, 53, 54.

Petrik, Turkish chief; invades Ukraine, **17**, 278.

Petronella, sister of Emperor Lothair II and mother of Dirk VI of Holland; takes up arms against Emperor Henry V (1121), **13**, 289.

Petronilla, queen of Aragon, daughter of Ramiro II; unites Aragon and Catalonia

by marriage with Raymond Berengar IV (1150), 10, 59, and note.

Petronius, Caius, "Elegantiae Arbitrator" (d. 66 A.D.), Roman courtier, author and consul; favourite of Nero, 6, 205; opens his veins, 6, 205; "Satires" (reputed) of, 6, 105, 106.

Petronius, Publius, Roman governor; legate of Syria, 6, 162; ordered to erect statue of Caligula (41 A.D.), 2, 171; 6, 162.

Petronius Maximus, Roman emperor (455 A.D.); birth and position, 6, 596, 599; Valentinian and, 6, 596, 597, 599, 600; becomes emperor and marries Eudoxia, 6, 600; flight and death, 6, 600.

Petropavlovsk, Russian warship; sinking of (1904), 24, 658.

Petrov, Anton, Russian peasant (d. 1861); heads revolt in Kazan, 17, 594; shot, 17, 595.

Petrus de Vineia, see Vineia, Petrus de.

Pettigrew, James Johnston (1828-1863), American soldier in Confederate service; at battle of Gettysburg, 23, 439.

Petty, Sir William (1623-1687), English scientist; creates science of political arithmetic, 20, 352; investigations into agricultural wages, 20, 354; founds Royal Society of Dublin (1683), 21, 437.

Petty, William, marquis of Lansdowne and earl of Shelburne, see Shelburne, Earl of.

Petty-Fitzmaurice, marquis of Lansdowne, see Lansdowne, Marquis of.

Peucestas, officer of Alexander the Great; commands army in Egypt (331 B.C.), 4, 319.

Peucestas, somatophylax of Alexander the Great; Alexander's shield-bearer, 4, 363, 364; satrap of Persia (ca. 331 B.C.), 4, 436.

Peucetii, Italian tribe, 3, 111.

Pevensay, town in Sussex, England; William II of England besieges Odo in, 18, 213, 214.

Pexodarus, last native prince of Caria, 2, 386.

Peyronnet, Charles Ignace, Count of (1778-1854), French politician; in Louis XVIII's cabinet, 13, 28; presents bill to destroy liberty of press, 13, 37; arrested, 13, 57, 58.

Pezet, Juan Antonio (1810-1879), Peruvian statesman; succeeds to presidency on death of Ramon (1863), 23, 606; retires to England (1865), 23, 606.

Pfaffenbrief, The, Swiss confederation adopts, 16, 579.

Pfaffenhofen, town in Bavaria; armistice of (1796), 14, 514.

Pflug, Julius (1499-1564), German ecclesiastic; in conference for union of Catholics and Protestants, 14, 305.

Phæax, Athenian naval commander; sent to aid of Leontini (422 B.C.), 3, 595.

Phædra, legendary daughter of Minos and wife of Theseus, 3, 108.

Phædras, one of the "Thirty Tyrants," 4, 2.

Phædrus (ca. 1-60 A.D.), Roman writer, 6, 106, 160.

Phæneas (second century B.C.), Ætolian envoy to Romans, 4, 532.

Phagita, Cornelius, Caesar kidnapped by (82 B.C.), 5, 596-597.

Phagspa Lodoi Gyaltsan, Buddhist lama in Tibet (1270), 24, 509.

Phalæcus (d. ca. 338 B.C.), son of Onomarchus and leader of Phocians; continues war on Thebes, 4, 231; treason of, 4, 231, 232.

Phalain, Madame de (eighteenth century), mistress of Dubois, 12, 23.

Phalanx, Macedonian, formation of infantry devised by Philip of Macedon; formation, 4, 220; suggested by Epaminondas, 4, 154, 220, 254; superiority over Theban phalanx at Chæronea, 4, 245, 246; Alexander's use of, 4, 278, 321; compared with Roman legion, 4, 398.

Phalanx, Roman, 5, 111.

Phalanx, Theban, at Leuctra, 4, 220; at Chæronea, 4, 245, 246.

Phalaris (ca. 549 B.C.), tyrant of Agrigentum; cruelty, 3, 177; 4, 580.

Phalces (d. ca. 1000 B.C.), Dorian leader; invades Sicily, 3, 119.

Phaleus, a Corinthian; founds Epidamnus (627 B.C.), 3, 440.

Phanariots, see Fanariots.

Phanes of Halicarnassus, Greek captain; submits to Cyrus, 2, 599; his children slain (524 B.C.), 2, 601.

Phanommachus, Athenian general; takes Potidæa (430 B.C.), 3, 544.

Phaon, freedman of Nero; protects emperor (68 B.C.), 6, 223.

Pharamond, legendary king of Franks 420-428 A.D.; legend of, 7, 463-464.

Pharaoh of the Oppression, Egyptian king; identified with Ramses II, 1, 73.

Pharaoh of the Exodus, Egyptian king; identified with Menephtah, 1, 31, 73; pursues the Israelites (1270 B.C.), 2, 61.

Pharax, proxenus for Thebes in Sparta, 4, 113.

Pharax, Lacedæmonian naval commander; coöperates with Dercyllidas against Persians (398 B.C.), 4, 85.

Pharisees, Jewish sect; origin and beliefs, 2, 160-162; schools of, 2, 179, 201; oppose Asmoneans (ca. 108 B.C.), 2, 26, 162; control kingdom (ca. 78 B.C.), 2, 26; adaptability of, 2, 28.

Pharnabazus (d. ca. 370 B.C.), Persian satrap of Bithynia; policy with Dorians and Athenians, 2, 618; relations with Greeks, 4, 82-108, 115-117; treatment of Athenian envoys (408 B.C.), 4, 23; orders assassination of Alcibiades (404 B.C.), 4, 24; attacks Spartan fleet, 2, 291; aids rebuilding of Long Walls, 3, 426; 4, 117; favour of, courted by Spartans, 3, 618, 619, 630; defeated by Egyptians (394 B.C.), 2, 623, 628, 649.

Pharnabazus (d. 331 B.C.), Persian admiral; commands fleet against Alexander, 2, 295; 4, 305, 316-317.

Pharnaces I, king of Pontus 190-156 B.C.; captures Sinope (183 B.C.), 2, 388.

Pharnaces II (ca. 100–47 B.C.), king of Pontus 63–47 B.C.; becomes ally of Rome, **5**, 473–474; conquered by Cæsar, **5**, 551–552.

Pharnaces (d. 334 B.C.), Persian general; at battle of Granicus, **4**, 285, 288.

Pharnuches (d. ca. 480 B.C.), general of Xerxes; left at Sardis, **3**, 303–304.

Pharsalia, epic of Roman decadence; censured, **6**, 103.

Pharsalus, city of ancient Greece; battles of (364 B.C.), **4**, 190; (48 B.C.), **5**, 541–543.

Phasaël (d. 40 B.C.), governor of Jerusalem; taken prisoner, **2**, 163–164.

Phaya Takh (d. 1782), king of Siam; reign of, **24**, 515.

Phaya-Uthong (d. 1782), king of Siam; founds city of Ayuthia, **24**, 515.

Phayllus (d. 351 B.C.), Phocian leader; succeeds Onomarchus, plunders Delphi, **4**, 231; invades Boeotia, **4**, 231; defeated by Philip, **4**, 227, 231.

Phayllus, Greek naval commander; brings ship from Italy to Salamis (480 B.C.), **3**, 337.

Phelles (d. 887 B.C.), king of Tyre; slays his brother, **2**, 283.

Phenicia, see **Phœnicia**.

Pheretima, Greek wife of Battus III of Cyrene; mission of, to Egypt (ca. 520 B.C.), **2**, 612.

Pherendates, Persian prince; defeated by Greeks (468 B.C.), **3**, 409.

Pherendates, Persian official; becomes satrap of Egypt (340 B.C.), **2**, 629.

Phidias (ca. 500–ca. 430 B.C.), Greek sculptor; statues of, **3**, 453, 475, 481, 484, 487; superintendent of public buildings, **3**, 454, 477; accusation of, **3**, 461–462, 463; death of, **3**, 462.

Phidippides, Athenian courier; sent to Sparta to address the Spartans (490 B.C.), **3**, 270–271.

Phido, one of the "Thirty Tyrants" of Athens (404 B.C.), **4**, 2.

Phidon (eighth century B.C.); king of Argos; reign of, **3**, 183.

Phila, regent of Macedonia and daughter of Antipater; becomes wife of Craterus (322 B.C.), **4**, 475.

Phila-Aphrodite, Athenian temple; erected in honour of wife of Demetrius (307 B.C.), **4**, 495.

Philadelphia, city in Pennsylvania, United States; Swedes settle on site of, **23**, 10; founded by William Penn (1682), **23**, 41; attempt of Paxton Boys to murder Indians at (1764), **23**, 226; opposes Stamp Act (1765), **23**, 233; refuses to receive teaships from London (1774), **23**, 338; first Continental Congress meets at (1774), **23**, 240; second Continental Congress meets at (1775), **23**, 247; evacuated by the British (1778), **23**, 268; centennial exhibition of 1876 held at, **23**, 474.

Philadelphus, see **Ptolemy II**.

Philarete, patriarch of Russia (1613); establishes splendour of the patriarchate, **17**, 239.

Philetærus (d. 263 B.C.), prince of Pergamum; death of, **4**, 556.

Philibert of Châlons (1502–1530), prince of Orange, French soldier; at siege of Naples (1528), **11**, 324.

Philip (Marcus Julius Philippus), "the Arabian," Roman emperor 244–249 A.D.; celebrates thousandth anniversary of Rome, **6**, 407; made prætorian prefect, **6**, 412; becomes emperor, **6**, 412–413; death, **6**, 413.

Philip I (ca. 1053–1108), king of France 1060–1108; shares reign with Henry I (1060), **11**, 25; minority, **11**, 27; wars with Robert the Frisian and William the Conqueror (1071–1083), **11**, 29; excommunication by Pope Urban II, **11**, 30; aids Robert of Normandy (1094), **13**, 218; death, **11**, 30.

Philip (II) Augustus (1165–1223), king of France 1180–1223; main treatment, **11**, 47–56; banishes Jews from France, **13**, 308; crusade of, **3**, 387–390; **11**, 48; **13**, 309, 311–312; operations in Normandy, **11**, 49; **13**, 317, 320–321, 331; marriages, **16**, 157; **13**, 331; struggle with pope, **13**, 331–332; **3**, 611; supports Hugh, count of La Marche, and burns Tours, **13**, 333; attacks John and recovers Normandy, **11**, 50; **13**, 334–335; asked by Pope Innocent III to attack John, **13**, 340–341; his exalted position, **11**, 47; relations with barons, **11**, 50; acquires influence over Languedoc, **11**, 51; plunders Flanders and plans conquest of England, **11**, 54; in battle of Bouvines, **11**, 54–55; sixth crusade, **3**, 424, 425; death, **11**, 56.

Philip (III) "the Bold" (1245–1285), king of France 1270–1285; reign, **11**, 74.

Philip (IV) "the Fair" (1268–1314), king of France 1285–1314; reign, **11**, 75–89; unites Navarre to France by marriage with Joanna, **11**, 75; war with England, **11**, 75; **13**, 414 seq; conquest of Flanders, **11**, 76; **13**, 315–319; excommunicated by Boniface VIII, **11**, 81; **3**, 618–619; first convokes third estate, **3**, 499; **11**, 88; persecutes Templars, **3**, 457, 459; aids Holland, **13**, 302, 333.

Philip (V) "the Tall" (ca. 1293–1322), king of France 1316–1322; reign, **11**, 91–92; relations with Flanders, **13**, 320.

Philip VI (1293–1350), king of France 1328–1350; reign, **11**, 98–123; attempts to crush the Visconti, **9**, 134, 135; aids count of Flanders, **11**, 99; **13**, 321, 322; ally of Scotland against England, **11**, 102; throne claimed by Edward III of England, **11**, 103; challenged by Edward III to single combat, **11**, 106; financial policy, **11**, 110; defeat at Crécy, **11**, 114–118; **13**, 461–464; loses Calais, **11**, 120; **13**, 466; truce with Edward III, **11**, 121; **13**, 467; annexes Dauphiné and Montpellier, **11**, 122; alliance with brigand Croquant, **11**, 134; death, **11**, 123; **13**, 473; characterisation of, **11**, 123.

Philip II (382-336 B.C.), king of Macedon 359-336 B.C., father of Alexander the Great; main treatment, 4, 208-255; as hostage at Thebes, 4, 154, 181; rise of Macedonia under, 4, 208 seq., 215 seq.; military organisations of, 4, 216-217, 220, 245-246, 254; court of, 4, 217-218; accession to throne, 4, 227; conquers Illyrians and Thracians, 24, 156; destroys Olynthus, 4, 230; in Sacred War against Phocians, 4, 227, 230-232; elected to Amphictyonic Council, 4, 232; makes peace with Athenians, 4, 232; besieges Perinthus and Byzantium, 4, 238; war against Locrians, 4, 239; defeats Athenian and Theban army at battle of Cheronea, 4, 245; subdues Peloponnesians, 4, 249; nominated leader of Greeks in expedition against Persia, 4, 250; death, 4, 251-253; character, 4, 218, 253-255; wives and mistresses of, 4, 255, 259, 434; compared with Alexander the Great, 4, 257.

Philip (III) Arrhidæus (d. 317), king of Macedon, an imbecile, natural son of Philip II; birth, 4, 424; tool of Meleager, 4, 424, 426; proclaimed king (323 B.C.), 4, 424, 425, 431; Perdiccas takes possession of, 4, 427; marries Eurydice, 4, 475; put to death by Olympias, 4, 439, 440, 490.

Philip IV (d. 296 B.C.), king of Macedon (ca. 297 B.C.), son of Cassander; death, 4, 452.

Philip V (229-179 B.C.), king of Macedon, 220-179 B.C.; early life and character, 4, 462, 526; wars in Greece, 4, 527, 530; poisons Aratus, 4, 528; negotiations with Hannibal, 4, 528; 5, 260, 263, 296; wars with Rome, 4, 529-536; 5, 296-302; death, 4, 537; 5, 302.

Philip I, of Portugal, see **Philip II**, of Spain.

Philip II, of Portugal, see **Philip III**, of Spain.

Philip III, of Portugal, see **Philip IV**, of Spain.

Philip (I) "the Handsome" (1478-1506), king of Castile 1504-1506; marriage, 14, 237; reign, 10, 178-185; concludes alliance with Louis XII of France, 10, 180; enters Spain, 10, 181; rule in Netherlands, 13, 366; death, 10, 185; 13, 366; characterisation, 10, 185.

Philip II (1527-1598), king of Spain (I, of Portugal), 1556-1598; main treatment, 10, 233-260; marries Mary Tudor (1554), 10, 234; 11, 346; at battle of St. Quentin (1557), 10, 238; 11, 347; at war with France, 10, 239-240; 19, 259-260; concludes with France Treaty of Câteau-Cambrésis (1559), 11, 348; 13, 382; supports Guise party in France (1562), 11, 357; harasses Venetian commerce, 9, 324; Italian wars of, 9, 468-472; marries Elizabeth, daughter of Henry II, of France, 10, 240; 13, 381; proclaimed monarch of North America (1565), 22, 550; marries Anne of Austria (1572), 13, 427; rule in, and struggles of, with the Low Countries, 10, 240-244; 11, 361; 13, 381-384, 385-386, 390-

394, 402, 425, 485-486; 14, 308; prepares armada against England (1588), 10, 244-246; 11, 385; 13, 524-525; acquires crown of Portugal (1580), 10, 246, 500-501; leaves instructions to Philip III, 10, 507; signs Peace of Verdun (1598), 11, 405; death, 10, 257; 13, 532; 19, 420; condition of Spain under, 10, 257-258; characterisation of, 10, 235-237, 259-260.

Philip III (1578-1621), king of Spain (II, of Portugal) 1598-1621; accession, 10, 262; Italian policy, 9, 482; reign in Portugal, 10, 508; rule in Low Countries, 13, 533, 540, 541, 546; death, 10, 262.

Philip IV (1605-1665), king of Spain (III, of Portugal) 1621-1665; accession, 10, 263; 13, 570; decline of Spain under, 10, 263-266; Catalan insurrection under, 10, 267; rule in Portugal, 10, 508-512; death, 10, 271; 13, 631; characterisation, 10, 266, 271.

Philip V (1683-1746), king of Spain 1700-1746; accession of, 10, 277, 280; 11, 601-612; 13, 644; 14, 405; main treatment of reign, 10, 280-301; marries Maria Louisa of Savoy (1701), 10, 282; at war with England (1703), 10, 285 seq.; invests Barcelona, 10, 286; at war with Portugal (1707), 10, 288, 520; flees his capital, 11, 621; recalled to Madrid (1710), 10, 289; victorious at Brihuega, 10, 289; re-established as king (1713), 14, 416; marries Princess Elizabeth Farnese, 9, 530; 10, 292; attacks Sicily (1718), 10, 293; accedes to Quadruple Alliance, 9, 530, 532; abdicates (1724), 10, 294; claims Austrian inheritance (1740), 14, 426; death, 10, 300.

Philip, king of Sweden (1080), 16, 188.

Philip, son of Amyntas; commands under Alexander the Great (334 B.C.), 4, 278.

Philip (second century B.C.), a Phrygian; appointed governor of Judea, 2, 143; regent for Antiochus Eupator, 2, 151.

Philip, tyrant of Thebes; assassinated (379 B.C.), 4, 136-138.

Philip (first century A.D.), a Jew; at siege of Jerusalem, 2, 185.

Philip, son of Menelaus; commands Thessalian cavalry under Alexander the Great (334 B.C.), 4, 279, 324.

Philip of Alsace (d. 1195), count of Flanders 1168-1195; legislation, 13, 314, 315; captures Floris III of Holland, 13, 290; vice-regent of Jerusalem, 8, 371.

Philip of Anjou, see **Philip V**, king of Spain.

Philip of Croton (fifth century B.C.), son of Butacides; venerated for his beauty, 3, 484.

Philip (ca. 1177-1208), duke of Swabia and son of Frederick Barbarossa; strife for Holy Roman Empire, 14, 112; murdered by Otto of Wittelsbach, 8, 611.

Philip Augustus, see **Philip II**, of France.

Philip van Marnix, of Sainte Aldegonde, see **Sainte Aldegonde**.

Philip Herod, see **Herod**, **Philip**.

Philip "the Bold" (1342-1404), duke of Burgundy 1361-1404; power of, **11**, 155, 157, 159; **13**, 351; at war with England, **13**, 353, 356.

Philip "the Good" (1396-1467), duke of Burgundy 1419-1467; accedes to Treaty of Troyes, **11**, 179, 180; revenges his father's murder, **11**, 180-182; abandons English alliance, **18**, 557; war with Gloucester and Jacqueline of Hainault, **11**, 188; reconciled with England, **11**, 188; annexes Holland to Netherlands, **11**, 188; **13**, 284, 346, 468; at siege of Paris, **11**, 203; delivers Joan of Arc to English, **11**, 205; rupture with England, **11**, 220-221; signs truce with Charles VII, **11**, 222; **13**, 354; concludes Treaty of Arras, **11**, 223-224; assembles nobles at Nevers, **11**, 233; seizes Luxembourg, **13**, 310; suggested as emperor of Holy Roman Empire, **14**, 221; at war with Charles VII, **11**, 242-243; crusade against Turks, **11**, 243-244; death, **11**, 253 note; **13**, 356; splendour of administration, **13**, 357; abolishes right of "sanctuary," **13**, 377.

Philip the Magnanimous (1504-1567), landgrave of Hesse 1509-1567; introduces Reformation into Hesse, **14**, 266; in League of Torgau, **14**, 266; assembles conference of Marburg, **14**, 267; restores Württemberg to Duke Ulrich, **14**, 272; war with Duke Ernest of Brunswick and Goslar, **14**, 282; imprisoned by Emperor Charles V, **14**, 303; liberated, **14**, 311; character, **14**, 290.

Philip, King (d. 1676), American Indian chief of Pokanokets (Wampanoags), son of Massasoit; ill-treatment of, by colonists, **23**, 146; plans attack upon New England settlements (1676), **23**, 146; progress of war waged by, **23**, 146-148; death, **23**, 148.

Philip Andriscus, see Andriscus.

Philip, Don (d. 1765), son of Philip V, of Spain, and Elizabeth Farnese; overruns Savoy, **9**, 534, 535; receives sovereignty of Parma and Piacenza, **9**, 536, 537; **10**, 296 and note; reign of, 1748-1765, **9**, 536, 537.

Philip Égalité, duke of Orleans, see Orleans.

Philip William (d. 1618), prince of Orange, count of Buren, eldest son of William the Silent; birth, **13**, 501; student at Louvain, **13**, 411, 420; reverence of, for his father, **13**, 509; captivity in Spain, **13**, 420, 530; returns to Holland (1596), **13**, 530.

Philip, see Philippe.

Philippaugh, place near Selkirk, Scotland; battle of (1645), **21**, 294.

Philippa (1312-1369), queen of Edward III; marriage, **13**, 334; intercedes with Edward for men of Calais, **18**, 466-467; death, **18**, 483.

Philippa (d. ca. 1303), daughter of Guy, count of Flanders; marriage negotiations with Edward and Philip the Fair, **18**, 414-415, 418; death, **18**, 419.

Philippa, daughter of Henry IV of England, queen of Eric VII, king of Denmark 1412-1438; defends Copenhagen, **16**, 206.

Philippa (fourteenth century), daughter of Lionel, duke of Clarence; marries Roger Mortimer, earl of March, **18**, 509.

Philippa of Lancaster (fourteenth century), queen of John I of Portugal; marriage, **10**, 454.

Philippe (thirteenth century), son of the emperor Baldwin II; pawned by father to secure debt, **7**, 300.

Philippe Égalité, duke of Orleans, see Orleans.

Philippeau, Pierre (1759-1794), French revolutionist; proposes investigation of deputies, **12**, 334; arrests corrupt generals, **12**, 335; arrest and execution, **12**, 336-338.

Philippi, city in Macedonia; battle of (42 B.C.), **5**, 622-624.

Philippics, The, a series of orations of Demosthenes against Philip of Macedon, **4**, 227-229, 235, 236, 473.

Philippicus or Bardanes, Byzantine emperor 711-713 A.D.; reign, **7**, 193-194.

Philippine Islands or Philippines, an archipelago lying between the China Sea and the Pacific Ocean; Magellan reaches, **10**, 487; João V, of Portugal, gives up to Spain, **10**, 521; ceded by Spain to the United States, **23**, 489; in rebellion against the United States, **23**, 489.

Philippists, religious sect, see Crypto-Calvinists.

Philippovitch, Joseph (1818-1889), Austrian soldier; invades Bosnia, **15**, 51.

Philippsburg, town in Germany; besieged by the imperialists (1676), **11**, 585; taken by Louis XIV (1688), **11**, 600; **20**, 407; captured by French (1734), **12**, 29, (1799), **17**, 436.

Philippus (fourth century B.C.), a Greek physician; cures Alexander the Great, **4**, 296.

Philippus (d. 325 B.C.), son of Machatas, satrap of India; serves under Alexander, **4**, 362; builds city in India, **4**, 366; death, **4**, 372.

Philippus, tetrarch of Ituræa and Trachonitis 4 B.C.-34 A.D., son of Herod the Great; territories allotted to, **6**, 139.

Philippus, L. Marcius, Roman consul 91 B.C.; agrarian law of, **5**, 402; strife with Drusus, **5**, 411, 412.

Philippus, L. Marcius, Roman consul 56 B.C.; opposes triumvirate, **5**, 508.

Philippus, Q. Marcius, Roman consul 169 B.C.; invades Macedonia, **5**, 303.

Philiscus (fourth century B.C.), Persian envoy to Greece, **4**, 180.

Philistines (Pelesheth, Zarephathites, Askalonians), an ancient people of Semitic origin, dwelling in Philistia; wars with Israel, **1**, 10-11, 72-83, 91-92, 107, 343-344; invade Syria, **1**, 169; **2**, 50, 64, 273; absorb Canaanites, **2**, 64; wars with Judah, **2**, 70, 75, 87, 110, 114; devastate Phœnicia, **2**, 273.

Phillip, Captain Arthur, governor of New South Wales 1788-1792; administration, 22, 236.

Phillips, Lionel (1849-), South African financier and mine owner; chairman of Johannesburg reform committee (1895), 22, 298; trial and condemnation of, 22, 298.

Phillips, Wendell (1811-1884), American orator and abolitionist, 23, 394.

Phillips, William (1731-1781), British soldier; sent against Maryland and Pennsylvania, 23, 278.

Philo, Q. Publius, Roman consul and dictator 339 B.C.; laws of, 5, 185; war with Samnites (321 B.C.), 5, 189, 190.

Philocharis, Tarentine orator; causes attack on Roman ships (282 B.C.), 4, 584; 5, 199.

Philocles, Athenian general; death of, after *Ægospotami* (405 B.C.), 3, 639.

Philocles, Athenian general; in command at *Munychia* (324 B.C.), 4, 418; exiled, 4, 482.

Philocrates (fourth century B.C.), Athenian orator; envoy from Athens to Philip, 4, 231-234.

Philocrates, Peace of, 4, 237.

Philæti, legendary slave of Ulysses; character, 3, 96.

Philolaus (fifth century B.C.), Greek philosopher; law code of, 3, 187; library of, 3, 473.

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Pius VII (Cardinal Chiaramonti) (1742–1823), pope 1800–1823; conciliatory policy, **12**, 510; elected, assumes government of Tiberine Republic, **9**, 564; consecrates Napoleon emperor, **12**, 538; refuses to recognise Joseph as king of Naples, **12**, 575; rupture with Napoleon and imprisonment at Savona, **12**, 575; **9**, 571; conclusion of concordat, **9**, 576; **12**, 601.

Pius VIII (Francesco Saverio) (1761–1830), pope 1829–1830; administration, **9**, 585.

Pius IX (Count of Mastai-Ferretti) (1792–1878), pope 1846–1878; election, **9**, 591; agrees to constitution, **9**, 594; relations with Austria, **14**, 602–603; revolt against, **9**, 595–597; returns to Rome, **9**, 598; resists unification, **9**, 607; publishes reactionary *Encyclical and Syllabus*, **9**, 613–614; infallibility proclaimed, **9**, 621; surrenders Rome, **9**, 622; retires to Vatican, **9**, 623; contest with Prince Auersperg, **15**, 47; death and estimate, **9**, 627, 629.

Pius X (Cardinal Sarto), election to papacy (1903), **9**, 634; **8**, 518.

Piyadasi, see *Asoka*.

Pizarro, Ferdinand (ca. 1479–1578), Spanish soldier, brother of Francis Pizarro; sent to Atahualpa, **23**, 544–545; defeats Almagro and sends officers on new expedition, **23**, 550; goes to Spain and is imprisoned there, **23**, 551.

Pizarro, Francisco (ca. 1471–1541), Spanish soldier; adventures with Balboa, **22**, 471; plans conquest of Peru, **23**, 540; discoveries and accounts of discovered country, **23**, 540–541; invades and plunders country and plants first colony, **23**, 542; march into interior, **23**, 543–545; capture of Inca by treachery, **23**, 545–547; gets immense quantity of gold and executes Atahualpa, **23**, 547–548; founds Lima, **23**, 548; relieves Lima and sends help to besieged Cuzco, **23**, 549; conflict with Almagro, **23**, 549–550; divides territories of Almagro among conquerors, **23**, 551–552; accused at court by Almagro's officers, **23**, 550–551; takes away command in Quito from Benalcázar and gives it to Gonzalo, **23**, 552; conspired against by Almagrians and assassinated, **23**, 554–558; buried, **23**, 558; estimate by Prescott, **23**, 558–559.

Pizarro, Gonzalo (ca. 1505–1548), Spanish soldier and half-brother of Francisco Pizarro; his expedition to Peru, **23**, 552–553; deserted by Orellana, **23**, 554; leads uprising against Nuñez Vela, **23**,

559; defeats Vela and becomes captain-general of Peru, **23**, 560; marches against Gasca, **23**, 560; deserted by troops and beheaded by Gasca, **23**, 560–561.

Placentia or **Piacenza**, city in Italy; battle of (1746), **12**, 42; council of (1095 A.D.), **8**, 332.

Placidia (ca. 388–451 A.D.), Roman princess, daughter of Theodosius; weds Atawulf, **6**, 565; **10**, 15; ill-treated by Sigeric, **6**, 570; marriage to Constantius and flight to Constantinople, **6**, 572, 573; regency, **6**, 575–580; dismisses Honoria, **6**, 584.

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Germany: black death (1348), **14**, 180.

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Rome: (ca. 365 B.C.), **5**, 173; (275 B.C.), **5**, 208; (169 A.D.), **6**, 296; (189 A.D.), **6**, 380.

Russia: (1771), **17**, 382; cholera epidemic of 1830, **17**, 548–550.

Sicily: (407 B.C.), **4**, 202, 203, 204.

Turkey: (1771), **17**, 382.

Plain, The, the moderate party, which occupied the floor or pit, in the legislature of the French Revolution, **12**, 281, 285 seq.

Plains of Abraham, battle of the (1759), **23**, 217–222.

Plancius, Cneius, Roman quaestor of Macedonia (58 B.C.); kindness to Cicero, **5**, 505.

Plancus, Lucius Munatius, Roman consul 42 B.C.; designated for consulship by Cæsar, **5**, 578; commands in Gaul, **5**, 616; joins senatorial party, **5**, 617.

Plancus Bursa, Titus Munatius, Roman tribune of the plebs (52 B.C.); supports Pompey, **5**, 512; accused and condemned for burning senate house, **5**, 514.

Plan of Iguala, name applied to proclamation of Iturbide (1821), intended to conciliate the Spanish and National parties in Mexico, **23**, 623.

Plantagenet, House of, or House of Anjou, line of kings of England 1154–1399; for list of kings, see under *England*.

- Plantagenet, Edward, earl of Warwick, see Warwick.
- Plantagenet, George, duke of Clarence, see Clarence.
- Plantagenet, John, duke of Bedford, see Bedford.
- Plantagenet, Lionel, duke of Clarence, see Clarence.
- Plantagenet, Margaret, see Salisbury, Countess of.
- Plantagenet, Richard (1209-1272), earl of Cornwall, younger brother of Henry III of England; leads military expedition into France, 18, 370; leads seventh crusade, 8, 432-433; obtains money for eighth crusade, 8, 435; elected emperor of Germany (1257), 14, 127-128; 18, 375-376; return to England, 18, 378-379; at battle of Lewes, 18, 381.
- Plassey or Plassi, place in India; battle (1757), 22, 59-61.
- Plata, Rio de la, see Rio de la Plata.
- Plata, Salvador, Spanish-American revolutionist; leads insurrection in New Granada (1781), 23, 577.
- Plataea or Plataea, in ancient geography city in Boeotia, Greece; battle (479 B.C.), 3, 362-373; attacked by Thebans (431 B.C.), 3, 522-523; siege (429-427 B.C.), 3, 554-560; destroyed by Thebes (ca. 372 B.C.), 4, 150.
- Platen, Peter John Bernard, Count (1766-1830), governor-general of Norway, 16, 475 seq.
- Plato, originally Aristocles (429 or 427-347 B.C.), Greek philosopher; main treatment, 4, 598-602, 609-612; in Egypt, 1, 622; leaves Athens, 4, 48; condemns Peace of Antalcidas, 4, 127; sold as slave by Dionysius, 4, 205; instructs Dionysius the Younger of Sicily, 4, 205; advises Perdiccas III, 4, 215; establishes school in the Academy, 4, 223; *Apologia* of, 3, 460; *De Republica* and *De Legibus* of, 4, 47.
- Platof, Platov or Platow, Matvei Ivanovitch, Count (1751-1818), Russian general; harasses French army, 12, 593, 596.
- Platt, Thomas Collier (1833-), American politician; United States senator (1881), resigns, 23, 479.
- Platte country, in American history name given to territory now comprising approximately states of Kansas and Nebraska; bill for organisation of (1854), 23, 391.
- Plattsburg, city in New York, U. S. A.; battle (1814), 23, 334.
- Plautianus, Lucius (or Caius) Fulvius (d. 203 A.D.), Roman praetorian prefect; influence, 6, 388-389; death, 6, 389.
- Plautilla, Fulvia (d. 211 A.D.), daughter of Plautianus; marriage, 6, 388-389; banishment and death, 6, 389.
- Plautius Proculus, Caius, see Proculus.
- Plautus or Plautus Asinius, Titus Maccius (254-184 B.C.), Roman comic poet, 5, 358.
- Plaza, Leonidas, Spanish-American soldier and statesman; elected president of Ecuador (1901), 23, 615.
- Plebeians, the common people of Rome; Ancus Marcius increases number by Latin captives, 5, 79; Servius Tullius divides conquered lands among commons, 5, 82; divided into tribes and classes, 5, 82; Lucius Tarquinius the Tyrant takes away privileges of, 5, 84; condition at beginning of republic, 5, 123-129; Canuleian law legalises marriage with patricians (445 B.C.), 5, 140-141; condition at beginning of fourth century B.C., 5, 169-170; Licinian Rogations provide for a plebeian consul, 5, 170-172; summary of struggle with patricians, 5, 638-640.
- Plectrudis, wife of Pepin of Heristal; supports claims of Theudwald against Charles Martel (714 A.D.), 7, 487-489.
- Pleheve, Viatcheshav Constantinovitch von (d. 1904), Russian minister of interior; assassinated, 17, 625.
- Pleisse, river in Saxony; battle of the (1813), 15, 317.
- Pleisswitz, Treaty of, armistice concluded with Napoleon by the Russians and Prussians (1813), 17, 484.
- Pleminius, Quintius (d. 204 B.C.), Roman propraetor in Bruttium (205 B.C.); cruelty in Locri, 5, 283.
- Pleskov, see Pskov.
- Plessis, Armand de, see Richelieu.
- Plessis-les-Tours, ruined castle near Tours, France; treaty concluded at (1581), 13, 490.
- Plesthiev, Michel, Russian envoy to Turkey (1512), 24, 337.
- Plettenberg, Walter or Gautier of (ca. 1500), grand master of Livonia; ally of Alexander of Lithuania against Ivan the Great, 17, 180.
- Pleurias, king of Illyria (fourth century B.C.); in battle with Philip of Macedon (337 B.C.), 4, 250.
- Plevna, town in Bulgaria; siege (1877), 17, 603; 21, 640; 24, 152.
- Pliny the Elder (Caius Plinius Secundus) (23-79 A.D.), Roman naturalist; death, 6, 251, 253.
- Pliny the Younger (Caius Plinius Caelius Secundus) (62-113 A.D.), Roman author; chosen friend of Trajan, 6, 269; correspondence with Trajan, 6, 276-277; treatment of dependents, 6, 364.
- Plistoanax, king of Sparta 458-408 B.C.; invades Attica, 3, 434; banished from Sparta, 3, 434; recalled, 3, 582.
- Ploërmel, town in France; battle (1352), 11, 126.
- Plotina, Pompeia, wife of Emperor Trajan; virtues of, 6, 268; conceals death of Trajan, 6, 280.
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 Plymouth Rock or Forefather's Rock, a rock at Plymouth, Massachusetts, United States; history, **22**, 629.
 Pnytagoras (d. 374 B.C.), king of Salamis in Cyprus; wars with the Persians, **2**, 294; **4**, 133-134.
 Po, river in Italy; Venetian fleet of, defeats Milanese, **9**, 281; Sforza defeats Caragnola in naval battle, **9**, 286; scene of Venetian defeat, **9**, 382.
 Pobiedonostrev, Constantine Petrowitch (b. 1827), Russian jurist and statesman; encourages autocracy in Alexander III, **17**, 613.
 Pocahontas (d. 1617), American Indian woman; saves life of John Smith, **22**, 573; story of, examined, **22**, 574, 580; marriage, **22**, 579; in England, **22**, 581; death, **22**, 580 note, 581.

Pocock, Sir George (1706-1792) English admiral (eighteenth century); takes Havana, **20**, 600.
 Podbusk, Henning, regent of Denmark (1370); treats with Hanseatic League, **16**, 185.
 Podesta, name given to the chief magistrate in certain Italian cities; office, instituted in Florence, **9**, 43; Frederick Barbarossa establishes office of, in Milan, **9**, 49; replace consuls in Pisa and Genoa, **9**, 261.
 Podewils, Count Henry von (1695-1760), Prussian statesman; as minister of Frederick the Great, **15**, 175, 176.
 Podiebrad, George Boczko von (1420-1471), king of Bohemia; war with Matthias I of Hungary, **14**, 221.
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 Poelgeest, Aleida van (fourteenth century), mistress of Albert of Austria, governor of the Netherlands; murdered, **13**, 340.
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Poggibonzi, town in Italy; Florentines routed at, by papal forces (1479), 9, 373.

Pogonatus, see Constantine IV.

Point St. Ignace, former Jesuit outpost in the northern part of the United States; Marquette builds chapel at, 23, 73.

Pointis, Jean Bernhard Louis Desjean, Baron of (1645-1707), French naval officer; takes Cartagena, New Granada, 11, 608.

Poischwitz, village in Prussian Silesia; armistice of (1813), 12, 603.

Poisson, see Pompadour.

Poitiers, city in France; Clovis defeats Alaric near (507 A.D.), 10, 18; Charles Martel defeats Saracens near (also known as the battle of Tours) (732 A.D.), 7, 496; 8, 199; 10, 37; university founded at, 11, 220; victory of the English near (1356), 11, 130-132; 13, 351; 18, 473-475.

Poitiers, Diana of, see Diana of Poitiers.

Poitou, early province of France; location, 11, 13; Louis VII acquires (1137), 11, 33; united to France, 11, 51, 74; ceded to England by Treaty of Brétigny (1360), 11, 141; re-conquered by France, 11, 152.

Poix, Walter de, see Tyrrel, Walter.

Pokanokets or **Wampanoags**, tribe of American Indians under King Philip; in war against colonists (1675), 23, 146.

Poland, formerly a kingdom of Europe, now a province of Russian empire; main treatment, 24, 1-123; earliest years, 24, 1-40; legendary kings, 24, 2; Mieczyslaw I founds monarchy (ca. 800 A.D.), 24, 2; foundation of House of Piasts (842 A.D.), 24, 6; prosperity under Boleslaw (999-1025), 24, 9; extinction of dynasty of Piasts, 24, 30-37; under Casimir the Great (1330-1370), 24, 33-37; union with Hungary, 24, 37-39; zenith and decline (1382-1696), 24, 40-66; Lithuania united to (1386), 24, 41; attacked by Turks (1498), 24, 337; Livonia acquired by (1561), 24, 46; crown becomes elective, 24, 48; cedes Livonia to Sweden (1660), 24, 55; cedes territory to Russia (1667), 24, 55; Turkish campaign against (1672), 24, 59, 388; extinction of kingdom (1696-1796), 24, 67-101; conquest of, by Sweden (1701-1706), 16, 376-377; 24, 69-72; political decadence in, during eighteenth century, 24, 76; first partition of (1772), 15, 239 seq.; 24, 86; second partition of (1793), 15, 272; 24, 88 seq.; insurrection in, under Kosciusko (1794), 24, 91-98; third partition of (1795), 15, 273 seq.; 24, 99; partial restoration and final dissolution (1796-1863), 24, 102-123; attitude of Napoleon towards, 24, 104; Napoleon forms grand duchy of Warsaw (1807), 24, 105; placed under Russian rule by Treaty of Vienna (1815), 24, 108; constitution granted by Russia to (1815), 17, 518

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- Pole, Reginald** (1500–1558), English Roman-Catholic prelate; enmity of Henry VIII towards, **19**, 186; consecrated archbishop of Canterbury, **19**, 259; death and character, **19**, 261.
- Pole, William de la** (d. 1450), earl of Suffolk; at siege of Orleans, **11**, 191; influence over Henry VI, **18**, 561; unpopularity and fall, **18**, 564; trial and banishment, **18**, 565; execution, **18**, 566.
- Pole-Carew, Sir Reginald** (1849–), English soldier; in advance on Pretoria (1900), **22**, 313.
- Polemon I** (d. ca. 2 B.C.), Greek rhetorician; appointed ruler of Pontus, **2**, 388; **5**, 634; ally of Rome, **6**, 27, 28.
- Polemon**, general of Alexander; commands fleet in Egypt (331 B.C.), **4**, 319.
- Polians**, tribe of eastern Slavs; ruled by Askold and Dir (ca. 865 A.D.), **17**, 96.
- Polichnita**, Cretan tribe; attack Cydonians (429 B.C.), **3**, 562.
- Polignac, Duchess of** (ca. 1749–1793), favourite of Marie Antoinette; pensioned by Louis XV, **12**, 182.
- Polignac, Jules Auguste Armand Marie, Prince of** (1780–1847), French diplomat; advises Charles X, **13**, 35; ministry, **13**, 41–42; ordinances, **13**, 44–45; imprisonment, **13**, 57.
- Polignac, Melchior de** (1661–1741), French cardinal; supports prince of Conti for Polish throne, **11**, 609.
- Poliorectes**, see Demetrius I.
- Polish Succession, War of the** (1733–1735; final peace 1738); war due to a disputed election to the throne of Poland, **9**, 532–533; **15**, 149; **24**, 75–76.
- Politiano, Angelo** (1454–1494), Italian poet; sketch of life, **9**, 392.
- Polites**, legendary son of Priam; founds Politorium, **6**, 67.
- Politiano, Angelo** (1454–1494), Italian poet and humanist; friendship with Lorenzo de' Medici, **9**, 392.
- Politiques**, political party in France; formed (1754), **11**, 381.
- Polk, James Knox** (1795–1849), eleventh president of the United States 1845–1849; election, **23**, 369; in Oregon dispute (1845), **23**, 370; announces to congress outbreak of hostilities with Mexico (1846), **23**, 371; authorised to call for volunteers, **23**, 371; and termination of Mexican War (1848), **23**, 376; candidacy for renomination receives little support, **23**, 377.
- Pollastron, Madame de**, mistress of Charles X of France; influence over king, **13**, 35.
- Polk, Leonidas** (1806–1864), Confederate general; at battle of Belmont, **23**, 425; death, **23**, 444.
- Pollio, Caius Asinius** (76 B.C.–4 A.D.), Roman orator, poet, historian; friend of Cæsar, **5**, 576; commands in Spain, **5**, 616; exemplary consulship 40 B.C., **6**, 100–101; befriends Virgil, **5**, 625, 649; Rome honours, **6**, 149; declares against Cæsar's murderers, **5**, 617; founds lectureship and public library, **6**, 347.
- Polis**, Spartan admiral; defeated by Athenians (376 B.C.), **4**, 142; wounded, **4**, 119.
- Pollock, Sir George** (1786–1872), English general; in reconquest of Jalalabad and Kabul (1842), **22**, 144–145; **24**, 502.
- Pollux**, mythical twin brother of Castor; fights for Romans (ca. 510 B.C.), **5**, 94–95.
- Polo, Marco** (1254–1324), Venetian traveller; encourages Venetian trade, **9**, 316; influence on Columbus, **22**, 416; visits China (1275), **24**, 544; gives first description of Japan, **24**, 590.
- Polotsk**, town in Russia; battle of (1812), **17**, 472.
- Polotsk, Principality of**, old principality of Russia, **17**, 119.
- Polovtsi**, Turkish tribe; menace Russia (1055, 1093), **17**, 122–124.
- Poltava**, see Pultowa.
- Polus**, Greek actor; commands high fees (540 B.C.), **3**, 471; versatility, **3**, 507.
- Polybiades**, Spartan general; captures Olynthus (379 B.C.), **4**, 132.
- Polybius** (204–122 B.C.), Greek historian; transported to Rome (176 B.C.), **4**, 539; instructor of Scipio, **5**, 308; released from captivity, **5**, 314; dealings with Greeks (146 B.C.), **4**, 546; **5**, 315, 317; his histories, **4**, 600, 618; **5**, 304.
- Polybius**, Roman freedman of Augustus; writes will of Augustus (ca. 14 A.D.), **6**, 128.
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- Polycarp, Saint**, (80?–166? A.D.), Christian bishop; martyred, **6**, 294, 296, 302.
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- Polycletus**, Roman freedman; commands in Britain (61 A.D.), **6**, 193.
- Polyclitus or Polycletus "the Elder"** (d. ca. 413 B.C.), Greek sculptor and architect; works of, **3**, 490, 507; **4**, 593.
- Polyclitus**, Greek sculptor; engraves medallions of Alexander (ca. 336 B.C.), **4**, 261.
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- Polycritus**, an Æginetan; receives prize at Salamis (480 B.C.), **3**, 351.
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- Polydorus** (d. ca. 370 B.C.), brother of Jason; appointed ruler of Thessaly, **4**, 164.
- Polydorus** (d. ca. 720 B.C.), king of Sparta; fights against Messenians, **3**, 145.
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- Polygnotus** (ca. 490–426 B.C.), Greek painter; embellishes Athens, **3**, 454, 490.

- Polymnastus (d. 644 B.C.), Greek poet; a guest in Sparta, **3**, 150.
- Polyphron (d. 369 B.C.), brother of Jason; becomes ruler of Thessaly, **4**, 164.
- Polysperchon (d. ca. 300 B.C.), Macedonian general; commands phalanx, **4**, 279, 324; sent to Macedonia, **4**, 383; succeeds Antipater as regent (319 B.C.), **4**, 436-439, 477; wars of, **4**, 440-445, 478-490, 493, 497.
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- Pompeianus, prefect of Rome 408 A.D., proposes to deliver Rome from Goths by magic, **6**, 553.
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- Pompeius Rufus, Quintus, Roman consul 88 B.C.; joins Sulla, **5**, 423; massacred (87 B.C.), **5**, 427.
- Pompeius Rufus, Quintus, Roman tribune of the plebs (52 B.C.); harangues mob over body of Clodius, **5**, 512; charged with burning senate house, **5**, 514.
- Pompeius Strabo, Cneius (d. 87 B.C.), father of Pompey the Great, Roman consul and general; in Social War, **5**, 413, 414, 417; consul (89 B.C.), **5**, 417; receives triumph **5**, 417; instigates mutiny against Pompeius Rufus, **5**, 427; appealed to by senate for aid against Marius, **5**, 428; life saved by son, **5**, 428; death, **5**, 428.
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 Prester John or Priest John, mythical emperor believed in the Middle Ages to have had

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- Prideaux, John (1718-1759), British soldier; in campaign against Canada (1759), **23**, 216; death, **23**, 216.
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- Prieto, Guillermo, Mexican statesman and poet; attacks plan of President Gonzales for conversion of the debt, **23**, 637.
- Prieto, Joaquin (1786-1854), Chilian soldier and politician; becomes president of Chili (1831), **23**, 610.
- Prigg versus Pennsylvania, case before Supreme Court of United States (1842); bearing on slavery question, **23**, 387.
- Prim, Juan (1814-1870), Spanish soldier and statesman; joins revolutionary party in Spain, **10**, 401; serves in Mexico, **23**, 630; president of the council in Spain, **10**, 403; character and ability, **10**, 404 seq.
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- Primus, M. Antonius, Roman general; in revolt against Vitellius (69 A.D.), **6**, 230.
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- Priscillian, (L. Priscillianus) (d. 384 A.D.), founder of religious sect; heresy of, condemned, **10**, 12; continued heresy of, in Spain, **10**, 14; execution, **10**, 14.
- Priscus, Helvidius (d. 70 A.D.), son-in-law of Thræsea Pætus; exiled, **6**, 206; banishment and death, **6**, 240-241.
- Prisse Papyrus, famous papyrus roll, "the oldest book in the world," **1**, 101, 258, 264-265; **2**, 347.
- Pritchard, George (1796-1883), English missionary to Tahiti Islands; stirs up rebellion against France (1843), **13**, 76.
- Prithiwi Vir Vikrama Sah (1875), maharaja of Nepal, **24**, 511.
- Privateers, Confederate, during American Civil War, **23**, 422.
- Probus, Marcus Aurelius, Roman emperor 276-282 A.D.; character and achievements, **6**, 428-431; **8**, 79.
- Procas, legendary king of Alba Longa, **5**, 61.
- Proclamation of Emancipation (1863), issued by Abraham Lincoln, freeing slaves in America, **23**, 435.
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- Procles, in Greek myth; descendants, **3**, 183, 305, 413.
- Proclus, Byzantine philosopher (410-485 A.D.), **7**, 78.
- Procopian legend, name given by Freeman to story of feud between Boniface and Aëtius, **6**, 579.
- Procopius, Andrew, "the Great" (d. 1434), Hussite leader; institutes war against Germans, **14**, 210; death, **14**, 213.
- Proctor, Henry A. (1765-1859), British general; defeat of, in Canada, **23**, 333.
- Proculus of Liguria, made emperor in Germany (280 A.D.), **6**, 430.
- Proculus, Caius Plautius, Roman consul 358 B.C.; forms Latin League, **5**, 176.
- Proculus, Julius (ca. 763-716 B.C.), Roman senator; Romulus appears to, **5**, 62-63.
- Proculus, Scribonius, Roman governor of the two Germanies; accused by Nero, slays himself (ca. 67 A.D.), **6**, 216.
- Proculus, Volusius, Roman naval officer; informs Nero of conspiracy (65 A.D.); **6**, 202.
- Prodicus (ca. 399 B.C.), Greek sophist, **3**, 459, 467, 472; **4**, 31, 33.
- Proedri, presidents of Athenian demes, **3**, 456.
- Proetus, Greek mythical character, **3**, 68.
- Prokesch-Osten, Count Anton von (1795-1876), Austrian general and diplomat; friend of duke of Reichstadt, **14**, 590.
- Prome, city in British Burma; captured by British (1856), **22**, 161.
- Prometheus, Greek mythical character; legends of, **1**, 282, 283; **3**, 499-501.
- Propertius, Sextus (ca. 49-15 B.C.), Roman poet; works of, **6**, 104.
- Propylæa, monumental gateway of the Acropolis at Athens; built between 437 and 431 B.C., **3**, 453; architectural style, **3**, 480; decorated in part by Polygnotus of Thasos, **3**, 490; Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens, lives on site of, **3**, 228.
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- Protagoras of Abdera (ca. 481-ca. 411 B.C.), Greek sophist; first teacher to receive remuneration for teaching, **3**, 471 seq.; charged with atheism, **4**, 31.
- Proteas, Athenian general; in Peloponnesian War (431 B.C.), **3**, 530.
- Proteas, Macedonian officer; at siege of Tyre (332 B.C.), **4**, 309.
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- Provence or Provincia, ancient Roman district of Gaul, now the French Provence; Roman dominion established in (118 B.C.), **5**, 383; comes under French influence (1229), **11**, 58; see also Burgundy (**3**) *Cisjurane*.
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Ptolemy (V) Epiphanes, king of Egypt 204–181 B.C.; reign, 4, 573; dominions overrun by Antiochus the Great, 4, 558; marries Cleopatra, 4, 558, 573; inscription on Rosetta Stone, 1, 251–252.

Ptolemy (VI) Philometer (d. 146 B.C.), king of Egypt 181–146 B.C.; reign, 4, 573–574; accession, 4, 573; Antiochus takes Palestine from, 2, 137; taken prisoner by Antiochus Epiphanes, 4, 560, 574; joint rule with brother, 4, 574.

Ptolemy (VII) Euergetes or Physcon (d. 117 B.C.), king of Egypt 170–117 B.C.; reign,

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Ptolemy (VIII) Soter or Philometer, or *Lathyrus* (d. 81 B.C.), king of Egypt 17–107 B.C., reigns jointly with his mother, Cleopatra 4, 575; reigns in Cyprus (107–89 B.C.), 4, 575; restored to Egypt, 4, 575.

Ptolemy IX (Alexander I), king of Egypt 107–89 B.C.; reign, 4, 575.

Ptolemy X (Alexander II) (d. 80 B.C.), king of Egypt (authorities disagree as to the length of his reign); made king by Sulla (81 B.C.), 4, 576; 5, 441; bequeaths Egypt to Rome, 5, 479.

Ptolemy (XI) Auletes (*Neus Dionysus*) (d. 51 B.C.), king of Egypt 80–51 B.C.; reign, 4, 576; bribes Romans to effect his restoration, 4, 576; 5, 546.

Ptolemy (XII) the Elder (*Dionysius II*) (d. 48 or 47 B.C.), king of Egypt 51–48 B.C.; reigns jointly with Cleopatra, 4, 576; orders death of Pompey, 4, 576; 5, 542; expels Cleopatra, 4, 576; war with Cæsar, 4, 577; 5, 546–550.

Ptolemy (XIII) the Younger (d. 44 or 43 B.C.), king of Egypt 48 or 47–44 or 43 B.C., 4, 563, 577.

Ptolemy (d. 58 B.C.), king of Cyprus; death, 5, 505.

Ptolemy (d. 40 A.D.), king of Mauretania ca. 18–40 A.D.; grandson of Antony and Cleopatra; ally of Rome, 6, 137; summoned to Rome and killed by Caligula, 6, 162.

Ptolemy (d. 332 B.C.), son of Seleucus, Macedonian general; killed at Issus, 4, 303.

Ptolemy (d. 309 B.C.), nephew of Antigonus; commands army in Greece against Cassander, 4, 444, 492; revolts against Antigonus, 4, 445.

Ptolemy (third century B.C.), son of Lysimachus, king of Thrace; pretender to Macedonian throne, 4, 458.

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Ptolemy (second century B.C.), governor of Cœe-Syria and Phœnicia; aids governor of Judæa in Maccabæan War, 2, 148.

Ptolemy, son of Antony and Cleopatra; made king of Armenia (34 B.C.), 5, 629.

Ptolemy, Claudius (first half of second century A.D.), Alexandrian astronomer and geographer; maps made by, 2, 303; astronomical and geographical compilation of, 4, 611.

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Ptolemy Ceraunus, king of Macedonia 280 B.C., son of Ptolemy I of Egypt; reign, 4, 457; murders Seleucus, 4, 456, 506, 555, 567; relations to Pyrrhus, 4, 508; 5, 203, 207; defeated and killed by Gauls, 4, 458, 506, 568.

Ptolemy Macron (second century B.C.), Egyptian officer; favourite of Antiochus, 2, 142.

Publicola, *Publius Valerius*, Roman consul 509–506 B.C.; avenges Lucretia, 5, 86;

- consul with Junius Brutus, 5, 88-90; revives secular games, 6, 100.
- Public Safety, Committee of**, a dictatorship of nine persons, appointed in Paris (1793); organised, 12, 299, 333, 339; decree against Lyons, 12, 369; reorganised, 12, 389; in insurrection of the 1st Prairial, 12, 394; suspended, 12, 397.
- Public Weal, War of the**, a civil war between Louis XI of France and the Nobles (1465), 11, 250-252.
- Publicani**, a name given to the Cathari, *q. v.*
- Publilia**, second wife of Cicero, 5, 621.
- Publilian Laws**, in Roman history, (1) proposed by Publius Volo, increasing plebeian power, 5, 131; (2) proposed by Publius Philo, regarding election of censors, plebiscites, and approval of proposed laws, 5, 185.
- Publius Philo**, Roman consul and dictator (339? B.C.); proposes Publilian Laws, 5, 185.
- Publius Volo**, Roman tribune (473 B.C.); increases plebeian power, 5, 131.
- Pucelle, La**, see Joan of Arc.
- Pu Chun**, appointed heir-presumptive to Chinese throne (1900), 24, 566.
- Pückler, Count Frederick** (d. 1867), Prussian minister, 15, 474.
- Pudi-ilu**, king of Assyria ca. 1350 B.C., 1, 374.
- Puebla**, town in Mexico; besieged by French (1863), 13, 138.
- Pueyredon, Juan Martin** (ca. 1780-1845), Spanish-American soldier and politician; at Montevideo, 23, 579.
- Pufendorf, Samuel von** (1632-1694), German jurist; advocates separation from Austria, 15, 129.
- Pugatshev, Jemeljan** (1720-1775), Russian soldier; pretends to the crown, 17, 386; executed, 17, 387.
- Puisaye, Count Joseph** (1754-1827), French soldier; leader of royalists in Brittany, 12, 404, 405, 406.
- Puiset or Pudsey, Hugh de** (1125-1195), English ecclesiastic; quarrel with William of Longchamp (1189), 18, 314.
- Pul**, see Tiglathpileser III.
- Pulaski, Count Casimir** (1747-1779), Polish soldier in American service; defends Charleston, S. C., 23, 271; killed in assault on Savannah, 23, 271.
- Pulcheria** (399-453 A.D.), Byzantine empress 414-453 A.D.; regency with Theodosius, 7, 42-60; proclaimed empress, 7, 60.
- Pulista**, see Pursta.
- Pullus, Lucius Junius**, Roman consul 249 B.C.; loses fleet, 5, 231.
- Pultava**, see Pultowa.
- Pulteney, William** (1684-1764), earl of Bath, English statesman; Whig leader, 20, 493, 541; speech against Excise Bill, 20, 542.
- Pultowa**, town in Russia; battle of (1709), 17, 280.
- Pultusk**, town in Poland; battles of (1703), 16, 377; (1806), 12, 555; 17, 451.
- Pu-lan-tien**, town in Manchuria; occupied by the Japanese (1904), 24, 658.
- Pulu**, see Tiglathpileser III.
- Pungun-lla**, king of Babylon, 1, 363.
- Punic Wars or Carthaginian Wars**, three wars waged between Rome and Carthage:
- (1) 264-241 B.C.: sea-fights at Mylae and Ecnomus, invasion of Africa by Regulus, battle of the Ægatian Islands, 5, 215-233.
 - (2) 218-201 B.C.: Hannibal in Spain, Hannibal's invasion of Italy, battle of Cannae, Marcellus in Syracuse, Hasdrubal in Italy, Scipio in Spain and Africa, battle of Zama, 5, 238-295.
 - (3) 149-146 B.C.: attack on Massinissa, destruction of Carthage by Scipio, 5, 305-314.
- Punitz**, town in Posen, Prussia; battle of (1704), 24, 71.
- Punjab or Panjab**, district in northwestern India; name and geography, 2, 485, 486; early peoples, 2, 481, 504; languages of, Aryan, 2, 490; invaded by Persians (512 B.C.), 2, 609; conquered by Alexander, 2, 503; 4, 360, 362; Sikh wars and annexation to British India (1849), 22, 150, 151, 153, 158; mutiny (1857), 22, 172.
- Punt**, legendary country, placed by some authorities on coast of Africa; legends concerning, 1, 108-110; tributary to Egypt, 1, 140, 141.
- Punta Arenas**, colony of Chili, on straits of Magellan; founded (1843), 23, 610.
- Pupienus Maximus, Marcus Clodius** (d. 238 A.D.), Roman emperor 238 A.D.; wars with Maximin, 6, 411.
- Puqudu**, Aramean tribe, 1, 400.
- Puranas**, collection of Hindu legends; as sources of history, 2, 35, 496, 503.
- Puritans**, name given to the followers of Calvin's teaching in England, including Presbyterians and Independents; under Henry VIII, 19, 186; increase in England, 19, 343; persecuted under Elizabeth, 19, 344, 451; 22, 615; hearing before James I (Hampton Court Conference), 19, 475; character and customs, 19, 493; 20, 228; under Charles I, 19, 558, seq. 566; status under Cromwell, 20, 226; at time of the Restoration, 20, 227-230; in Holland, 13, 569, 569 note; 22, 621-622; 23, 2; pilgrims to America, 22, 622 seq.; effect on New England, 22, 648-651; in Maryland, 22, 607.
- Pursta or Pulista**, an Asiatic tribe; repulsed by Egypt, 2, 273.
- Puru**, an Indian people, 2, 490.
- Purukhumi**, tribe of Syria; subdued by Tiglathpileser I (ca. 1100 B.C.), 2, 395.
- Pushkin, Alexander Sergeyevitch** (1799-1837), Russian poet; founds literary club, 17, 516; recalled from exile by Nicholas I, 17, 539.
- Putnam, Israel** (1718-1790), American soldier; at Bunker Hill, 23, 246.

Putten, Nicholas van (of Dordrecht), drives Flemish out of South Holland (1304), **13**, 333.

Puttkamer, Von, German commissioner in Togoland; explores Agotini country (1888), **15**, 558.

Puttkamer, Robert Victor von (1828-1900), Prussian politician; minister of public instruction (1879) and minister of interior (1881), **15**, 539.

Puzur-Asshur, Assyrian king; alliance with Burna-buriash (ca. 1420 B.C.), **1**, 374.

Pydna, in ancient geography a town of Macedonia; battle of (168 B.C.), **4**, 500; **5**, 168.

Pygmalion, king of Tyre and brother of Dido; succession and reign (ca. 800 B.C.), **2**, 284; murders Sychæus or Sicharbas, **2**, 259, 308-309, 360.

Pylades, Roman pantomime dancer during reign of Augustus, **6**, 371.

Pylagaræ, delegates to Amphictyonic Council; set price on head of Ephialtes (480 B.C.), **3**, 323.

Pylas, king of Sidon and Tyre, see **Elulæus**.

Pylians, tribe of Triphylia, Greece, **3**, 101.

Pym, John (1584-1643), English statesman; joins in protest to James I, **19**, 508; complains to Charles I of Montagu's books, **19**, 539; in third parliament of Charles I, **19**, 549, 551; sides with Scotch, **19**, 577 note; presents grievances in Short Parliament, **19**, 578; in Long Parliament, arraigns Strafford before commons and lords, **19**, 583-584, 586-587; reveals Army Plot, **19**, 589; favours abolition of Episcopal system, **19**, 601; Charles I attempts to arrest, **19**, 614; accepts petition against prelates, **19**, 620; encourages lower house to action against Charles I, **19**, 622; death and estimates by Gardiner and Clarendon, **20**, 19-20.

Pyramids, of Egypt; dynastic records on, **1**, 59, 93; description of, **1**, 93, 95-97; builders of, **1**, 65, 98-104.

Pyramids, battle of the (1798), **12**, 464-465; **24**, 448.

Pyrenees, Peace of the, or Treaty of Bidassoa (1659), **9**, 500, 507; **10**, 269, 516; **11**, 521; **13**, 624, 631, 634.

Pyrrho (ca. 360-ca. 270 B.C.), Greek philosopher; defines philosophy, **4**, 15; founds sceptic school, **4**, 28.

Pyrrhus (ca. 318-272 B.C.), king of Epirus; main treatment, **4**, 502-515; sent as hostage to Egypt, **4**, 450-451, 567; conquers Macedonia, **4**, 453, 499, 504; expedition to Italy, **4**, 508-512, 583-584; **5**, 201-209, 215, 329; in Sicily, **2**, 316, 319; **4**, 510; **5**, 207; expedition against Sparta, **4**, 460, 512; death, **4**, 513; character and achievements, **4**, 515, 606; **5**, 201.

Pythagoras (ca. 582-500 B.C.), Greek philosopher; ancestry, **3**, 119; school of, **2**, 161; **3**, 489; termed a sophist by Herodotus, **3**, 460; philosophical principle of, **4**, 18-19, 139; character and influence, **4**, 597-598, 608.

Pytheas (fourth century B.C.), Athenian orator; opposes Demosthenes, **4**, 416, 466.

Pytheas (fourth century B.C.), Greek navigator and astronomer; visits Britain, **18**, 7; promotes commerce between Marseilles and Britain, **18**, 7; publishes account of voyages, **18**, 8.

Pythia, priestess of the Delphic oracle; Croesus consults, **2**, 454, 456, 460, 462; aids Cleomenes, **3**, 267; credited with "philipising," **4**, 239; announces misfortunes for Hellas, **4**, 242; saves riches of temple from Gauls, **4**, 507; see also **Delphic Oracle**.

Pythian Games, national festival in Greece, celebrated every four years; institution of, **3**, 170; Jason prepares to attend, **4**, 164, 166-167; Philip of Macedon presides at, **4**, 232, 233, 236.

Pythius (fifth century B.C.), a Lydian; entertains Xerxes, **3**, 294-297; Xerxes causes son of, to be slain, **3**, 297.

Pythocles (fifth century B.C.), a musician at Athens; instructs Pericles, **3**, 416.

Python of Byzantium (fourth century B.C.), dramatic poet; as partisan of Philip of Macedon, **4**, 242; author of *Agen*, **4**, 384.

Pythoiness, see **Pythia**.

Q

- Qarqar, town in Syria near the Orontes; battle of (854 B.C.), 1, 387; 2, 284.
- Qabt, see Coptos.
- Quadi, German tribe; wars with Rome, 6, 290, 296-298; migrations of, 6, 519, 547.
- Quadratus, Caius Volusenus, military tribune in Caesar's army in Gaul, 18, 9.
- Quadratus, Ummidius, Roman proconsul in Syria 51-60 A.D., administration of, 6, 186.
- Quadratus, Ummidius (d. 183 A.D.), Roman noble; conspires against Commodus, 6, 379.
- Quadrigarius, Quintus Claudius, Roman historian (b. ca. 100 B.C.), 5, 644.
- Quadruple Alliance, The, a league formed against Spain (1718) by Great Britain, France, Austria, and the Netherlands; origin of, 9, 531; 10, 293; Victor Amadeus assents to, 9, 531; Philip V of Spain accedes to, 10, 294.
- Quadruple Treaty, The, a league formed (1834), against Dom Miguel of Portugal and Don Carlos of Spain; object of, 10, 396.
- Quadruple Treaty, The, concluded at London (1840); settles Egyptian affairs, 24, 453-454.
- Quakers, a religious sect; origin, 20, 164; persecution in England, 20, 164, 245; bill for the relief of, 20, 530; banished from Virginia, 22, 598; relation to Puritans, 23, 3; persecution in New England, 23, 117-119, 141, 145, 147; Virginia legislates against, 23, 124; in North Carolina, 23, 51; settle in West New Jersey, 23, 30; in French and Indian War, 23, 213.
- Quantz, Johann Joachim (1697-1773), German musician; instructs Frederick the Great, 15, 252.
- Quartering Act, an English parliamentary enactment requiring the American colonies to billet British soldiers; effect of, in America, 23, 232, 234; expires, 23, 237; introduced anew, 23, 239.
- Quatre-Bras, place in Belgium; battle of (1815), 12, 625; 15, 329.
- Que, see Cilicia.
- Quebec, a province of Canada; ceded to Great Britain, 23, 223.
- Quebec, city in Canada; founded by Champlain (1608), 22, 322, 556; captured by English under Admiral Kirke (1629), 22, 323; Phips' expedition against (1690), 23, 186-188; Walker's expedition against (1711), 23, 166, 193-194; besieged by Wolfe, 23, 217; battle of, 20, 589; 23, 219-222; surrenders to English (1759), 22, 637; 23, 222; besieged by Arnold (1776), 23, 250.
- Quebec Act, a parliamentary measure designed to prevent Quebec from uniting with the other colonies; passed by parliament (1774), 22, 326; 23, 239.
- Queen Anne's War, the American phase of the War of the Spanish Succession (1702-1714); main treatment, 23, 190-194; relation to European war, 23, 183.
- Queensland, British colony in Australia; penal settlement at, 22, 249; opened to free settlers, 22, 249; made an independent colony, 22, 250.
- Queenston, or Queenstown, Ontario, Canada; British victory at (1812), 23, 333.
- Quercia, Jacopo della (ca. 1378-1442), Italian sculptor; criticism of, 9, 394.
- Quérrouaille, Louise Renée de (1649-1734), duchess of Portsmouth and Aubigny (Madame Carwell), mistress of Charles II; duchess (1672), 20, 232, 273; discloses religious belief of Charles II, 20, 311.
- Quesada, see Ximines.
- Quetzlavaca (d. 1521), Mexican emperor, repels Spaniards, 23, 523.
- Quia Emptores, statute of Edward I forbidding subinfeudation in England, 18, 428; text, 22, 352.
- Quiberon, town in France; battle of (1795), 12, 405-406.
- Quiberon Bay, an arm of the bay of Biscay; naval battle of (1759), 12, 78.
- Quiéret, Hugh (d. 1340), French admiral; defeated at Sluys, 11, 104-106.
- Quierzy, Edict of, issued by Charles the Bald to formulate rules for the government of Gaul (877 A.D.), 11, 6.
- Quinctianus, Afranius (d. 65 A.D.); conspires against Nero, 6, 203.
- Quincy, Josiah (1744-1775), American patriot and lawyer; at Boston massacre (1770), 23, 237.
- Quincy, Josiah (1772-1846), American statesman and orator; opposes war of 1812, 23, 338.
- Quinet, Edgar (1803-1875), French philosopher and politician; banished from France (1852), 13, 124; returns from exile (1870), 13, 163.
- Quinguegentiani, African tribe; subdued by Maximian (297 A.D.), 6, 436.
- Quintanilla, Alonzo de, comptroller of the treasury of Castile; befriends Columbus (1487), 22, 421; induces Isabella to recall Columbus, 22, 427.
- Quintana, Manuel, president of Argentina, 23, 617.

Quintilian, Marcus Fabius (40-118 A.D.), rhetorician; his Spanish origin, **6**, 407; belonged to golden age, **6**, 266.

Quintilius, Marcus Aurelius (d. 270 A.D.), brother of Claudius; declared emperor, **6**, 421.

Quintinus (d. 388 A.D.), Roman general; defeated by Franks, **7**, 462.

Quinze-Vingts, hospital founded at Paris by Louis IX (ca. 1260); establishment of, **11**, 67.

Quirinus, name given to deified Romulus; signifies union of Sabines and Romans, **5**, 73.

Quirinus, Publius Sulpicius (d. 21 A.D.),

governor of Syria; makes census of Syria (ca. 10 A.D.), **2**, 168; **6**, 29.

Quirites, from the hill Quirinal, name of Roman citizens; first given to Sabines (ca. 716 B.C.), **5**, 66.

Quitman, John Anthony (1799-1858), American general and politician; supports filibustering schemes in Cuba (1854), **23**, 393.

Quito, Kingdom of, see Ecuador.

Quitu, legendary king of Ecuador; rule of, **23**, 538.

Qurkhi, people of Asia; Assyrian wars against (1000-831 B.C.), **1**, 377, 381, 383, 384, 387, 389.

R

- Ra**, Egyptian sun god; worship of, 1, 139, 219-221; name adopted by Egyptian kings, 1, 119.
- Raab**, royal free city of Austro-Hungary; siege of (1849), 14, 656.
- Rabelais**, François (ca. 1495-1553), French humorist and writer; estimate of, 11, 331, 423-425.
- Rabiah**, tribe of Arabs; descent, 8, 16, 107.
- Rabirius**, Caius, Roman senator; falsely accused of murder (64 B.C.), 5, 479.
- Rabna**, town in Asia Minor; battle of (twelfth century), 14, 95.
- Rabshakeh**, The, title of Assyrian general-in-chief; subdues Tabal (732 B.C.), 1, 394; attacks Jerusalem, 1, 410; ordered to levy troops, 1, 426.
- Rachel**, wife of Jacob; legend of, 2, 58; 3, 96.
- Racine**, Jean Baptiste (1639-1699), French tragic poet; characterisation and criticism of, 11, 644-645.
- Raclawice**, village in Russian Poland; battle of (1794), 24, 93.
- Racovitza**, Fanariot ruler in Wallachia 1741-1744; rule of, 24, 145.
- Rada**, Juan de (ca. 1490-1542), Spanish cavalier; conspires against Pizarro (1540), 23, 555; assassinates Pizarro (1541), 23, 556-557.
- Radagaisus** or **Radagais** (d. 406 A.D.), leader of army of Vandals and other tribes; capture and execution, 6, 546.
- Radbod**, see **Rathod**.
- Radcliffe**, James (1689-1716), earl of Derwentwater, English Catholic nobleman; defeated at Preston, 20, 509; impeached, 20, 511; executed, 20, 512.
- Radcliffe**, Thomas, see **Sussex**, Earl of.
- Radcot**, town in England; battle of (1387), 18, 500.
- Radetzki**, Feodor (1820-1890), Russian general; at siege of Shipka Pass, 17, 604; at battle of Kezanlik, 17, 605.
- Radetzky**, Joseph Wenzel, Count (1766-1858), Austrian field-marshal; at battle of Custoza (1848), 9, 599; 14, 644; saves Lombardo-Venetia, 14, 641-644; 15, 8; campaign against Sardinia (1849), 14, 658-659; at battle of Novara, 14, 659; grants armistice to Sardinia, 14, 660; death, 15, 14.
- Radhi**, caliph of Baghdad 934-940; reign of, 8, 219-220.
- Radisson**, Pierre Esprit, French trader; visits Wisconsin (1658), 23, 66.
- Radlu Negru**, "Rudolf the Black," prince of Transylvania; founds Wallachia (1290), 24, 130.
- Radom Confederation**, confederation formed to prevent reforms in Polish constitution (1768); dissolution of, 17, 378.
- Radomir**, Gabriel (d. 1014), Bulgarian king; resists Byzantines, 7, 246.
- Radoslav**, see **Stephen III**.
- Radowitz**, Joseph Maria von (1797-1853), Prussian politician and general; retirement from office, 15, 457.
- Radul** (d. 1507), successor to Vlad the Impaler in Wallachia; deposed, 24, 133.
- Radul** (d. 1522), monk; elected ruler of Wallachia, 24, 136.
- Radul** (d. 1532), prince of Wallachia; submits to Turks (1524), 24, 136.
- Radzin**, Stenka (d. 1671), Cossack leader; depredations of, in Russia, 17, 246.
- Rædwald** (d. ca. 617 A.D.), a king of East Anglia; rule of, 18, 46.
- Rafael**, see **Raphael**.
- Raffles**, Sir Thomas Stamford (1781-1826), English colonial governor; appointed lieutenant-governor of Java, 22, 125.
- Raghib Pacha** (d. 1763), Turkish grand vizir; administration of, 24, 412-413.
- Raginbert** (d. 701 A.D.), duke of Turin; seizes Lombard throne, 7, 446.
- Raginfrid**, major-domus of Neustria; wars of (714-720 A.D.), 7, 488-490.
- Raglan**, Herbert of, see **Somerset**, Edward.
- Raglan**, Lord, see **Somerset**, Fitzroy James Henry.
- Ragman Roll**, a collection of parchments containing names of those who submitted to Edward I, 21, 67; given up to Scots, 21, 116.
- Ragnachar** (**Ragnachas**) (d. 509 A.D.), Frankish ruler; holds court at Cambray, 7, 468, 475; slain by Clovis, 7, 476.
- Ragnar Lodbrok** (d. 794 A.D.), traditional king of Denmark; reign, 16, 36, 39-40; invades England, 18, 71; death of, 11, 2; 16, 40; 18, 71.
- Ragusa**, Duke of, see **Marmont**.
- Rahl**, Colonel, Hessian officer in British service; killed at Trenton (1776), 23, 260.
- Railways**, see **Transportation**.
- Raimund**, see **Raymond**.
- Rainald**, Count de Chatillon (d. 1187), French knight and crusader; marries Constantia, 8, 364; becomes vice-regent of Jerusalem, 8, 371; breaks truce with Saladin, 8, 373; death of, 8, 374.
- Raisuli**, bandit chief; seizes an American citizen, 24, 475.
- Rajmahal Kols**, Hindu tribe; of Dravidian origin, 2, 488.
- Rajputana**, Hindu state; invaded by Scyth-

- ians, 2, 504; part of Buddhist empire (ca. 1 A.D.), 2, 506.
- Rajputs or Rajpoots, see Kshattriyas.
- Rákóczy, Francis (1676-1735), Hungarian statesman; revolt (1699), 14, 398; second revolt (1703), 14, 409.
- Rákóczy, George (d. 1648), prince of Transylvania 1631-1648; invades Hungary in alliance with Swedes (1645), 14, 381.
- Rakora, town in Hungary; battle of (1475), 24, 133.
- Raleigh or Ralegh, Sir Walter (1552-1618), English courtier, coloniser and author; early life, 19, 411; 22, 557; in Huguenot war, 19, 411; 22, 557; at siege of Dunanore, 21, 410; accompanies Humphrey Gilbert to America, 19, 457; 22, 496; rival with Hatton for queen's favour, 19, 388-389; rivalry with Charles Blount, 19, 410; attempts to colonise Virginia, 19, 411, 457-459; 22, 557-562; obtains grant of land in Ireland, 19, 412; 21, 412; introduces cultivation of potato to Munster, 19, 412; fights against armada, 19, 412; befriends Spenser, 19, 412, 413; marriage, 19, 413; first imprisonment, 19, 413; expeditions in search of El Dorado, 19, 413; 22, 563; at capture of Cadiz (1596), 19, 414, 415; captures Fayal, 19, 416; lyric poems of, 19, 467; rivalry with Robert Cecil, 19, 472; indictment and trial, 19, 472-473; sentenced to death, 19, 473; reprieved, 19, 474; long imprisonment, 19, 501; 22, 567; released to conduct expedition to America, 19, 501-502; return and execution, 19, 502-504; indignation of people at execution of, 19, 504; estimate of, 22, 563-564; history of, 1, 11.
- Rama, mythological king of India, 2, 494, 519, 528, 530.
- Ramalho, Portuguese claimant to discovery of America, 22, 401.
- Ramalscan, Indian pundit; assists Sir Wm. Jones in translating Sakuntala, 2, 502.
- Ramateya, Median king, 2, 584.
- Ramayana, a Hindu epic, 2, 483, 496, 537; on Aryan migration, 2, 492; on high position of merchants, 2, 519; on gold circulation, 2, 520; on intoxicants, spices and perfumes, 2, 521-522; on trade routes, 2, 523; on conquest of land of Ganges, 2, 526.
- Ramel, Jean-Pierre (1770-1815), French general; arrested by Augereau, 12, 447; resigns, 12, 472.
- Rameses, see Ramses.
- Ramessides, royal dynasty in Egypt 1365-1225 B.C.; lose Syria, 2, 273.
- Ramillies, village in Belgium; battle of (1706), 11, 620; 12, 352; 14, 412; 20, 475.
- Ramiro I, king of Oviedo 842-850 A.D.; succeeds to throne and repels Norse invaders, 10, 42.
- Ramiro I, king of Aragon 1035-1063; reign, 10, 51.
- Ramiro II (d. 950 A.D.), king of Leon and Asturias 930-950 A.D.; succession and reign, 10, 44; struggle with Abd ar-Rahman, 8, 206-207.
- Ramiro III (967-982 A.D.), king of Leon; his minority and reign, 10, 45-46.
- Ramman, Babylonian deity, 1, 528; identified with Phœnician Rimmon, 1, 313.
- Ramman or Bin or Adad, Assyrian deity, 1, 517.
- Ramman-nirari I, see Adad-nirari I.
- Ramman-nirari II, see Adad-nirari III.
- Ramnes, one of the three tribes of Rome, 5, 62, 66, 103, 109, 110.
- Ramolino, Marie-Lætitia (1750-1836), mother of Napoleon I, 12, 422.
- Ramorino or Remorius, Giovanni Pietro (1790-1849), Italian general; tried and shot, 14, 660.
- Rampon, Antoine-Guillaume, Count (1759-1842), French general; at battle of Montenotte, 12, 426.
- Ramsay, Sir Alexander (d. 1342), Scottish soldier; succours castle of Dunbar, 21, 136; takes castle of Roxburgh and gets sheriffdom of Roxburgh, 21, 137; starved by knight of Liddesdale, 21, 137.
- Ramsay, George, see Dalhousie.
- Ramsay, James Andrew Brown, see Dalhousie.
- Ramsay, William Mitchell (1851-), Scotch classical scholar; discovers necropolis in Asia Minor, 2, 434.
- Ramses I, or Rameses, king of Egypt ca. 1365-ca. 1355 B.C.; founder of nineteenth dynasty; reign, 1, 142; relations with Hittites, 2, 394.
- Ramses II (Miamun I), Greek Sesostris, king of Egypt ca. 1345-ca. 1285 B.C., son of Seti I; reign, 1, 144-154; legends of Sesostris the Great, 1, 59; Pharaoh of the Oppression, 1, 141; during lifetime of Seti I, 1, 143-144; war with Hittites, 1, 144-146, 150; 2, 273, 392; treaty with Hittites, 1, 146, 151; Pentaur's poem describing battle of Kadesh, 1, 148-150, 257; buildings and monuments, 1, 147, 152, 199, 246, 290; statue, 1, 85, 152; literature and religion of period, 1, 153; condition of infantry in reign of, 1, 170-171; connects Nile with Red Sea, 1, 183; edict dividing land of Egypt, 1, 201; substitutes his name on predecessors' inscriptions, 1, 287, 617; death and review of reign, 1, 153-154; mummy, 1, 156, 157, 158.
- Ramses III, king of Egypt ca. 1225 B.C.; reign, 1, 167-170, 198; wars, 1, 167-169; Harris papyrus gives religious donations of, 1, 170-225; Turin papyrus written in reign of, 1, 290; sculptures, 1, 406; re-establishes dominion in Palestine, 2, 273.
- Ramses IV, king of Egypt of twentieth dynasty, 1, 171.
- Ramses V, king of Egypt of twentieth dynasty, 1, 171.
- Ramses VI, king of Egypt of twentieth dynasty, 1, 171.
- Ramses VII, king of Egypt of twentieth dynasty, 1, 171.

Ramses VIII, king of Egypt of twentieth dynasty, 1, 171.
 Ramses IX, king of Egypt of twentieth dynasty, 1, 159, 210.
 Ramses XIII, king of Egypt; last king of twentieth dynasty, 1, 74.
 Ramusi, tribe of India, 2, 488.
 Randolph, Edmund Jennings (1753-1813), American statesman; in constitutional convention, 23, 291; refuses to sign Federal constitution, 23, 293; appointed attorney-general in Washington's cabinet, 23, 300.
 Randolph, Edward (ca. 1620-1694), English colonial official; secretary of Sir Edmund Andros, 23, 159, 170; presents claims against Massachusetts, 23, 149-150; serves writs of *quo warranto* against Rhode Island and Connecticut, 23, 151.
 Randolph, Peyton (1723-1775), American statesman and patriot; president of Continental Congress, 23, 247.
 Randolph, Sir Thomas (ca. 1525-1590), a British diplomat; minister at Edinburgh, 19, 299.
 Randolph, Sir Thomas (d. 1332), earl of Moray, Scotch nobleman, nephew of Robert Bruce; joins Bruce, 21, 89; submits to king of England, 21, 90; takes Bruce's banner, 21, 92; captured by Scots, 21, 95; known as "great earl of Moray," 21, 95; takes castle of Edinburgh, 21, 97; at Bannockburn, 21, 99-100; at battle of Berwick, 21, 106-107; invades England, 21, 108; becomes regent of Scotland, 21, 109; at battle of Biland Abbey, 21, 113; ambassador to Rome and France, 21, 113; his regency, 21, 129-130; death, 21, 130.
 Randolph, Thomas (d. 1332), earl of Moray, son of the preceding; killed at Dupplin Muir, 21, 130.
 Randon, king of the Alamanni; captures Mogontiacum (368 A.D.), 6, 519.
 Randon, Count Jacques Louis César Alexandre (1795-1871), French general; policy in Mexico, 23, 634; administration in Africa, 24, 484.
 Ranfurly, Uchter John Mark Knox, 5th Earl of (1856-), British colonial administrator; appointed governor of New Zealand (1897), 22, 261.
 Rangoon, city of British India; occupied by British, 22, 134; surrender (1856), 22, 161.
 Ranji Singh (1780-1839), Indian prince; relations with Afghanistan and Great Britain, 22, 151; obtains Koh-i-nur and Kashmir, 22, 151; death, 22, 152.
 Rantgar, a Frisian; assassinates Grimwald (714 A.D.), 7, 487.
 Rantzau, John, Count (1492-1565), Danish general; commands army in invasion of Ditmarsh, 16, 346.
 Rantzau, Henry, Count (1526-1598), Danish general and governor of Holstein; receives Tycho Brahe, the philosopher, 16, 354.
 Rantzau-Ascheberg, Hans, Count, Danish

nobleman; liberates his serfs (1739), 16, 414.
 Rantzau-Ascheberg, Schack Karl, Count (1717-1792), Danish general; in conspiracy against Struensee, 16, 418.
 Ranuccio I (d. 1622), duke of Parma and son of Alessandro Farnese; reign, 9, 497.
 Ranuccio II (1640-1694), duke of Parma; rule, 9, 498.
 Raoul (d. 1822), French revolutionist; execution, 13, 27-28.
 Rape of the Sabines, in Roman legend, the seizing of Sabine women to provide wives for the first citizens of Rome, 5, 63-66.
 Raphael, or Rafael, or Raffaello, Santi or Sanzio (1483-1520), Italian painter, 9, 403-405.
 Raphia or Rapikhu, in ancient geography, a city of Palestine; battles of (720 B.C.), 1, 398; (217 B.C.), 2, 136.
 Rapp, Count Jean (1772-1821), French soldier; celebrates with Napoleon, re-establishment of concordat, 12, 511; at battle of Austerlitz, 12, 547.
 Rappahannock, river in Virginia; Lee concentrates army at Fredericksburg on, 23, 436.
 Rares, or Rares, Peter, ruler of Moldavia 1527-1547; reign, 24, 137.
 Raritans, North American Indian tribe; at war with Dutch (1641), 23, 10.
 Rasgrad, town in Bulgaria; siege of (1810), 17, 466.
 Rashevka, town in southern Russia; battle of (1709), 17, 279.
 Rashid, caliph of Baghdad 1135-1136; administration, 8, 227.
 Rasières, de, see Razier, de.
 Raskolinks, religious sect in Russia; treatment of, by Peter the Great, 17, 301.
 Rasles, Sebastian (d. 1724), French Catholic missionary in New England; with the Canabas in Maine, 23, 81; death, 23, 196.
 Raspe, Henry (d. 1247), landgraf of Thuringia; elected rival emperor for throne of Germany, 14, 117.
 Rassam, Hormuzd (1826-), Turkish Assyriologist; British agent for exploration in Assyria, 1, 604.
 Rastatt or Rastadt, Congress of: (1.) (1713-1714), held for putting end to war between Austria and France, 14, 417; (2.) (1797-1799), held for purpose of arranging questions at issue between France and the Empire, 14, 524; 15, 283.
 Rastatt, Peace of (1714), treaty between France and Austria, 11, 627; 14, 417.
 Rastko, son of Stephen Nemanya, see Sava, Saint.
 Ratbod (Radbod), king of Frisians 697-719 A.D.; subdued by German tribes, 7, 486; recovers independence, 7, 488; at war with Germans, 7, 489; conquered by Pepin, 13, 276; refuses baptism, 13, 276; death, 7, 491.
 Ratchis, king of Lombardy 744-749 A.D.; becomes reigning duke of Friuli, 7, 450; succeeds to throne of Lombardy, 7, 509;

7, 509-510; becomes monk, 7, 510; to regain throne, 7, 515, 516.
 Egremont, brother of earl of Sussex; efforts in favour of Mary Queen of Scots (1569), 19, 339.
 Ratcliffe or Radcliffe, John, 1st Baron Fitzwalter (1452-1496), English nobleman; in the Perkin Warbeck Conspiracy, 19, 29; death of, 19, 29.
 Ratcliffe, Robert (d. 1494), English statesman; executed for complicity in Perkin Warbeck Conspiracy, 19, 29.
 Rathmines, place in Ireland, near Dublin; battle of (1649), 20, 97.
 Ratisbon (Regensburg), city in Bavaria; Congress of (1623), 15, 114; battle of (1809), 14, 553; siege of (1634), 14, 366.
 Ratisbon, Diets of (1156), 14, 98; (1532), 14, 279; (1541), 14, 275; (1613), 14, 327; (1630), 14, 344; (1636), 14, 370, 371; (1689), 14, 401.
 Ratisbon, Peace of (1630), 11, 461; Peace of (1684), 11, 597.
 Ratisbon Interim (1548), code of religious doctrines drawn up by Charles V; promulgated, 14, 305; opposed by Catholics and Protestants, 14, 306, 307; 11, 340.
 Ratislaw, duke of the Moravians 846-870 A.D., 7, 576, 577, 580.
 Rattazzi, Urbano (1808-1873), Italian statesman; premier, 9, 612, 617; temporising policy, 9, 617; relations with Garibaldi, 9, 617; death, 9, 625.
 Rauscher, Cardinal Joseph Othmar von (1797-1875), Austrian prince-bishop; increases power of Roman Catholic Church, 15, 467.
 Raud "the Strong," Scandinavian chief; King Olaf's attempt to christianize (ca. 1000 A.D.), 16, 60, 61.
 Raudian Fields, battle of, see Vercelli.
 Ravailac, François (ca. 1578-1610); assassinates Henry IV of France, 11, 416.
 Ravenna, capital city of the province of Ravenna, Italy; during Lombard invasion, 9, 23, 24; Venice acquires (1441), 9, 293; battle of (1512), 9, 435, 436; 11, 302; 14, 243.
 Rawandi (eighth century), Muhammedan sect; massacred by Al-Mansur, 8, 220.
 Rawdon-Hastings, Francis, or Francis Rawdon Hastings, see Hastings.
 Rawlinson, Sir Henry Creswicke (1810-1895), English Assyriologist and diplomat; envoy to Persia, 24, 495; deciphers cuneiform inscriptions, 1, 609.
 Ray or Wray, John (1628-1705), English naturalist, called the "Father of English natural history"; makes new classification of birds and fishes, 20, 352.
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- Republican Party (in American history); the "Anti-Nebraska men," **23**, 395; the Ripon (Wisconsin) meeting, **23**, 396; the Jackson (Michigan) convention (1854); early successes (1854-1855), **23**, 397; first national convention (February 22nd, 1856), **23**, 399; in campaign of 1856, **23**, 399-401; elections of 1858, **23**, 403; Lincoln-Douglas debate, **23**, 404; the Chicago convention of 1860, **23**, 407; the election of Lincoln, **23**, 408; withdrawal of Southern members leaves party in control of Congress (1861), **23**, 413; Lincoln's inauguration and cabinet appointments, **23**, 413-414; co-operation with democrats in war measures, **23**, 415; war time legislation (1861-1862), **23**, 420-421; war time politics; Lincoln's re-election, **23**, 449-450; assassination of Lincoln, **23**, 451; reconstruction under Lincoln, **23**, 454-459; reconstruction under Johnson, **23**, 459-467; Johnson's clash with, **23**, 462-465; impeachment of Johnson, **23**, 465-466; reconstruction under Grant, **23**, 467-469; election of 1872, **23**, 469; political corruption and scandal (Crédit Mobilier, "Salary Grab," and "Whiskey Ring"), **23**, 472; financial legislation of 1873, **23**, 473; disputed election of 1876, **23**, 474-476; Hayes' administration, **23**, 477-478; election of Garfield and Arthur, **23**, 478; "Stalwart"- "Halfbreed" quarrel, **23**, 479; assassination of Garfield (1881), **23**, 479; campaign of 1884, the "Mugwump" campaign, **23**, 479-480; campaign of 1888; Harrison's administration, **23**, 481-483; McKinley Bill (1890), **23**, 481; the Sherman Law (1890), **23**, 482; campaign of 1892, **23**, 483; campaign of 1896; McKinley elected, **23**, 486-487; Dingley Act (1897), **23**, 487; Spanish-American War, **23**, 487-490; campaign of 1900; McKinley re-elected, **23**, 491; McKinley's assassination (September 6th, 1901), **23**, 491; the accession of Roosevelt, **23**, 491; campaign of 1904; Roosevelt elected, **23**, 491.
- Requesens y Cufià, Don Luis de (1522-1576), Spanish commander; at battle of Lepanto, **9**, 474-475; succeeds duke of Alva in Low Countries, **10**, 243; **13**, 440, 444 seq.; at siege of Ziericksee, **13**, 455-456; death, **13**, 457.
- Request of the Beggars (April 5th, 1566), in Dutch history, a petition from dissatisfied nobles to the council of state, **13**, 397-398.
- Resaca, town in Georgia, U. S. A.; battle (1864), **23**, 444.
- Resaca de la Palma or Resaca de Guerrero, town in Texas, U. S. A.; battle (1846), **23**, 372.
- Reschid, see Reshid.
- Reschuf, Phœnician god **2**, 270.
- Reshid or Reschid Pasha (Mustapha Mehemmed) (1802-1858), Turkish statesman; defeated at Koulevtcha, **17**, 544; ability as a statesman, **24**, 428; defeated by Ibrahim Pasha, **24**, 452.
- Restitution, Edict of, edict by Emperor Ferdinand II requiring Protestants to restore to Roman Catholics ecclesiastical property (1629), **16**, 323.
- Restitutus, bishop of London (314 A.D.), **18**, 23.

Restoration, The, (1) in English history, the return and restoration of Charles II (1660), **20**, 222; (2) in French history, the return of the Bourbons to power (1814), **12**, 618; also (1815), **13**, 9; (3) in Jewish history, the return of the Jews to Palestine (537 B.C.), **2**, 127.

Retief, Peter (d. 1837), Boer pioneer in South Africa; leads Cape Colony Boers into Natal (1837), **22**, 267, 318; death, **22**, 318.

Retz, Albert de Gondi, Count de (1522-1602), share in massacre of St. Bartholomew, **11**, 371.

Retz, or Rais, or Raiz, Gilles de Laval, Baron de (1396-1440), French marshal; at deliverance of Orleans, **11**, 198; crimes, **11**, 226-227.

Retz, Jean François Paul de Gondi, Cardinal de (1613-1679), French politician and author; author of *Mémoires*, **11**, 491; on day of barricades, **11**, 500-501, 504; attitude toward Mazarin, **11**, 505, 507-508, 510; last years, **11**, 514.

Reuben, Israelite tribe; location in Canaan, **2**, 52, 67, 70.

Reuda, chieftain of the Scots; leads migration of Irish into Britain, **21**, 7, 337.

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Réunion, formerly Isle de Bourbon, island in Indian Ocean; discovered (1513), **10**, 486; French colonisation of, **22**, 45.

Reunion, Chambers of (Chambres de Réunion), special courts established (1680) by Louis XIV, **11**, 593.

Reunion, Wars of, names sometimes applied to wars waged by allied powers against France, because of action taken by the Chambers of Reunion of 1680, **11**, 596 seq.

Reuss, Henry, Prince of (d. 1841), Austrian soldier; guards Bavarian frontiers, **17**, 485.

Reuter, Fritz (1810-1874), German dialect poet; imprisonment, **15**, 408.

Reutlingen, city in Germany; battle (1377), **14**, 189.

Reval or Revel, city in Finland; founded (1219), **16**, 161.

Revelation, Book of, or Revelation of St. John the Divine, last book of New Testament, **2**, 176.

Reventlow, Count Fritz, prior of convent of Preetz; demands governmental reforms (1847), **15**, 446.

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Revere, Paul (1735-1818), American patriot; arouses Massachusetts towns to oppose British march to Concord (1775), **23**, 241.

Reviczki, Count Adam, chancellor of Hungary (ca. 1825); saves Hungarian constitution, **14**, 611.

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Revolutionary Tribunal (1793-1795), a tribunal of state, democratic in form, which concerned itself with the state trials during the French Revolution; composition of, **12**, 313; conducts Danton's trial, **12**, 337; condemns Robespierre, **12**, 345; abolished, **12**, 389; characterisation of, **12**, 353-354.

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Revolution of July, French revolution which overthrew Charles X (1830); main treatment, **13**, 44-53.

Revolution of 1688 or English Revolution, in English history, the revolution which overthrew James II and established William and Mary on the throne; main treatment, **20**, 394-419.

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- Rex, Quintus Marcius, consul 68 B.C.; in Armenian War, 5, 472; opposes Catiline, 5, 485.
- Reyes, Rafael, Colombian soldier and statesman, representative at Washington; elected president of Colombia (1903), term extended (1905), 23, 604.
- Reynier, Jean Louis Ebenezer (1771-1814), French soldier; in Holland campaign of 1794, 12, 384; commands Saxon division at Dresden, 12, 584; at battle of Leipsic, 12, 605.
- Reynolds, Captain, commands *Speedwell* (1620), 22, 625-626.
- Reynolds, Sir John (d. 1657), English soldier; placed in command of Mardyke (1657), 20, 170.
- Reynolds, John Fulton (1820-1863), American soldier; death at battle of Gettysburg, 23, 438.
- Reynosa, town in Spain; battle of (1808), 10, 342.
- Reyter, Thaddeus (d. 1780), Polish patriot; opposes Russia, 24, 86-87.
- Rezin (d. 732 B.C.), king of Damascus; defeats Ahaz, 2, 114; opposes Assyria, 1, 393; 2, 114.
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- Rheims (ancient Remi), city of France; captured by Clovis I (486 A.D.), 7, 468; Count Lucillian killed at (364 A.D.), 6, 515; coronation of Charles VII at (1429), 18, 555; revolution in (1792), 12, 272.
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- Rheinfelden, Rudolf von, Burgundian noble (eleventh century); receives duchy of Swabia (ca. 1050), 7, 646.
- Rheinfels, fortress on the Rhine, Germany; besieged by the French (1692), 14, 402.
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- Rheomithres (d. 333 B.C.), Persian soldier; betrays Egyptians, 2, 624; commands at Granicus, 4, 285, 286; slain at Issus, 4, 303.
- Rhescuporis (d. 19 A.D.), Thracian prince; deposed by senate, 6, 26.
- Rhesus, Trojan prince; surprised by Greeks, 3, 94.
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- Rhianus, Cretan poet; records Messenian War (220 B.C.), 3, 143, 147, 148.
- Rhine, Confederation of the (1806-1813), confederation formed by Napoleon consisting of majority of German states; establishment, 12, 550; 14, 539; 15, 293; 21, 471.
- Rhine, League of the, alliance formed (1658) by Mazarin with certain German princes to observe the Treaty of Westphalia, 11, 519.
- Rhine Cities, League of, formed (1254) for the purpose of preserving the public peace, 8, 496; 14, 138-139.
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- Rhodopis, Greek hetaira; legend based on Queen Nitocris, 1, 104.

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Richard, earl of Cambridge (d. 1415), English nobleman; executed for conspiracy against Henry V, **18**, 530.

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Richelieu, Armand Emmanuel du Plessis, Duke of (1766–1822), French diplomatist; early career and first ministry, **13**, 14; negotiates treaties of 1815 and 1818 with the powers, **13**, 15, 23; accuses Ney of treason, **13**, 16; second ministry, **13**, 25.

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Rickhill, Sir William (fl. 1378–1407), English justice; visits duke of Gloucester at Calais (1397), **18**, 503.

Ridania, plain near Cairo, Egypt; battle of (1517), **24**, 444.

Ridge, English soldier; at assault of Badajoz (1812), **10**, 360.

Ridley, Nicholas (1500–1555), English bishop; upholds Lady Jane Grey, **19**, 230; imprisonment and trial, **19**, 235, 252; martyrdom, **19**, 253.

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Riego y Nuñez, Rafel del (1785–1823), Spanish soldier; heads revolt (1820), **10**, 383.

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- Rijp**, Jan Corneliszoon, Dutch navigator; discovers Spitzbergen (1596), **13**, 548.
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- Rimnik**, battle of; fought at Martinessti, a town on the river Rimnik in Rumania (1789), **17**, 408.
- Rim Sin** or **Arioch** (Eri-Aku), king of Babylon (ca. 2340 B.C.), **1**, 363.
- Rinaldo**, bishop of Ostia, see **Alexander IV** pope.
- Ringsted**, Diet of, called by **Valdemar III** of Denmark (1349), **16**, 182.
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- Rio Branco**, José Maria de Silva Paranhos, Viscount of (1819-1880), Brazilian statesman; career, **23**, 661.
- Rio de Janeiro**, capital of Brazil; Duguay-Trouin sacks, **10**, 520; revolt at (1893), **23**, 664 seq.
- Rio de la Plata**, province of South America; separated from Paraguay (1620), **23**, 567; provisional government of, established (1810), **23**, 591.
- Rio de la Plata** or **La Plata**, river in South America; discovered by Amerigo Vespucci (1501), **10**, 486.
- Rio Grande do Sul**, southern state of Brazil; revolts in (1835-1845), **23**, 658, 659.
- Rio Seco** or **Medina** de **Rio Seco**, town in Spain; battle of (1809), **10**, 339.
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- Ripon**, city in England; armistice of (1640), **19**, 581; **21**, 293.
- Ripon**, town in Wisconsin, U. S. A.; first meetings of republican party held at, **23**, 396.
- Ripon**, Frederick John Robinson, Viscount Goderich, 1st Earl of (1782-1859), English statesman; made premier of England (1827-1828), **21**, 535; colonial secretary (1830), **21**, 549; created earl (1833), **21**, 567.
- Ripon**, George Frederick Samuel Robinson, Marquis of (1827-), English statesman; viceroy of India (1880), **22**, 212, 222.
- Ripperdá**, Jan Willem, Duke de (1680-1737), Spanish adventurer and diplomat; career, **10**, 295, 296.
- Riparian Franks**, branch of the Frankish people; origin of appellation, **7**, 459, 460; territory of, **7**, 462, 475; elect **Clovis** king, **7**, 475.
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- Romme, Gilbert (1750-1805), French Jacobin; at the insurrection of the first Prairial, 12, 396.
- Romulus, legendary founder of Rome; legends of, 5, 61 seq., 70 seq.
- Romulus, see Augustulus.
- Roncaglia, village near Piacenza, Italy; diets at, 9, 20, 46; 14, 100.
- Roncesvalles, place in Navarre, Spain; battle of (778 A.D.), 10, 42.
- Ronge, Johannes (1813-1887), reformer among Catholics; suspended from church, 15, 417; founds "Christian Catholic" church at Breslau, 15, 417.
- Ronsin, Charles Philippe (1752-1794), French Jacobin; arrest, 12, 335; execution, 12, 336.
- Rooke, Sir George (1650-1709), English admiral; at La Hogue, 20, 437; loses Smyrna fleet, 20, 439; at Cadiz, 20, 471; conveys Archduke Charles to Lisbon, 20, 473; forces port of Vigo, 11, 616; takes Gibraltar, 11, 619; 20, 474.
- Roos or Ros, Baron Robert de (d. 1274), fights for de Montfort at Lewes (1264), 18, 381.
- Roosebeke, town in Belgium; battle of (1382), 11, 156; 13, 329.
- Roosevelt, Theodore (1858-), American statesman, twenty-sixth president of the United States; commands "Rough Riders" (*q.v.*) in Spanish-American War (1898), 23, 488; elected vice-president (1900), 23, 491; succeeds to presidency on death of President McKinley (1901), 23, 491; opposes policy of Russia in Manchuria, 17, 622; elected president (1904), 23, 493; part of, in Peace of Portsmouth, 24, 663.
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- Ropes, John Codman (1836-1899), American lawyer and military historian; writer on Civil War, 23, 416.
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- Rörík Slyngeband (d. 588 A.D.), king of Denmark; tragedy of "Hamlet" founded on facts in reign, 16, 29.
- Rosamund or Rosamunda (sixth century A.D.), daughter of Cunimund, king of Gepidæ; becomes wife of Alboin, king of Lombards, 7, 433-434; plans death of her husband, 7, 438; exile, 7, 438 seq. story of her lover Helmichis, 2, 477; 7, 439; death (573 A.D.), 7, 439.
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- Rose, Hugh Henry, Baron Strathnairn (1803-1885), English general; successes of, in Central India against the Rani of Jhansi, 22, 196.
- Rosebery, Archibald Philip Primrose, Earl of (1847-), British Liberal statesman; succeeds Gladstone as prime minister, 21, 650; administration, 21, 650-651; resigns office, 21, 651.
- Rosecrans, William Starke (1819-1898), American soldier; in campaign in Virginia, 23, 424; in campaign in Kentucky and Tennessee, 23, 434; replaces General Buell in command of army of the Ohio, 23, 434; at Murfreesboro, 23, 434; at battle of Chickamauga, 23, 441 seq.; superseded by General Thomas in command of Union forces at Chattanooga, 23, 442.
- Rosen, Conrad, Count de (1628-1715), Flemish soldier in service of James II of England; at siege of Londonderry (1689), 21, 426, 427 note.
- Roses, Wars of the, see Wars of the Roses.
- Rosetta Stone, a stone bearing inscription which was the first key to interpretation of Egyptian hieroglyphics, 1, 251-253.
- Rosmead, Baron of, see Robinson, Sir Hercules.
- Ross, John Lesley or Leslie, Bishop of (1527-1596), Scottish Roman Catholic prelate and historian; supporter of Mary Queen of Scots, 19, 320-322, 336; efforts for marriage between Mary and duke of Norfolk, 19, 335.
- Ross, Robert (1770-1814), British soldier; participates in attack and sack of Washington, 23, 336; killed in attack on Baltimore, 23, 336.
- Rossa, Jeremiah O'Donovan, known as O'Donovan Rossa (1831-), Fenian leader; arrested, 21, 448; elected member for Tipperary (1867), 21, 449.
- Roszbach, village in Prussia; battle of (1757), 12, 74; 15, 202.
- Rossi, Count Pellegrino (1787-1848), Italian politician and jurist; murder of, 9, 596.

Rossignol, Jean Antoine (1759-1802), French Jacobin; arrest, 12, 334; defeat by Vendéans (1793), 12, 376; assails Directory, 12, 421; participation in affair of 18th Fructidor (September 4th, 1797), 12, 447.

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Rostovtsev, J. T. (d. 1860), Russian soldier and statesman; executes emancipation of Russian serfs, 17, 587.

Rotfred (d. 966 A.D.), prefect of Rome; assumes government, 8, 585.

Roth, Hieronymus (d. 1678), Prussian statesman; opposes elector of Prussia, 15, 140.

Rothari (d. 652 A.D.), Lombard king; codifies laws, 7, 443, 445.

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Rothsay, David Stewart, 1st Duke of (1378-1401), son of Robert III of Scotland; death, 21, 163.

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Rothrad (ninth century), French ecclesiastic, bishop of Soissons; reinstated by Nicholas I, 8, 571, 574.

Rothschild, Baron Lionel Nathan (1803-1879), English banker and politician; admitted to parliament, 21, 621.

Rotrou, Jean de (1609-1650), French dramatist; helps to found French Academy, 11, 633.

Rotterdam, city in the Netherlands; states general assemblies at (1575), 13, 456; English and Scottish exiles meet at (1685), 20, 364.

Rouen, city of France; surrenders to Philip II (1204), 11, 50; 18, 355; insurrection in, 12, 159; siege of (1418-1419), 11, 176-177; 18, 538-540; Joan of Arc put to death at (1431), 11, 217-218; 18, 556; restored to France (1449), 11, 238; surrenders to the duke of Guise (1562), 11, 358; resists Henry IV of France (1592), 11, 401.

Rouget de Lisle, Claude Joseph (1760-1836), author of *La Marseillaise*, 12, 260 note.

Rough Riders, The, American volunteer corps in Spanish war (1898), 23, 488.

Rouher, Eugène (1814-1884), French statesman; member of Bonapartist ministry, 13, 114.

Roundheads, members of Puritan or Parliamentary party during English Civil War; party name comes into use, 19, 613.

Roumania, see Rumania.

Round Table, Knights of the, see Knights of the Round Table.

Rousseau, Jean Jacques (1712-1778), Swiss-French philosopher; main treatment, 12, 113-115; relations with encyclopedists, 12, 63; decree of arrest issued against, 12, 87; works destroyed, 17, 6.

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Roussillon, Edict of (1564), issued by Charles IX of France to regulate calendar, 11, 360.

Rouvier, Maurice (1842-), French statesman; premier (1887), 13, 193; (1905-1906), 13, 199.

Roux, Jacques, official at execution of Louis XVI; refuses king's last request, 12, 294.

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Roxane (d. 311 B.C.), Bactrian princess; married to Alexander, 4, 351; kills Statira and Drypetis, 4, 431; taken to Europe, 4, 435; murdered, 4, 441, 493.

Roxburgh, Castle of, in Scotland; capture of (1313), 11, 97; siege of (1460), 21, 188.

Roxelana (Khurrem) (1505-1557), favourite wife of Suleiman I; power of, 24, 356-357.

Roy, Count Antoine (1764-1847), French statesman; member of Martignac ministry (1828), 13, 39.

Royal George, English man-of-war; loss of (1782), 20, 639.

Royalists, in English history, the supporters of Charles I and Charles II during Civil War and the Commonwealth, known also as Cavaliers; main treatment, 20, 1-221.

Royal Society, The, founded in London (1660), 20, 351; influence on society, 20, 351-353.

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Royer-Collard, Pierre Paul (1763-1845), French philosopher and statesman; member of *Chambre Introuvable*, 13, 19; oratory of, 13, 36; liberal leader in chamber of deputies, 13, 37.

Ruas, see Roas.

Rubens, Peter Paul (1557-1640), Flemish painter; estimate, 13, 599-603.

Rubicon, river in Italy; crossed by Cæsar (49 B.C.), 6, 532-534.

Rubrius, Roman knight; charged with perjury (15 A.D.), 6, 143.

Rubrius Rex, Roman citizen; conspires against Cæsar (44 B.C.), 6, 584.

Rubu, Aramæan tribe; attacked by Assyria, 1, 400.

Rudagi (tenth century A.D.), Persian poet; school of, 24, 491.

Rudini, Antonio di, Marquis of (1839-), Italian statesman; first ministry of (1891-1892), 9, 632; second ministry of (1896-1898), 9, 633.

Rudolf or Rudolph (I) of Habsburg (1218-1291), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1273-1291; birth and ancestry, 14, 149; extends Habsburg dominions, 14, 149; elected emperor, 14, 129, 150; 16, 542; campaign against Bâle, 14, 150; 16, 542; bestows privileges on Swiss cantons, 16, 542, 543, 547, 549, 550; war with Ottocar II, 14, 150-156; confirms charters granting Italian territory to church, 9, 111, 112; closing years of reign, 14, 156, 157; story of the baker's wife and, 14, 157, 158; person and character, 14, 157, 158; 16, 542; death, 14, 157.

- Rudolf II** (1552–1612), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1576–1612; becomes emperor, **14**, 320; banishes English merchants from Germany, **13**, 549; the Reformation under, **14**, 320–327; contests with Protestants of Hungary and Bohemia, **14**, 326, 327, 331; forced to renounce Bohemian crown, **14**, 327; patron of Tycho Brahe and Kepler, **14**, 331; death, **14**, 327; character, **14**, 320.
- Rudolf I**, king of Burgundy 888–912; organises kingdom of Upper Burgundy, **7**, 590; **13**, 350; recognised by diet as king, **16**, 537; opposes Arnulf, **7**, 592.
- Rudolf II**, king of Burgundy, see **Rudolf**, king of France.
- Rudolf**, king of France 923–936, and Burgundy 912–936; expedition into Italy, **16**, 537; extends Burgundian dominions, **7**, 593; **13**, 350; **16**, 537; becomes king of France, **11**, 16; drives Héribert into Germany, **11**, 16, 17; wars with Normans, **9**, 66, 67; **11**, 16; death, **11**, 17.
- Rudolf** (d. 1080), duke of Swabia; revolts against emperor, **8**, 600; **16**, 538; elected German king in opposition to Henry IV, **7**, 653; **8**, 600; **16**, 539; acknowledged by Gregory VII, **8**, 601; slain at Merseburg, **7**, 653; **8**, 601; **16**, 539.
- Rudolf I** (d. 1232), count of Habsburg, **16**, 548.
- Rudolf II** (d. 1249), count of Habsburg, conflicts with Swiss, **16**, 548, 549.
- Rudolf III**, count of Habsburg, see **Rudolf I**, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire.
- Rudolf** (d. 1889), Austrian archduke, son of Emperor Francis Joseph I; mysterious death of, **15**, 533.
- Rudolf**, bishop of Würzburg; in Babenburg feud (ca. 900 A.D.), **7**, 593.
- Rudolf**, a Florentine; mission to England, **19**, 338; plots against Elizabeth (1571), **19**, 346.
- Rudra Dama** (first century B.C.), Hindu prince; rules in Saka era, **2**, 498.
- Rudra Sena** (ca. 187 A.D.), Hindu prince; rules in Saka era, **2**, 498.
- Rudra Sinha** (ca. 150 A.D.), Hindu prince; rules in Saka era, **2**, 498.
- Ruffo**, Fabrizio (1744–1827), Italian cardinal and politician; captures Naples, **9**, 561–563.
- Rufinus** (d. 395 A.D.), chief minister of Theodosius the Great, and later of Arcadius; elevation by Theodosius (395), **6**, 536; rules Eastern Empire, **6**, 536–540, **7**, 30–32; opposed by Stilicho, **6**, 538–540, **7**, 30; murder, **6**, 540; character, **6**, 536.
- Rufus**, Cæcilius, Roman prætor (57 B.C.); Clodius attacks, **5**, 506.
- Rufus**, Marcus Cælius, Roman tribune (52 B.C.); supports Milo, **5**, 513.
- Rufus**, Fenius (d. 65 A.D.), Roman prefect; appointed captain in the Pretorian guard, **6**, 194; in Piso's conspiracy, **6**, 202–204.
- Rufus**, Marcus Minucius (d. 216 B.C.), Roman consul; Hannibal defeats, **5**, 252–254.
- Rufus**, Virginius (d. 97 A.D.), Roman consul; offered the purple in Germany, **6**, 220–221.
- Rufus**, see **Rutilius** and **William Rufus**.
- Ruge**, Arnold (1803–1880), German author; in revolt of Leipsic, **15**, 440.
- Ruggles**, Timothy (1711–1795), American lawyer; president of Stamp Tax Congress, **23**, 233.
- Rugians** or **Rugii**, Germanic tribe; in Majorian's army, **6**, 608, 615.
- Rugilas**, see **Roas**.
- Ruhrort**, Prussian town; battle of (1605), **13**, 540.
- Rukipti**, king of Askalon, **1**, 404.
- Rullianus**, Q. Fabius, see **Fabius Maximus**.
- Rullion Green**, locality in Scotland; battle of (or battle of Pentland Hills), **21**, 300.
- Rumania** or **Roumania**, kingdom of south-eastern Europe, comprising the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia; main treatment, **24**, 125–155; original inhabitants, **24**, 125–127; Roman period, **24**, 127–128; barbarian invasions, **24**, 128–130; formation of principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, **24**, 130–131; under Vlad the Impaler and Stephen the Great, **24**, 132–136; tributary to Turks, **24**, 136–138; under John the Terrible and Michael the Brave, **24**, 138–142; successful revolt against Turks, **24**, 141; Turkish dependency, **24**, 142–145; unsuccessful effort of Peter the Great to free, **24**, 144; under Fanariot rule, **24**, 144–147; Russian and Austrian encroachments, **24**, 146–147; status defined in treaty of 1802, **24**, 147; union of the two principalities (1859), **24**, 150; allied with Russia against Turkey, **24**, 152; declared a kingdom (1881), **24**, 152; social conditions, **24**, 154–155; history in outline, **24**, 240–243.
- Rumelia**, Eastern, southern portion of Bulgaria; formed out of Turkish territory by treaty of Berlin (1878), **24**, 179; government of, **24**, 180; united with Bulgaria (1885), **24**, 182.
- Rumianzov**, Count, see **Romanzov**.
- Rump Parliament**, name given the Long Parliament after expulsion of Presbyterian members (Pride's Purge), see **Government**.
- Runi**, legendary Scandinavian king, son and successor of Hödur, **16**, 28.
- Runnymede**, meadow on the Thames near London; King John grants Magna Charta at, **18**, 347.
- Ruotsinsalmi**, battle of (naval), see **Suenske Sound**, battle of.
- Rupert** or **Ruprecht** (1352–1410), king of Germany 1401–1410; reign, **14**, 194; failure of Italian campaign, **9**, 255; **14**, 194.
- Rupert** (1619–1683), prince of the Palatinate; early career, **20**, 5; as Royalist general in English Civil War, **20**, 5, 7, 9, 14, 16, 22, 24, 35, 36; quarrels with

- Charles I, 20, 39; naval command in Civil War, 20, 122-123; in English service against the Dutch, 20, 246-248, 279; 13, 624, 625.
- Rupert, Saint (seventh century); establishes diocese of Salzburg, 8, 532.
- Rupert (d. 1135), German scholar, and abbot of Deutz; elaborates scientific mysticism, 14, 92.
- Rupilius, P., Roman consul 132 B.C.; suppresses slave revolt in Sicily, 5, 324-325; secures legislation for Sicily, 5, 326.
- Ruprecht, see Rupert.
- Rurik (d. 879 A.D.), a Scandinavian adventurer; founds monarchy in Russia, 17, 95-96; death, 17, 96.
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- Rusas or Ursa (eighth century B.C.), king of Urartu; in league against Sargon, 1, 398-400.
- Rush, Richard (1780-1859), American statesman and diplomatist; in negotiations leading up to the declaration of the Monroe Doctrine, 21, 525.
- Russell, Charles, Lord Russell of Killowen (1832-1900), British jurist and politician; conducts cross-examination at Pigott trial, 21, 649.
- Russell, Edward, earl of Oxford (1653-1727), English admiral; signs invitation to William of Orange (1688), 20, 405; joins William of Orange in Holland, 20, 407; reads queen's despatch to officers, 20, 435; wins battle of La Hogue (1692), 20, 436; attempted impeachment of, 20, 460.
- Russell, John, duke of Bedford (1710-1771), English statesman; opposes plan for a colonial army in America (1745), 23, 197; recommends punishment of Massachusetts colonists, 20, 606.
- Russell, John, first earl Russell, known as Lord John Russell (1792-1878), English statesman; advocates parliamentary reform, 21, 521, 550-554, 560; secures repeal of Test Acts, 21, 539; enters Grey's ministry, 21, 549; advocates tithes for Ireland, 21, 573; proposes Municipal Reform Bill, 21, 575; introduces Bill for General Registration of births, deaths, and marriages, 21, 579; eulogises William IV, 21, 581; ministry, 21, 606-612; opposes Romeward movement, 21, 611; resignation (1852), 21, 612; in Aberdeen ministry, 21, 614; plenipotentiary to conference at Vienna, 21, 617; foreign secretary in Palmerston's second ministry, 21, 623; Italian policy (1859-1860), 21, 627, 628; acknowledges Southern states as belligerents, 21, 630; second ministry, 21, 632; character, 21, 596.
- Russell, William, lord deputy to Ireland (1594), 19, 423.
- Russell, William, Lord Russell (1639-1683), English statesman; leader of the "Country Party" in parliament (1675), 20, 281; member of council under Temple's scheme of government (1679), 20, 293; execution, 20, 304.
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 6. (1806-1812), war instigated by Napoleon—truce (1807)—negotiations between Alexander and Napoleon—war renewed (1810)—Peace of Bucharest, **17**, 459-463, 466-468; **24**, 424.
 7. (1827-1829), Greek independence established by battle of Navarino—Russian successes under Diebitsch—intervention of the powers—Peace of Adrianople, **17**, 544-545; **24**, 148.
 8. (1853-1856), the Crimean War, France, England, Turkey, in alliance against Russia—battles of the Alma and Balaclava—fall of Sebastopol—Treaty of Paris, **17**, 562-585; **21**, 615-617; **24**, 150.
 9. (1877-1878), Russian losses at Plevna—capture of Kars and Adrianople—Treaties of San Stefano and Berlin, **17**, 602-606; **24**, 433; effect on Bulgaria, **24**, 178; on Servia, **24**, 203; on Montenegro, **24**, 211.
- Rustchuk, city in Bulgaria; battle of (1773), **24**, 418; besieged by Russians (1810), **17**, 466.
- Rustem (seventh century), Persian general, **4**, 403; **8**, 96 seq., 153.
- Rustem, grand vizir under Suleiman I (1550); put in power by Roxelana, **24**, 357, 366.
- Ruthenn, Egyptian name for a people of Syria, **2**, 272, 632.
- Rutherglen, Scottish fortress; captured by Bruce (1313), **21**, 97.

Ruthven, Raid of (1582), conspiracy formed at Castle Ruthven in Scotland, **21**, 276-277.

Ruthyn, Reginald Grey de, 3rd Baron Grey de (1362?-1440), English nobleman; quarrels with Owen Glendower (1400), **18**, 517-518.

Ruthyn, Edmund Grey de, 4th Baron Grey de Ruthen, 1st Earl of Kent (1420?-1489); deserts Lancastrian army, **18**, 575.

Rutilius, C. Marcius, Roman plebeian; consul and dictator 356 B.C., **5**, 174-175, 177; **4**, 395; in Samnite War, **5**, 182.

Rutilius Lupus, P., Roman consul 90 B.C.; defeated, **5**, 413-414.

Rutilius Numatianus, Claudius (fifth century A.D.), Roman poet, **2**, 202.

Rutilius Rufus, P., Roman consul 105 B.C., in Africa, **5**, 388; in exile, **5**, 644.

Rutilius, P., Roman tribune 137 B.C.: and Mancinus, **5**, 319.

Rutli, meadow in Switzerland; oath taken on (1298), **16**, 555-556.

Rutowsky, Count, Saxon soldier; defeated by Frederick the Great at Pirna (1756), **15**, 190, 191, 192.

Rutulians, ancient tribe of Italy, **5**, 60.

Ruvigny, Henri Massue, Marquis of (1610-1689), French diplomatist; negotiates between Louis XIV and Charles II, **11**, 572; **20**, 282.

Ruvigny, Henry (1647-1720), earl of Galway; in English service at Blenheim, **11**, 619.

Ruzé, Henri Coiffier de; see Cinq-Mars.

Ruyter, Michel Adriaanszoon de (1607-1676), Dutch admiral; in wars with England, **11**, 575; **13**, 618, 624-630, 637; **20**, 127, 276; defeats Swedes at Odense, **16**, 340; conquers Barbary corsairs, **24**, 483; war with French in Mediterranean, **9**, 491; **11**, 585; **13**, 638; death and characterisation, **13**, 638-640.

Ryder, Sir Dudley (1691-1756), lord chief justice of the King's bench; death of, **20**, 582.

Rye House Plot, The (1683), a plot to assassinate Charles II of England and the duke of York; discovered, **20**, 303.

Ryerson, Adolphus Egerton (1803-1882), Canadian educator and reformer; in electoral reform movement in Upper Canada, **22**, 335.

Ryhove, Lord of, see Kethulle.

Ryswick, Peace of (1697), a treaty signed by England, France, Holland, and Spain at Ryswick in the Netherlands, **10**, 276; **11**, 608; **13**, 644; **14**, 402; **20**, 456; effect in America, **23**, 81, 165, 190; effect in Belgium, **14**, 35.

- Sa, Mem or Men, de (ca. 1500-1572), Portuguese soldier; administration as governor-general of Brazil (1558-1572), **23**, 654.
- Saad, Arab leader; defeats Persians at Kadiisiya (637 A.D.), **8**, 97-98.
- Saadians, Sheurfa dynasty in Morocco, **24**, 469.
- Saalfeld, town in Saxe-Meiningen, Germany; battle of (1806), **15**, 294.
- Saa-nekht (ca. 1400 B.C.), king of Egypt, **1**, 140.
- Saarbrücken, city in Prussia; battle of (1870), **13**, 150.
- Saaveora, General, Chilian soldier; in war with Peru (1879-1880), **23**, 607.
- Sabaco, see Shabak.
- Sabæans, an Arabian people, inhabitants of Yemen, **8**, 5.
- Sabba (sixteenth century), monk of Mount Athos; learning of, **17**, 190.
- Sabbatai-Zevi (1626-1676), Jewish pretended Messiah; converted to Islam, **24**, 392-393.
- Sabbath, holy seventh day of the Jews; observance, **2**, 131, 132, 145, 147, 206.
- Sabellians, ancient people of Italy; main treatment, **5**, 49; rivalry with Volscians, **5**, 143-144; religious customs, **5**, 178.
- Sabellian (third century A.D.), Græco-Roman philosopher and churchman, **8**, 521.
- Sabina (d. 137 A.D.), wife of Emperor Hadrian, **6**, 280.
- Sabina of Bavaria (sixteenth century), wife of Count Egmont of Holland, **13**, 386.
- Sabines, ancient people of central Italy; origin, **5**, 49, 178; rivalry with Etruscans, **3**, 6; called Quirites, **5**, 62; rape of the, **5**, 63-66; wars with Romans, **5**, 65-66, 79, 81, 142, 150; religion of, **5**, 73, 350; see also Samnites.
- Sabinianus, pope 604-606 A.D.; unpopularity, **8**, 539.
- Sabinianus or Sabinian, Roman general in reign of Constans; in war with Sapor (359 A.D.), **6**, 480-481.
- Sabinus, Cornelius, prætorian tribune; slays Caligula (41 A.D.), **6**, 162.
- Sabinus, Flavius, brother of Emperor Vespasian; assassination (69 A.D.), **6**, 229-230.
- Sabinus, Julius, chief of Lingones; rebels against Rome (69 A.D.), **6**, 242.
- Sabinus, Ostorius, Roman knight; accuses Soranus (66 A.D.), **6**, 205.
- Sabinus, Poppæus, Roman consul 9 A.D.; appointed commander of Moesia, **6**, 138.
- Sabinus, Titius (d. 28 A.D.), Roman knight; Sejanus plots against, **6**, 144, 147.
- Sabita, ancient Libyan tribe, **1**, 168.
- Sabugal, town in Portugal; battle of (1811), **10**, 541.
- Sabutai Bahadur, Mongolian general of Jenghiz Khan; in China (1241), **24**, 279; invades Russia (1219), **17**, 135; conquers Kalka and defeats Bulgarians, **24**, 283; conquests in Europe, **24**, 287, 288; death, **24**, 289.
- Sacæ, in ancient history, a nomadic people in Central Asia; subjugated by Persia, **2**, 591, 613, 629; **3**, 287; subjugated by Alexander the Great, **4**, 381.
- Sacchetti, Franco (ca. 1335-ca. 1400), Italian author; criticism of, **9**, 202.
- Sacerdos, Carsidius, Roman prætor 37 A.D.; banishment, **6**, 155.
- Sacheverell, Henry (ca. 1672-1724), English churchman and Tory; brings about Marlborough's downfall, **11**, 625; trial (1710), **20**, 482-483.
- Sachs, Hans (1494-1576), German poet; in Reformation, **14**, 278-279.
- Sackett's Harbor, a lake port of New York, United States; battle of (1813), **23**, 333.
- Sackville, Sir Edward, 4th Earl of Dorset (1590-1652); threatens Felton, Buckingham's assassin, **19**, 556.
- Sackville, George, Viscount Sackville, known also as Lord George Germain (1716-1785), English general; traitorous conduct at battle of Minden (1759), **12**, 77; **15**, 213; dismissed from army, **20**, 589; suspected as author of Junius letters, **20**, 612.
- Sackville, Thomas, Lord Buckhurst and Earl of Dorset (1536-1608), English poet; announces result of trial to Mary Queen of Scots, **19**, 368; ambassador to Netherlands, **13**, 523, 524; characterisation of, as dramatist, **19**, 463.
- Saco, city in Maine; inhabitants acknowledge jurisdiction of the proprietary (1636), **22**, 636; first general court meets at (1640), **22**, 637.
- Sacred Band, band of 300 Thebans organised against Sparta; commanded by Pelopidas, **4**, 142, 144, 156; at battle of Chæroneia (338 B.C.), **4**, 243, 245.
- Sacred Wars, wars waged by members of Amphictyonic League in defense of shrine of Delphi; against Crissa (ca. 590 B.C.), **3**, 169-170; Sparta expels Phocians from Delphi (ca. 448 B.C.), **4**, 432; Philip against the Phocians (356-346 B.C.), **4**, 227-232; against Amphissa (339-338 B.C.), **4**, 240.
- Sacriportus, ancient locality in Italy; battle of (82 B.C.), **5**, 435.

Sacrovir, Julius, Æduan chief; revolts (21 A.D.), **6**, 137, 138.

Sacs, tribe of North American Indians; meet Father Allouez, **23**, 72.

Sacy, Lemaistre de (1613-1684), French ecclesiastic; defends Jansenism, **11**, 548.

Sadani, town in German East Africa; siege of (1889), **15**, 555.

Sadducees, political and religious party in Judea; religious belief, **2**, 160-161; revolt, **2**, 162.

Sadi (ca. 1190-1291 A.D.), Persian poet; writes *Gulistan* for court of Shiraz, **24**, 492.

Sadler, Sir Ralph (1507-1587), English statesman; messenger from Henry VIII of England to James V of Scotland, **21**, 236.

Sadowa, battle of, see Königgrätz, battle of.

Sadyattes or Candaules (d. ca. 690 B.C.) king of Lydia; criticism of story of, **2**, 421; regent for Meles, **2**, 428; overthrown by Gyges, **2**, 430; see Candaules.

Saffarids or Soffarids (ninth century), Mohammedan dynasty, which reigned in Persia; overthrow Tahirites, **8**, 217; overthrown by Samanids, **8**, 218-219.

Saffuria, fortress in Palestine; siege of (ca. 1259), **8**, 449.

Safiye, Venetian wife of Murad III; influence of, **24**, 370.

Sagadahoc, early colonial settlement in Maine, United States; establishment (1607), **22**, 611.

Sagar, town in India; relieved by British (1858), **22**, 196-197.

Sagartians or Asagarta, tribe of Iranian nomads; settle in Persia, **2**, 560, 569; method of war, **2**, 645.

Sagasta, Praxedes Mateo (1827-1903), Spanish statesman; appointed prime-minister, **10**, 408; in Serrano ministry (1872), **10**, 409, 415 note; resigns (1874), **10**, 416; minister under Maria Christina (1886-1890), **10**, 419; and the Cuban question, **10**, 419-420; death, **10**, 635.

Sage of Monticello, name given to Thomas Jefferson, see Jefferson.

Saguntum, ancient city of Spain; siege of (219 B.C.), **5**, 239; **10**, 6-7.

Sah (Saha, Sinha, Xatrpa), dynasty of India (ca. 28 B.C.-ca. 272 A.D.), **2**, 498.

Sahib Girai, see Girai.

Sahu-Ra, king of Egypt 3533 B.C.; reign, **1**, 98; deification, **1**, 187.

Saif ad-Din, see Saphedin.

Said Pasha (1822-1863), viceroy of Egypt 1854-1863; rule, **24**, 456; death, **24**, 457.

Sain (d. ca. 622 A.D.), Persian general; death, **7**, 159.

Sain Khan, see Batu.

Saint Adamnan, and other saints; see under individual names.

Saint Albans, city in England; battles of (1455, 1461), **18**, 572, 578.

St. Albans, Viscount, see Bacon, Francis.

St. Albans, earl of, see Clanricarde.

Saint-André, Jacques d'Albon de (d. 1562), French marshal; made marshal of France, **11**, 338; killed, **11**, 358.

Saint-André, Jean Bon (1749-1815), French revolutionist; in battle off Ushant, **12**, 381, 382.

St. Andrews, city in Scotland; castle of, besieged (1547), **19**, 219.

Saint-Angel, Louis de, officer of court of Aragon; intercedes with Isabella for Columbus (1492), **22**, 427.

St. Antoine, Faubourg, quarter of Paris; battle of (1652), **11**, 513.

Saint-Arnaud, Jacques Achille Leroy de (1796-1854), French soldier; commander-in-chief of French forces in Crimea, **17**, 566; at Alma, **17**, 566-567; death and character, **17**, 570.

St. Aubin, battle of (1488), **11**, 284-285.

St. Augustine, city in Florida; founded (1565), **22**, 550; Oglethorpe besieges, **23**, 63; attack of South Carolina on, in Queen Anne's War (1702), **23**, 59, 190.

St. Bartholomew, Massacre of, the "Paris Wedding" (Aug. 24th, 1572); organised slaughter of Huguenots in Paris, **11**, 374-378, **19**, 350; **13**, 434.

St. Brice's Day, Massacre of (1002), Anglo-Saxons massacre the Danes in England, **18**, 114-115.

St. Bridget, Order of, see Birgittine Order.

Saint Castin, Jean Vincent de l'Abadie, Baron de (1650-1712), French colonist in America; assists in capturing Pemaquid (1696), **23**, 189.

Saint Castin, Joseph de l'Abadie, Baron de, half-breed son of the preceding; captured by English (1721), **23**, 195.

St. Catherine, Order of, Russian order; established (1714), **17**, 286.

St. Clair, Arthur (1734-1818), American soldier; evacuates Ticonderoga (1777), **23**, 264.

St. Clair, Treaty of (918 A.D.), between French and Normans, **9**, 66.

St. Cloud, town near Paris; *coup d'état* of 18th Brumaire, November 9th, 1799, accomplished at, **12**, 484-488.

Saint-Cyr, Gouvion, see Gouvion-St. Cyr.

St. Denis, town near Paris; battle of (1567), **11**, 361-362.

Saint Dizier, town in France; battle of (1814), **17**, 488.

St. Domingo, see Santo Domingo.

Sainte-Aldegonde, Philipp van Marnix (1538-1598), Dutch author and statesman; composition of "Compromise" attributed to, **13**, 396; at states-general at Dort, **13**, 432; taken prisoner, **13**, 440; negotiates Treaty of Breda, **13**, 453; negotiates marriage of Charlotte of Bourbon, **13**, 454; subscribes to pacification of Ghent, **13**, 464; examines into attempted assassination of William of Orange, **13**, 492; negotiates for surrender of Antwerp, **13**, 514; excluded from service of state, **13**, 515; commissioned to translate Bible, **13**, 563, 591.

- Sainte-Aulaire, Louis Clair de Beauvoir, Count of (b. 1778), French writer and diplomatist; member of "*Chambre In-trouvable*," 13, 19.
- Sainte-Chapelle (Holy Chapel), chapel in Palais de Justice, Paris; built by Louis IX for reception of relics (1248), 7, 300-301.
- Sainte-Geneviève, church in Paris; school of, in twelfth century, 11, 45.
- Ste. Ménehould, town in France; Treaty of (1614), 11, 436.
- Saint Eric's Lag, code of laws compiled by Saint Eric, king of Sweden (twelfth century), 16, 189.
- Saintes, town in France; sacked by Hastings, 11, 4; battle of (1242), 11, 59; 13, 373.
- St. Eustatius, island in the West Indies; captured by English (1781), 14, 11.
- Saint-Fargeau, Louis Michel Lepelletier de, see Lepelletier.
- St. Gall, city in Switzerland; commerce in middle ages, 16, 581, 582; in strife with Appenzell (1405), 16, 581-584.
- St. Gall, abbey and monastery of; ancient literature preserved by, 16, 536; secularised (1529), 16, 632.
- St. Gall, Prince-Abbots of, jurisdiction and titles of, 16, 615, 658; strife with subjects, 16, 581-583; allied with Swiss Confederation (ca. 1500), 16, 615.
- St. George, Bank or Company of, a Genoese financial institution; foundation and administration (1402), 9, 265; acquires Sarzana, 9, 383.
- St. George, Company of, Italian military organisation (fourteenth century), 9, 251.
- St. George, Knights of, see Teutonic Order.
- Saint-Germain, Claude Louis, Count of (1707-1778), French soldier and statesman; reorganises army, 12, 129.
- St. Germain-en-Laye, town near Paris; Treaties of: (1570), 11, 365; (1654), 23, 180; (1679), 15, 142.
- St. Gotthard, town in Hungary; battle of (1664), 11, 566; 24, 386.
- St. Gotthard, Pass of the, pass over the St. Gotthard Alps; Suvarov's retreat over (1799), 12, 476; seized by men of Uri (1847), 17, 41.
- St. Helena, island in the South Atlantic; discovery of, 10, 486; Napoleon's exile in, 12, 644-646.
- Saint Hilaire, Barthélemy, see Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire.
- Saint-Hilaire, Joseph (1766-1809), French soldier; at Austerlitz, 12, 546; killed, 12, 573.
- St. James, Order of, established in Castile (twelfth century), 8, 465.
- St. Jean d'Angely, town near La Rochelle, France; siege of (1621), 11, 446.
- St. Jean-de-Luz, town in France; battle of (1794), 10, 315; Peace of, 10, 268.
- St. John, Henry, see Bolingbroke, Viscount.
- St. John, Knights of, see Hospitalers.
- St. John, Oliver (1598-1673), English judge and politician, member of Cromwell's house of lords; in Short Parliament. 19, 578; draws up bill for abolition of episcopate, 19, 600.
- St. Julien, Treaty of (1533), treaty of peace between Geneva and the Savoyard nobles, 16, 637.
- Saint-Just, Antoine (1767-1794), French revolutionist; denounces Danton, 12, 336 and note; member of committee of public safety, 12, 338; at battle of the Lines of Weissenburg, 12, 358; mission to Rhine, 12, 366, 378, 380; fall, 12, 341-344.
- St. Leger, Colonel, in mutiny of English officers in Madras (1807), 22, 124.
- St. Leger, Sir Anthony (1496?-1559), English soldier; lord deputy in Ireland under Elizabeth and Edward VI, 21, 400, 402.
- St. Leger, Barry (1737-1789), British soldier; defeated by Americans at battle of Oriskany (1777), 23, 264.
- Saint Lussou, Simon François Daumont, Sieur de, French commander in Canada (1671), 23, 66, 72.
- Saint-Mahé, battle of (1293), 13, 405.
- St. Maixent, town in France; siege of (1440), 11, 231-232.
- St. Malo, seaport in France; siege of (1377), 13, 486.
- Saint-Marc Girardin (1801-1873), French journalist; attacks Polignac and his colleagues, 13, 41.
- St. Mark, Church (Basilica) of, Venetian cathedral; construction, 3, 476; rebuilt, 9, 32.
- St. Mary, Knights of, see Teutonic Order.
- St. Mary's, city in Maryland, U. S. A.; established (1634), 22, 600.
- St. Mary's Falls, see Sault Saint Marie.
- St. Michael, Order of; Louis XI of France founds (1469), 11, 263; duke of Brittany refuses, 11, 263.
- St. Nicholas, Fort of, in the Caucasus; siege of (1839), 17, 554.
- St. Ouen, Declaration of (May 2nd, 1814), issued by Louis XVIII, promising a constitution to the French people, 12, 619.
- St. Petersburg, capital of Russia; founded (1702), 17, 269-271; growth, 17, 286, 287; inundations, 17, 525, 526.
- St. Petersburg Protocol (1826), agreement between England and Russia, 14, 588.
- St. Petersburg, Treaties of; (1772), 17, 379; (1805), 17, 445.
- St. Philip, Castle of, fortress in Minorca; siege of (1756), 20, 579-580.
- St. Pierre, island off the south coast of Newfoundland; ceded to France (1748), 23, 199.
- Saint Pierre, Eustache de, French hero; devotion at Calais (1347), 13, 466, 467.
- St. Pierre le Moûtier, city in France, Joan of Arc takes (1429), 11, 204.
- Saint Pol, Louis de Luxembourg, Count of (1418-1475); punished by Charles VII, 11, 233; made constable by Louis XI, 11, 253.
- Saint-Pol, Waleran de Luxembourg-Ligny, Count of (1355-1440), governor of Paris, 11, 168.

Saint-Priest, François Emmanuel Guiquard, Count of (1735-1821), French diplomat; ambassador to Constantinople, **24**, 418.

Saint-Priest, George Emmanuel, Count of (1776-1814), Franco-Russian soldier, son of foregoing; takes Shiroff, **17**, 468.

St. Privat, battle of, see Gravelotte.

St. Quentin, city in France; battles of (1557), **10**, 238; **13**, 382, 387; **19**, 260; (1871), **13**, 169.

Saintrailles or **Xantrailles**, Jean Poton de (ca. 1395-1461), marshal of France; lieutenant of Joan of Arc, **11**, 198.

Saint-Rejant, Pierre Robinault de (ca. 1768-1801), Vendean chief; attempt of, to assassinate Napoleon (1800), **12**, 509.

Saint-Romans, Mademoiselle de (eighteenth century), mistress of Louis XV, **12**, 86.

Saint-Saëns, Hélié de, French baron; made guardian of William Clito (1106), **18**, 236.

Saint-Sévères, Marshal de, French soldier; at deliverance of Orleans (1429), **11**, 198.

Saint-Simon, Claude de Rouvroy, Duke of (1607-1693), equerry and favourite of Louis XIII, **11**, 463.

Saint-Simon, Claude Henri, Count of (1760-1825), French social economist; effect of teaching of, **13**, 62; **13**, 209.

Saint-Simon, Louis de Rouvroy, Duke of (1675-1755), French soldier, statesman and writer; estimate of memoirs, **12**, 17.

St. Sophia, see Santa Sophia.

Saints of War, league of Florentine military chiefs (fourteenth century), **9**, 333, 334.

St. Victor, Hugh de, see Hugh de St. Victor.

St. Victor, church of, in Paris; influence of school of (twelfth century), **11**, 45.

St. Vincent, Cape, headland in Portugal; battle of (1797), **21**, 458.

St. Vincent, island in West Indies; ceded to Great Britain (1763), **23**, 223.

St. Vincent, Earl of, see Jervis, John.

Saisset, Joseph Théodore (1810-1879), French admiral; leads part of National Guard after siege of Paris, **13**, 182.

Saisset, Bernard de (d. 1314), bishop of Pamiers; trial of (1301), **11**, 79.

Sakarov, or **Sacharov**, or **Sakharov**, Victor Victorovitch, Russian soldier and statesman; minister of war (1904), **17**, 623.

Sakuntala, legendary Hindu nymph, **2**, 502.

Sakya, tribe of India, **2**, 499, 500, 501.

Saladin (Salah ad-din Yusuf ibn Ayub or Eyyub) (1137-1193), sultan of Egypt and Syria; reign, **8**, 228-229; wars with crusaders, **8**, 371-409; becomes vizir in Egypt (1169), **8**, 228, 369; succeeds to Fatimite power, **8**, 228, 369; unites Syria and Egypt under his rule, **8**, 369, 370; **14**, 107; defeats Christians near Tiberias, **8**, 373-376; takes Jerusalem, **2**, 305; **8**, 229, 376, 377; **14**, 107; **16**, 156; takes Antioch, **8**, 377; war with Frederick Barbarossa, **8**, 382; **14**, 107, 108; at siege of Acre, **2**, 305-306; **8**, 383-392; **11**, 48; **18**, 311-312; negotiations with Richard, **8**, 395; at siege of Joppa, **8**, 396-402; makes truce with Richard for

three years, **8**, 402-403; friendly intercourse with crusaders, **8**, 404; death, **8**, 407; Arab and Christian eulogies of, **8**, 407, 409; generosity, **8**, 395 note, 403; character, **8**, 370, 405.

Saladin Tithe, earliest tax on personal property in England, instituted originally in 1188 in support of crusaders, **18**, 295, 295 note; **8**, 381.

Salado, small river in Spain; battle (1340), **10**, 73.

Salah ad-Din, see Saladin.

Salamanca, town in Spain; battle (1812), **10**, 365; **12**, 588; **21**, 478.

Salamanca, Council or Junta of (1486-1487), meeting held at Salamanca to consider projects of Columbus, **22**, 421-424.

Salamis, island of Greece; battle of (480 B.C.), **3**, 337, 345-353.

Salamis, city in Cyprus, naval battle near (306 B.C.), **4**, 566.

Salary Grab (1873), in United States history; popular name for an act of Congress increasing salaries of Federal officers, **23**, 472.

Salatis, king of Egypt ca. 2098-ca. 2085 B.C., **1**, 121-122.

Salazar, Vicente, Spanish-American statesman; president of Ecuador (1895), **23**, 615.

Sale, Sir Robert Henry (1782-1846), British soldier, called the "Hero of Jalalabad"; at siege of Jalalabad, **22**, 142-144; falls in battle of Mudki, **22**, 154.

Salem, city of Massachusetts, U. S. A.; colony founded at (1629), **22**, 643; disfranchised for upholding Roger Williams (1636), **23**, 94, 95; witchcraft delusion at (1692), **23**, 171-177; made seat of government in Massachusetts (1774), **23**, 239; assembly at (1774), **23**, 240.

Salem, city of New Jersey, U. S. A.; Quakers settle at (1675), **23**, 30.

Salentines, Italian tribe; probable origin, **5**, 49; conquered by Romans (ca. 264 B.C.), **5**, 210.

Salerno, city of Italy; siege (1077), **9**, 72.

Salerno, Gulf of, on east coast of Italy; naval battle in (1528), **9**, 455.

Salerno, School of, a once famous medical school at Salerno, Italy; founded by Arabs, **8**, 280; influence, **9**, 182.

Salgar, E., Spanish-American soldier and statesman; president of New Granada 1870-1872, **23**, 602.

Salian Franks, division of the Franks, *q. v.*

Salicetti or **Saliceti**, Christophe (1757-1809), French revolutionist; presents Napoleon to Carteaux, **12**, 372; denounces the people's representatives, **12**, 485.

Salic Law (Lex Salica), that part of the Salic laws which forbids the succession of women to the throne of any Salic land; effect on the house of Capet, **11**, 46; causes struggle between Philip VI of France and Edward III of England for French crown (1328), **11**, 98, 103; **18**, 455; introduced into Spain by Philip V (1714), **10**, 292; revoked in Spain by Ferdinand VII (1830), **10**, 394; texts, **11**, 653.

- Salic Laws, a collection of Frankish laws, 7, 463-464.
- Salinator, Marcus Livius, Roman consul 219 B.C. and 207 B.C.; first consulship, 5, 274; defeats Hasdrubal at the Metaurus, 5, 274-277; triumph of, 5, 278; imposes tax on salt, 5, 339.
- Salins, town in France; surrenders to royal troops (1668), 11, 570.
- Salisbury, James Cecil, 3rd Earl of (d. 1683), English statesman; committed to tower, 20, 284.
- Salisbury, Margaret Plantagenet, Countess of (d. 1541); imprisonment and execution, 19, 186-187.
- Salisbury, Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne Cecil, 3rd Marquis of, Viscount Cranborne, (1830-1903), English statesman; leaves Derby ministry on question of reform, 21, 633; British representative to Conference of Constantinople, 21, 640; secretary of state for foreign affairs, 21, 641; plenipotentiary to Congress of Berlin, 21, 641; leader of conservative party, 21, 647; becomes premier (1885), 21, 647; resigns (Jan. 1886), 21, 648; second premiership (July 1886-1892), 21, 648-649; resists Home Rule question, 21, 648; elementary education made free, 21, 648; third ministry (1895-1902), 21, 651-660.
- Salisbury, Robert Cecil, 1st Earl of, see Cecil, Sir Robert.
- Salisbury, Thomas de Montague or Montacute, 4th Earl of, see Montague, Thomas de.
- Salivahana, legendary Hindu prince of southern Behar (Bahar) (1st century B.C.), 2, 498.
- Salle, La, see La Salle.
- Salles, Jean Baptiste (d. 1794), French revolutionist; favours decree of inviolability, 12, 246; spokesman for Gironde, 12, 291; execution, 12, 391.
- Sallust (Gaius Sallustius Crispus) (86-34 B.C.), Roman historian; tribune (52 B.C.), 5, 513; proconsul of Numidia, 5, 561; estimate, 5, 644.
- Sallust, praetorian prefect of Julian (ca. 360 A.D.); counsels Julian, 6, 503; declines emperors, 6, 510, 516; ambassador to Persian king, 6, 512.
- Salluvians, Gallic tribe; at war with Rome, 5, 373.
- Salmon Falls, town in New Hampshire; attacked by French and Indians in King William's War (1690), 23, 186.
- Salome, see Alexandra.
- Salomon, bishop of Constance (ca. 917 A.D.), 7, 597-598.
- Salter, William, English Lollard clergyman; first victim burned under the *Statute de Heretico Comburendo* (1401), 18, 521.
- Saltonstall, Sir Richard (1586-1658), English-American colonist; becomes interested in Massachusetts Bay Colony, 22, 640.
- Salutati or Salutato, Coluccio de (1330-1406), Italian humanist; estimate, 9, 202.
- Salvador, often called San Salvador, Central American state; resists Iturbide (1823), 23, 648; revolts (1827), 23, 649; joins Central American republic (1895), 23, 651.
- Salvia or Salvius, Johann Adler, Swedish envoy; at Peace of Westphalia (1648), 14, 383.
- Salviati, Francesco (fifteenth century), Italian prelate; in Pazzi conspiracy (1478), 9, 366-369.
- Salvidienus, Q. Rufus (first century B.C.), Roman soldier; companion of Octavius, 5, 613; conspires against Augustus, 6, 121.
- Salvius (Tryphon), heads slave revolt in Sicily (102 B.C.), 5, 399-400.
- Salza, Hermann von (ca. 1170-1239), German knight; aids Duke Henry of Breslau, 14, 119.
- Salzburg, Austro-Hungarian town; captured by Wrede (1809), 14, 563.
- Saman, Asad ben, sons of, found Samanid dynasty (819 A.D.), 8, 217.
- Samanids, Persian dynasty, reigning in Transoxania at end of ninth and during tenth century; claim descent from Sassanids, 24, 490; foundation of authority, 8, 217-218; overthrow Saffarids, 8, 218; rule over Khorasan, Tabarestan, and Sidjistan, 8, 219, 222; fall, 8, 223.
- Samaria, ancient division of Palestine; colonised by Esarhaddon, 2, 128; assists Alexander, 2, 134; becomes independent (ca. 63 B.C.), 2, 163; allotted to Archelaus, 2, 167; 6, 139; annexed to Rome (17 A.D.), 6, 140; middle province of Palestine under Romans, 2, 46; under Agrippa (41-44 A.D.), 6, 30.
- Samaria, ancient city of Palestine; built by Omri (tenth century B.C.), 2, 107; worship of Baal at, 2, 107; besieged by Ben-Hadad, 2, 108; besieged by Shalmaneser IV and taken by Sargon (722 B.C.), 1, 397; 2, 114-115; fortifications of, destroyed by Ptolemy I (ca. 312 B.C.), 2, 301; restored by Herod, 2, 166.
- Samaritans, people of mixed descent, living in Samaria after fall of kingdom of Israel; religion, 2, 115, 128, 173; relations to Jews, 2, 128, 130, 173.
- Samarkand or Samarcand, city in Turkestan; conquers Jenghiz Khan (1220), 24, 282.
- Samdan, Assyrian prototype of Hercules; original of Samson legend, 2, 74.
- Sameas, Jewish elder; urges punishment of Herod (ca. 41 B.C.), 2, 164; favoured by Herod, 2, 166.
- Samgunu (d. ca. 664 B.C.), Aramaean prince; death, 1, 430.
- Sammuramat, see Semiramis.
- Sammonicus, Q. Serenus (d. 212 A.D.), Roman author and bibliophile; library, 6, 347.
- Samnites, Italian tribe; origin and migrations, 5, 49, 144, 178-180; alliance with Pyrrhus, 4, 510; 5, 203-208; aid Hannibal, 5, 258; renew Roman allegiance, 5, 272; treatment by Romans, 5, 412, 428; in Social War, 5, 412-428; in second civil war, 5, 434-438; see also Samnite Wars.

Samnite Wars: first (343–341 B.C.), **5**, 180–183; second (327–304 B.C.), **5**, 186–194; third (298–290 B.C.), **5**, 194–198.

Samoan Islands, group in the South Pacific; under joint protectorate of United States, England, and Germany (1889), **23**, 483; partition (1899), **23**, 490.

Samogitians, Slav tribe in Lithuania; origin, **17**, 90; **24**, 41.

Samos, war with Athens, **3**, 438.

Samoset, Indian chief; visits Plymouth colonists (1621), **22**, 630.

Sampson, William Thomas (1840–1902), American naval officer; blockades Cuban ports (1898), **23**, 488–489.

Samshi, see Shamshi.

Samson, Israelite hero, **2**, 64, 74, 343.

Samudra Gupta, Hindu king; inscription, **2**, 499.

Samuel, Stephen, king of Bulgaria 976–1014; wars with Basil II, **7**, 244–246; **24**, 167.

Samur, river in Russia; battle of (1583), **24**, 371.

Samurai, Japanese military caste; treatment under reformed government, **24**, 627.

Sana, city in Arabia; becomes capital of Yemen (ca. 100 A.D.), **8**, 106.

Sanad, Arabic word signifying list of authorities for oral traditions, **8**, 301, 302.

Sancerre, city in France; added to territory of Louis IX (1228), **11**, 58.

Sanchez, Julian, Spanish guerrilla, leader; harasses French (1809), **10**, 353.

Sancho I, king of Aragon, see Sancho IV, king of Navarre.

Sancho I, king of Castile 1026–1035, see Sancho II of Navarre.

Sancho II, king of Castile 1065–1072; reign, **10**, 55.

Sancho (IV) "the Great" or "the Brave," king of Castile 1284–1295; reign, **10**, 70; makes alliance with Muhammed II against Alfonso X, **8**, 256; **10**, 69; war with Dom Diniz of Portugal, **10**, 441.

Sancho (I) "the Fat," king of Leon 955–967 A.D.; reign, **10**, 45.

Sancho I, king of Navarre 905–925; relations to Ordoño II, king of Leon, **10**, 44.

Sancho (II or III) "the Great," king of Navarre 970–1035, and, as Sancho I, king of Castile; wars with Moors, **8**, 463; assumes sovereignty of Castile, **10**, 47; conquests, **10**, 47, 51; death and division of kingdom, **10**, 47.

Sancho III, king of Navarre 1054–1076; becomes king, **10**, 48; death, **10**, 51.

Sancho IV, king of Navarre 1076–1094, and as Sancho I, king of Aragon 1063–1094; reign, **10**, 51–52.

Sancho I (1154–1211), king of Portugal 1185–1211; reign, **10**, 434–436; war with Moors, **10**, 432; relations with clergy, **10**, 435.

Sancho (II) "Capello," king of Portugal 1223–1248; reign, **10**, 436–438; wars with Moors, **10**, 436–437; social conditions under, **10**, 437; relations with clergy, **10**, 437–438; deposition, **10**, 438; death, **10**, 439.

Sanchoniathon or Sanchuniathon, Phoenician writer, of doubtful authenticity; works of, **2**, 302, 349–351.

San Clemente or Sanclemente, M. A. (1812–1902), president of Republic of Colombia 1898–1900; administration, **23**, 603.

Sancroft, William (1617–1693), English prelate, archbishop of Canterbury; at death bed of Charles II, **20**, 310; petitions King James against Declaration of Indulgence (1688), **20**, 395; prosecuted and sent to the Tower, **20**, 396–397; trial and acquittal of, **20**, 398–400; refuses to take oath of allegiance to William III, **20**, 421.

Sancus, Italian divinity; identified with Hercules, **5**, 97.

Sand, Karl Ludwig, German student; murders Kotzebue (1819), **15**, 371.

Sandasharme, king of Cilicia; submits to Asshurbanapal (ca. 664 B.C.), **1**, 419, 427.

Sandels, Count, Swedish viceroy in Norway; removed (1827), **16**, 475.

Sandi, Don Alvaro de, Spanish soldier; defeated by Piali (1560), **24**, 355.

Sandomir, province of Poland; inherited by Henry, son of Boleslaw (1139), **24**, 27.

Sandonides (Heraclids), Lydian dynasty, **2**, 401, 429.

Sandoval, Gonzalo de (1496–1528), Spanish soldier under Cortes; transports vessels to Tezcuco, **23**, 525–526.

Sandracottus or Sandracuptos, see Chandra Gupta.

Sanduarri (seventh-century B.C.), king of Kundu and Sizu; allied with king of Sidon, **1**, 418, 420–421; **2**, 285.

Sandwich, Earls of, see Montague.

Sandys, Edwin (1519–1588), English prelate; persecutes Puritans, **19**, 451.

Sandys, Sir Edwin (1561–1629), English politician and author; befriends pilgrims, **22**, 623; becomes treasurer of Virginia Company, **22**, 582; committed to the Tower, **19**, 508.

Sanetomo (d. 1219), shogun of Japan; death, **24**, 587.

San Francisco, destroyed, **23**, 493.

Sangara, king of Carchemish, **1**, 386.

Sangha, Hindu god, **2**, 540–541.

Sangiban, king of the Alani 450 A.D.; treachery to Romans, **6**, 585, 587–588.

Sanguineto, Philip (fourth century), Florentine leader; captures Pistoia by strategy (1328), **9**, 151.

Sanhedrim, Hebrew council; condemns to death (ca. 62 A.D.), **2**, 175.

San Jacinto, Texas; battle of (1836), **23**, 366.

Sanjar, last Seljuk sultan; defeated by Kara-Khitaïs (1141), **24**, 272.

San Juan, locality in Cuba; battle of (1898), **23**, 489.

San Juan de Ulua, island near Vera Cruz, Mexico; Cortes arrives at, **23**, 508; fort on, bombarded by French, **13**, 71.

Sankh-ka-Ra, king of Egypt ca. 2600 B.C., **1**, 108.

Sankt Jacob on the Birs, village in Switzer-

- land; battle of (1444), 11, 236; 16, 591-592.
- Sankt Jacob on the Sihl, battle of, see Sihl.
- Sankt Gallen, see St. Gall.
- San Marino, state in Italy; independence recognised, 9, 471; Alberoni seizes, 9, 541; the last Italian republic, 9, 579.
- San Martín, José de (1778-1850), Spanish-American soldier; in war for independence in South America, 23, 582, 585-586, 610.
- San Pedro de Gormaz, town in Spain; battle of (919 A.D.), 10, 44.
- San Roman, Miquel, president of Peru (1860), 23, 606.
- San Salvador, name given first West Indian island discovered by Columbus; discovery, 22, 432.
- San Salvador, Republic of, see Salvador.
- Sanskrit Literature, see Literature, Indo-Aryan.
- Sans Souci, palace at Potsdam, Prussia; life of Frederick the Great at, 15, 247-249.
- San Stefano, Treaty of (1878) proclaims independence of Slav countries, 15, 49; 17, 606; 21, 641; 24, 178.
- Santa Anna, Antonio Lopez de (1795-1876), president of Mexico; breaks Spanish influence in Mexico, 23, 624; defeated and captured at battle of San Jacinto, 23, 366; elected president, 23, 624; defends Vera Cruz against French, 23, 624; deposed and exiled, 23, 625; return and reappointment as president, 23, 625; defeated by General Taylor at Buena Vista, 23, 372, 625; defeated at pass of Cerro Gordo, 23, 374, 625; loses city of Mexico, 23, 375; last dictatorship (1853-1855), 23, 628; resigns and leaves country, 23, 628; character, 23, 626-627.
- Santa Cruz, Spanish town on island of Tenerife; Nelson attacks, 10, 318.
- Santa Cruz, Andres (1794-1865), South American soldier and statesman; in wars of revolution, 23, 584, 587; elected president of Peru (1831), 23, 612; work and influence in Peru, 23, 612.
- Santa Fé, capital of New Mexico; founded, 22, 552.
- Santals, East Indian tribe, 2, 488.
- Santa Lucia, locality in Italy; battle of (1848), 9, 599; 14, 643.
- Santa Maria, ship in fleet of Columbus; voyage of, 22, 428.
- Santa Maria a Monte, fortress in Tuscany; taken by Guelfs under Novello, 9, 148.
- Santander, Francisco de Paula (1792-1840), New Granadan soldier and politician, 23, 590.
- Santarem, town in Portugal; taken by Alfonso VI (1093), 10, 428; battle of (1184), 8, 465.
- Santa Sophia, cathedral of, at Constantinople; building of, 7, 79, 80; description of former splendours, 7, 80, 81.
- Santerre, Antoine Joseph (1752-1809), French revolutionist and soldier; leads rabble bearing petition to king, 12, 253-254; directs attack on Tuileries, 12, 260; opposes assembly, 12, 272; conducts Louis XVI to execution, 12, 294; opposes Directory, 12, 421; rallies opposition to Napoleon (1799), 12, 485.
- Santiago de Chile, capital of Chile; foundation of (1541), 23, 552.
- Santiago de Cuba, city in Cuba; captured by Americans (1898), 23, 489.
- Santo Domingo, island of, see Haiti.
- Santo Domingo, capital of Dominican Republic; founded (1496), 22, 448.
- Santos, Maximo, president of Uruguay (1882); misgovernment of, 23, 618.
- Saphedin or Saifad-Din (d. 1218), brother of Saladin and leader of Saracens; negotiates with Richard, 8, 394; sends horses to Richard during battle, 8, 400; establishes empire in Syria, 8, 410; heads forces of Syria and Egypt, 8, 411; concludes peace for six years with Christians, 8, 422; offers to renew peace, 8, 423; death, 8, 426.
- Sapieha, Rozynackil, Polish soldier; assists Dmitri (1608), 17, 233; besieges monastery of the Trinity, 17, 234.
- Sapienza, island in Greece; battle of (1354), 9, 266.
- Sapor I or Shapur, king of Persia ca. 240-ca. 273 A.D.; invades Mesopotamia, 6, 412; conquests, 6, 417-418; 8, 78-79.
- Sapor II, king of Persia 310-ca. 381 A.D.; pre-natal coronation, 6, 467; character, 8, 80; persecutes Christians, 8, 81; defeats Constantius, 6, 467-468; invades Mesopotamia, 6, 479-481; Julian's campaigns against, 6, 499-508; defeats Romans, 6, 511-514.
- Sapor III, king of Persia ca. 384-389 A.D.; reign and death, 8, 83.
- Sapor (seventh century A.D.), commander of Armenians; assumes title of emperor (665 A.D.), 7, 186.
- Saracco, Guiseppe (1821-), Italian statesman; ministry of, 9, 633.
- Saracens, name given by mediæval Christians to Arab followers of Mohammed and later to Mohammedans in general; origin of name, 8, 4; conquer Syria, 8, 146-149, 156-159; in Phœnicia, 2, 303 seq.; conquer Persia, 8, 151-155; conquer Egypt, 8, 160-162; in North Africa, 2, 325-328; 8, 191 seq.; invade Spain, 7, 493-494; 8, 192 seq.; 10, 36 seq.; overrun Gaul, 7, 495; 8, 198 seq.; defeated at Tours, by Charles Martel (732 A.D.), 7, 496; 8, 199; 10, 37; defeated in Burgundy (737 A.D.), 7, 498; wars with Charlemagne, 7, 542, 553; conquer Portugal, 10, 427; decline of power in Spain, 8, 233 seq., 463-465; kingdoms of Ghassan and Hira, 7, 121; wars with Eastern Empire: (under Heraclius), 7, 169, 179-182; (under Constans), 7, 184-186; (under Constantine), 7, 187-189; (under Justinian), 7, 190-194; (under Anastasius II), 7, 194; (under Constantine V), 7, 211-212, 213; (under Nicephorus), 7, 231-232; (under Joannes Zimisceus), 7, 241-242; sieges of Constantinople (672 A.D.), 7, 187-188;

- (717-718 A.D.), **7**, 202-205; pillage Corsica and Sardinia, **7**, 558; capture Crete and Sicily, **7**, 222 note, 227 note; Nicephorus attempts to recapture Sicily, **7**, 232; pillage coasts of Italy, **7**, 576, 583; defeated by Robert Guiscard, **9**, 72; transplanted from Sicily to Nocera by Frederick II, **9**, 83, 182; colonies of, at Luceria and Nocera exterminated by French (thirteenth century), **9**, 109; influence on Italian literature and customs, **9**, 182, 183, 185; wars with crusaders, **2**, 304-306; **8**, 344-465; slave trade of, in middle ages, **9**, 320; see also Arabia, Arabs, Crusades.
- Saracus**, see **Sin-shar-ishkum**.
- Saragossa** or **Zaragoza**, capital of province of Saragossa, Spain; council of church held at (380 A.D.), **10**, 12; captured by Christians (1118), **8**, 243; **10**, 59; Philip V of Spain defeated by French at (1710), **10**, 289; **20**, 478; besieged by French (1809), **10**, 349.
- Saragossa**, Duke of, see **Palafox y Melzi**.
- Saratoga**, village in New York; battles of (1777), **23**, 264-265.
- Sarbaraza**, see **Shahr Barz**.
- Sardanapalus**, title given to **Elagabalus**, *q. v.*
- Sardanapalus**, see **Asshurbanapal**.
- Sardinia**, Kingdom of, a former kingdom of Italy, including the duchy of Savoy and the island of Sardinia; constituted (1720), **9**, 532; districts of Milan ceded to (1784), **14**, 434; in latter half of eighteenth century, **9**, 540, 548, 550; in time of French rule in Italy, **9**, 574; insurrection of, subdued by Austria (1820), **14**, 587; Charles Albert, king of, heads war for Italian independence (1848), **9**, 594 seq.; reforms in (1854), **9**, 602; middle Italian states unite with (1859), **9**, 606; in war of Italy with Austria (1859), **9**, 603 seq.
- Sardinia**, island in the Mediterranean; ceded to Rome (255 B.C.), **5**, 223, 234; conquered by Vandals (534 A.D.), **7**, 93, 96; under Byzantine empire (568 A.D.), **7**, 440; conquered by Saracens (711 A.D.), **7**, 196; conquered by Pisans (1132), **9**, 36; under Spanish rule (seventeenth century), **9**, 486, 531.
- Sardis** or **Sardes**, capital of Lydia; legend of, **2**, 246; captured by Persians (546 B.C.), **2**, 432, description of, **2**, 434-437.
- Sarduris I** (**Siduri**), king of Armenia (ca. 833 B.C.); at war with **Shalmaneser III**, **1**, 338, 390; **2**, 388.
- Sarduris II**, king of Armenia (735 B.C.); at war with Assyria, **1**, 392-393; **2**, 388-389.
- Sarduris III**, king of Armenia (ca. 644 B.C.); sends ambassador to **Asshurbanapal**, **1**, 430.
- Sargon I** (**Shargani-shar-ali**, **Sharrukin**), king of Agade in Babylonia ca. 3800 B.C.; father of **Naram-Sin**; reign, **1**, 360-362; legend concerning finding of, **1**, 360, 619; "tablet of omens," **1**, 361-362; in Syria and Cyprus, **1**, 311; invades Egypt, **1**, 312; founds library, **1**, 441; date of, fixed by excavations of **Nabonidus**, **1**, 455; cylinders show antiquity of Babylonian civilisation, **1**, 535; culture of period, **1**, 569; quotation from inscription of, **2**, 220.
- Sargon II**, king of Assyria 722-705 B.C.; main treatment, **1**, 397-403; conquest of Samaria, **1**, 397; **2**, 115; expedition against Hamath and towns on Mediterranean coast, **1**, 398; **2**, 285; conquers Hittites, **1**, 398; **2**, 392; policy in Cilicia, **1**, 400; **2**, 416; supremacy recognised in Cyprus, **2**, 621; **3**, 205; relations with Urartu, **1**, 398-399; **2**, 584; conquest of Babylon, **1**, 400-402; founds **Dur-Sharrukin**, **1**, 403; character and policy, **1**, 403; compared with **Sennacherib**, **1**, 416; letter to, from **Ishtar-duri**, **1**, 542-543.
- Sasbach**, village in Baden; battle of (1675), **11**, 584.
- Sarmatians** or **Saurometæ**, Scythian tribe; early history, **2**, 442, 444; **6**, 232, 462; conquered by Huns, **7**, 46; conquered by Goths, **6**, 463-464; colonised in Pannonia, Thrace, Macedonia, and Italy, **6**, 465.
- Sarmiento**, **Domingo Faustino** (1811-1888), Argentinian statesman; becomes president (1868), **23**, 616.
- Sarpedon**, legendary king of Lydia, **2**, 418.
- Sarpedon**, legendary Cretan hero, **3**, 194-195.
- Sarsfield**, **Patrick** (d. 1693), earl of Lucan, Irish general; serves in army of James II in Ireland, **21**, 428; raises siege of Limerick, **20**, 427; **21**, 432; surrenders Limerick, **21**, 434; in French service, **20**, 432; **21**, 434; death, **21**, 434.
- Sarus** (d. ca. 413 A.D.), Gothic general in service of **Honorius**; defeated in Gaul (407 A.D.), **6**, 547; at war with **Alaric** (409 A.D.), **6**, 559; death, **6**, 569.
- Sarvathasiddha** or **Siddhartha**, Indian prince known later as **Buddha**; summary of career of, **2**, 478; see also **Buddha**.
- Saskatchewan**, made a province, **22**, 346.
- Sassacus**, American Indian chief of **Pequot** tribe; defeated (1637), **23**, 106.
- Sassanids** or **Sassanians**, dynasty of Persian kings (226-641 A.D.); empire of, begun by **Ardashir I**, **8**, 76 seq.; relations with Rome, **8**, 77; war with Turks, **24**, 266; last of empire, **8**, 99, 155.
- Satire Ménéppée** (1594), French political satire, directed against the League; influence, **11**, 404.
- Satrianum**, see **Asculum**.
- Satsuma**, province in the island of **Kinsin**; Japan; rebellion in (1877), **24**, 632.
- Saturn**, ancient Italian deity; worship of, **2**, 351.
- Saturnalia**, festival of Saturn; in ancient Rome, **6**, 367.
- Saturninus**, **Claudius Sentius**, Roman governor in Germany 4-6 A.D.; receives appointment from **Augustus**, **6**, 63; under **Tiberius**, in campaign against Germans, **6**, 64.

- Saturnius**, Lucius Appuleius, Roman tribune (102 B.C.), in alliance with the Roman consul Marius, **5**, 402; obtains renewal of tribunate, **5**, 403; conspiracy of, **5**, 404.
- Saturnius II**, soldier of Gaul; proclaimed emperor of Alexandria (ca. 278 B.C.), **6**, 430; death, **6**, 430.
- Satyrus**, commander of insurgents in Sicily (101 B.C.); defeated by Romans, **5**, 400.
- Sauchieburn**, locality in Scotland; battle of (1488), **21**, 197.
- Saucourt**, village in France; battle of (881 A.D.), **7**, 586.
- Saul** (eleventh century B.C.), first king of the Hebrews 1055-1033 B.C.; elected king, **2**, 77; reign, **2**, 78-79; relations with David, **2**, 79-83; death, **2**, 83.
- Saulcy**, Louis Félicien Joseph Caignart de (1807-1880), French archæologist, **1**, 609.
- Sault Sainte Marie** or **Saint Mary's Falls**, rapids in St. Mary's River, between Lakes Superior and Huron; French establish settlements on, **23**, 66, 72.
- Saulx-Javannes**, see **Javannes**.
- Saumarez**, James, 1st Baron de (1757-1836), British admiral of French extraction; attacks French at Algeciras, **12**, 513.
- Saumur**, town in France; plot, **13**, 26-27.
- Sauran**, Franz, Count (1760-1830), Austrian statesman; finance minister, **14**, 565.
- Sauria**, town in Acarnania, **4**, 492.
- Saurometæ** or **Sauromatians**, see **Sarmatians**.
- Sauvage**, Jean, French merchant; reconnoiters White Sea (ca. 1586), **17**, 227.
- Sava**, Saint (Rastko) (d. 1237), father of Serbian national church, **24**, 190.
- Savage**, John (d. 1586), English conspirator; in Babington conspiracy, **19**, 361-362; trial and execution, **19**, 363.
- Savage's Station**, place in Virginia; battle of (1862), **23**, 432.
- Savannah**, city of United States; founded (1733), **23**, 61; taken by British, **23**, 271; unsuccessful attempt to regain, **23**, 271.
- Savaron**, Jean (1550-1622), French soldier; speech in states general of 1614, **11**, 437.
- Savary**, Anne Jean Marie René, duke of Rovigo (1774-1833), French soldier; watches for Duke de Berri, **12**, 534; has Duke d'Enghien executed, **12**, 535; mission to Russia, **17**, 450; commands corps in campaign of Eylau and Friedland, **17**, 452; as minister in St. Petersburg, **17**, 462, 463.
- Savile** or **Saville**, George, marquis of Halifax (1630-1695), English statesman; ambassador of Charles II to Louis XIV, **20**, 276; joins Temple's ministry, **20**, 293; character, **20**, 293-294; opposes violence of Shaftesbury, **20**, 297; oratory in Exclusion Bill debate, **20**, 299; lord privy seal, **20**, 306, 420; urges liberal treatment of colonies, **20**, 306 seq.; rivalry with Rochester, **20**, 307-309; president of the council, **20**, 360; dismissed from council, **20**, 382; opposition to James II, **20**, 382, 385, 411, 412; offers crown to William and Mary, **20**, 415; retires from office, **20**, 428; death, **20**, 458.
- Savile**, Sir George, English politician; moves for repeal of obsolete anti-Catholic penalties (1778), **20**, 635; presents petition against unconstitutional power of the crown (1780), **20**, 633; motion in regard to royal pensions, **20**, 634; house of, attacked during Gordon riots (1780), **20**, 635.
- Savoie-Carignan**, see **Lamballe**, **Princesse de**.
- Savona**, city in Italy; fortified by French (ca. 1529), **11**, 325; enforced residence of Pius VII (1809-1812), **12**, 575.
- Savonarola**, Girolamo (1452-1498), Italian reformer; at death-bed of Lorenzo de' Medici, **9**, 388; arouses Florentines against Medici, **9**, 412; career at Florence, **9**, 421-424; death, **9**, 424.
- Savoy**, Dukes of, see **Humbert**.
- Savoy**, House of, reigning house of Italy; main treatment, **9**, 502-511; relations with dukes of Mantua and Gonzaga, **9**, 499; continual progress, **9**, 580.
- Savoy**, former duchy of Italy, **9**, 502-511; treaty with France (1562), **11**, 348 note; alliance with Venice (ca. 1616), **9**, 515; in War of Spanish Succession, **9**, 528-530; internal changes during latter half of eighteenth century, **9**, 540-541; restored to king of Sardinia (1815), **9**, 579; ceded to France (1860), **9**, 607.
- Savoy**, Charles Emmanuel, see **Charles Emmanuel**.
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- Sawyer**, Sir Robert (d. 1692), English lawyer; acts with Somers as counsel for the seven bishops (1688), **20**, 398.
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- Saxo Grammaticus** (thirteenth century), Danish historian, **16**, 4, 158.
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Say and Sele, William Fiennes, Lord (1582-1662), English Puritan nobleman; favours Massachusetts Bay Company, **22**, 641; seeks citizenship in Massachusetts, **23**, 99; takes part with Scotch against Charles I, **19**, 577; appointed lord privy-seal, **20**, 234.

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Scævola, P. Mucius, Roman consul 133 B.C.; aids T. Gracchus, **5**, 361, 365.

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- Schele von Schelenburg, George Victor Friedrich Dietrich, Baron (1771-1844), Hanoverian statesman; efforts at accession of Ernest Augustus, 15, 405.
- Schelling, Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph von (1775-1854), German philosopher; influence, 15, 353.
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Scottish independence, **21**, 88; rescues Bruce, **21**, 90; death, **21**, 91.

Sebastian (1554-1578), king of Portugal 1557-1578; accession, **10**, 495; character, **10**, 495, 498; adventures in Africa, **8**, 252; **10**, 495, 496; mysterious death, **10**, 497; see also Sebastians, The.

Sebastian (fourth century A.D.), Roman general of Emperor Julian; invades Mesopotamia (363 A.D.), **6**, 500, 505.

Sebastiani, Count François Horace Bastien (1772-1851), French soldier and diplomatist; sends home reports of French mission in Levant, **12**, 529; envoy of Napoleon to Constantinople, **12**, 555; **17**, 460.

Sebastians, The, imposters claiming throne of Portugal after disappearance of King Sebastian (1578), **10**, 503 seq.

Sebastopol or Sevastopol, seaport in Taurida, Russia; siege of in Crimean War (1854-1855), **17**, 571-585; **21**, 616.

Sebastopolis, seaport of Cilicia; battle of (692 A.D.), **7**, 190.

Sebekhotep I, king of Egypt (ca. 2250 B.C.); founds XIIIth dynasty, **1**, 117.

Sebekhotep V or Kha-nefer-Ra, king of Egypt (ca. 2200 B.C.); **1**, 118.

Sebekhotep VI, king of Egypt (ca. 1600 B.C.); tomb opened, **1**, 159.

Sebek-neferu-Ra, queen of Egypt (ca. 2255 B.C.), **1**, 112, 117.

Sebennytes, XXXth Egyptian dynasty, **1**, 292.

Sebercheres, king of Egypt ca. 3498-ca. 3491 B.C., **1**, 100.

Seceders, Arab sect of, see Kharijites.

Secession, War of, see Civil War in America.

Séchelles, Jean-Moreau de (1690-1760), French controller-general of finances, **12**, 89.

Séchelles, Hérault de, see Hérault de Séchelles.

Seckendorff, Count Friedrich Heinrich (1673-1763), German field-marshal and diplomatist; at battle of Braunau, **14**, 431; saves life of Frederick the Great, **15**, 152.

Secular Games, Roman games, so called from *sacculum*, a period of time of about 100 years; celebration of, **6**, 98-101.

Sedan, city in France; battle of (1870), **13**, 157-160; **15**, 526.

Seddon, Rt. Hon. Richard John (1845-), New Zealand statesman, premier of New Zealand 1893-1904; socialistic legislation, **22**, 262-263; death, **21**, 672.

Sedgemoor, tract of land in Somersetshire, England; battle of (1685), **20**, 365.

Sedgwick, John (1813-1864), American soldier; at battle of Chancellorsville, **23**, 437; in Wilderness campaign, **23**, 446-447; death, **23**, 447.

Sedition Law, see Alien and Sedition Acts.

Sedulius, Coelius (fifth century A.D.), a Roman Christian poet, **21**, 337.

Segestes (first century A.D.), Cheruscan chief; warns Varus of conspiracy, **6**, 65, 67; envious of Arminius, **6**, 67, 71; besieged by Arminius, **6**, 71, 134; honoured at triumph of Germanicus, **6**, 76.

Segimund, (first century A.D.), German prince and priest, son of Segestes; taken captive to Rome, 6, 71, 76.

Segrave, John de (1256-1325), English soldier; sent with an army into Scotland and defeated near Roslin (1303), 18, 420; 21, 78.

Segrave (Seagrave), Nicholas de (1238-1295), 1st baron Segrave; fights for Montfort at Lewes, 18, 381.

Séguier, Pierre (1588-1672), French statesman, chancellor of France; on Day of the Barricades, 11, 500; estimate, 11, 529; remodels legislative system, 11, 540.

Séгур, Count Philippe Paul (1780-1873), French soldier; at battle of Ulm, 12, 544.

Séгур d'Aguesseau, Count Louis Philippe de (1753-1830), French politician; Marie Antoinette secures appointment as marshal of France, 12, 139.

Sehathor, king of Egypt (ca. 1600 B.C.), 1, 118.

Sehested, town in Germany; battle (1813), 16, 431-432.

Seidlitz or **Seydlitz**, Friedrich Wilhelm von (1721-1773), Prussian cavalry leader; at battle of Rossbach (1757), 15, 202; at battle of Zorndorf (1758), 15, 206; at siege of Spitzberg (1759), 15, 216.

Seif, son of Yezen, Arabian chief; liberates Yemen from Abyssinian rule (605 A.D.), 8, 110.

Seignelay, Marquis of, see Colbert, Jean Baptiste.

Seine-port, see Simport.

Sejanus, Ælius (d. 31 A.D.), favourite and minister of Emperor Tiberius; quells mutiny of soldiers, 6, 133; character, 6, 143; intrigues against Tiberius and family, 6, 144-148; fall, 6, 151-154.

Seker-nefer-ka (Necherophes), king of Egypt ca. 3900-ca. 3872 B.C., 1, 92, 93.

Sekhent-neb-Ra, king of Egypt (ca. 1635 B.C.), 1, 124, 125.

Sekheth, Egyptian goddess, 1, 112.

Sékigahara, town in Japan; battle (1600), 24, 589.

Selby, city in England; royalists routed at (1644), 20, 22.

Selden, John (1584-1654), English jurist and Orientalist; joins in protest to James I, 19, 503; defends liberty of the subject, under Charles I, 19, 545; opposes orders of Charles I, 19, 559.

Seleucia, ancient city near the Tigris, see Ctesiphon.

Seleucids or **Seleucidæ**, royal dynasty in Syria 312-ca. 65 B.C.; main treatment, 4, 552-561; Jews under, 2, 25-26, 135-146; relations to Parthians, 8, 53 seq.; see also names of individual kings.

Seleucus (I) Nicator (ca. 358-280 B.C.), Macedonian general, founder of Seleucid dynasty in Syria; reign, 2, 138; 4, 552-555; chiliarch in Alexander's army, 4, 279; marriage, 4, 377; receives chiliarchy of Perdiccas at Alexander's death, 4, 428; rise to prominence, 4, 441, 443; ruler of Parthians, 8, 49; war with Antigonius, 4, 443, 444, 491, 564-565; conquers Baby-

lonia (312 B. C.), 4, 492, 553; sends ambassador to Chandra Gupta, 2, 504; takes title of king, (306 B.C.), 4, 446, 496, 554; with allies overthrows Antigonius at Ipsus (301 B.C.), 4, 449-450, 498, 503; 2, 301; war with Demetrius Poliorcetes, 2, 302; alliance with Demetrius, 4, 450; takes Demetrius prisoner, 4, 454, 500, 504-505; builds Antioch, 4, 554; fortifies Seleucia, 1, 480; war with Lysimachus, 4, 555; extent of empire, 4, 455, 499, 500, 506, 554-555; murdered by Ptolemy Ceraunus, 4, 456, 506.

Seleucus (II) Callinicus, king of Syria 246-227 B.C.; reign, 2, 138; 4, 557; seizes throne by aid of Laodice, 4, 557, 570; wars with Ptolemy and Antiochus, 2, 136; 4, 557, 570-571; 8, 54; death, 4, 557.

Seleucus (III) Ceraunus, king of Syria 227-224 B.C.; reign, 2, 138; 4, 557.

Seleucus (IV) Philopator (Soter), king of Syria 187-176 B.C.; reign, 2, 138-139; 4, 559.

Seleucus (VI) Epiphanes, king of Syria 96-ca. 95 B.C.; reign, 4, 561.

Self-denying Ordinances (1645), in English history, a measure intended to remove inefficient commanders from the army, 20, 27.

Selim I (ca. 1465-1520), sultan of Turkey 1512-1520; reign, 24, 338-339; rebellion against Bayazid II, 24, 337; conquers Syria, 2, 307; war with mamelukes, 24, 444; conquest of Egypt, 24, 444-446; buys rights to caliphate, 24, 445; organises government of Egypt, 24, 446; makes Barbarossa beyler-bey of Africa, 24, 477; coalition of European princes against, 19, 75; character, 24, 338, 339.

Selim II, the "Sot" (d. 1574), sultan of Turkey 1566-1574; reign, 24, 367-370; before accession, 24, 357; accession, 24, 367; collision with Russians, 24, 367-368; conquest of Cyprus, 24, 368-369; battle of Lepanto, 24, 368; death, 24, 369.

Selim III (1761-1808), sultan of Turkey 1789-1807; reign, 24, 422-424; continues war with Austria and Russia, 17, 406 seq.; 24, 422; treaty of Jassy, 17, 410-411; French sympathies of, 24, 423; attempts to remodel army, 17, 459; 24, 423-424; hesitates between alliance with France or Russia, 17, 459-460; unites with allied powers against France, 24, 424; influenced by French to declare war against Russia, 17, 460; 24, 424; deposition, 17, 461; 24, 424.

Selim at-Teumi (sixteenth century), chief of Tholeba Arabs in North Africa; invites corsairs to Algiers, 24, 476.

Seljuks, Turkish dynasty, reigning in central and western Asia in eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth centuries, founded by Toghrul or Toghril Bey, grandson of Seljuk; main treatment, 2, 377-378; 8, 225-227; 24, 311; Toghrul establishes his authority in Baghdad, 8, 224; conquests of Alp Arslan, 2, 377; 7, 258 note; capture of Jerusalem, 2, 377; 7, 258 note; sultanate of Iconium and Rum established, 2, 377;

- 8**, 296; wars with Eastern Empire, **2**, 377; **7**, 259, 262, 318; **8**, 226; division of empire at death of Malik Shah (1092), **2**, 377; **8**, 226, 227, 350; successors of Malik Shah, **8**, 226 seq.; wars with crusaders, **2**, 377; **8**, 344 seq.; Seljuk sultan at Aleppo overthrown (1127), **8**, 228; Nur-ad-Din takes Palestine from, **8**, 228; power broken by conquests of Moguls, **2**, 377-378; **7**, 311; **24**, 272; relations with Ottoman Turks in Asia Minor, **24**, 310 seq.; superseded by Ottomans, **2**, 378; **24**, 312 seq.; literature under in Persia, **24**, 492; see also names of individual rulers.
- Selkirk**, Thomas Douglas, Earl of (1771-1820), Scottish coloniser and author; colonisation projects of, in Canadian northwest, **22**, 343.
- Selman** (sixteenth century), Turkish sea captain (reis); establishes Turkish sovereignty in Arabia, **24**, 346.
- Selmer**, Christian August (1816-1889), Norwegian statesman; premier of Norway 1880-1883, **16**, 483-484.
- Semblançay**, Jacques de Beaune, Baron of (1445-1527), treasurer of Francis I, **11**, 315.
- Semempses**, see **Sem-en-Ptah**.
- Semendria**, Servian fortress on right bank of Danube; abandoned by Turks (1688), **24**, 595; stormed by Turks (1690), **24**, 399; siege (1789), **17**, 408.
- Sem-en-Ptah**, or **Semempses**, or **Men-sa-Nefer**, king of Egypt ca. 4186-ca. 4168 B.C., **1**, 90.
- Seminara**, town in Italy; siege and battle of (1503), **9**, 428; **11**, 299.
- Seminary Ridge**, battle of; see **Gettysburg**.
- Seminole**, tribe of North American Indians; see **Seminole Wars**.
- Seminole Wars**, in American history, two wars between the government and the Seminole Indians. 1. Sometimes called **Florida War** (1817-1818), **23**, 346; 2. (1835-1842), **23**, 361.
- Semiramis** or **Sammurumat**, mythical Babylonian queen; legends, **1**, 318-319, 367, 580-593; **2**, 420, 526; establishes weaving factories, 487.
- Semites**, a group of people, including the Jews and allied races, supposed to have descended from Shem, son of Noah; origin, **1**, 338, 347-348, 358-359; **8**, 3; character, **1**, 346; **2**, 355, 565; religion, **1**, 314; **2**, 171, 202, 433; language, **1**, 87, 310, 345; **2**, 65, 273; drive Sumerians from Babylonia, **1**, 323, 326, 338, 342-343; inscriptions, 357, 564, 575; **2**, 110; influence on Greek literature, **2**, 225; relations with Hittites, **2**, 393-396.
- Semmes**, Raphael (1809-1877), American naval officer in Confederate service; commands Confederate cruiser *Alabama*, **23**, 448.
- Semomyslaw**, king of Poland (921 A.D.), character, **24**, 8.
- Semnonnes**, German tribe; aid Cherusci, **7**, 427; migrations, **7**, 428.
- Semonville**, Charles Louis Huguet, Marquis of (d. 1834), French statesman; surrendered by Swiss to Austria, **12**, 363.
- Semowit**, king of Poland 860-892 A.D.; accession, **24**, 2; character and reign, **24**, 7-8.
- Sempach**, town in Switzerland; battle of (1386), **14**, 192; **16**, 576-577.
- Sempach Letter**, military ordinance adopted by Swiss confederates (1393), **16**, 579.
- Sempronia** (second century B.C.), sister of T. Gracchus; marries Scipio Africanus Minor, **5**, 360; suspected of murdering Scipio, **5**, 370; denounces fraud of Saturninus, **5**, 403.
- Sempronian Laws**, measures introduced by C. Gracchus (123 B.C.); provisions of, **5**, 374.
- Sempronius** (Tiberius Sempronius Longus), Roman consul 218 B.C.; Hannibal defeats, **5**, 249-250.
- Sempronius**, see **Blæsus**, **Gracchus**, and **Tuditanus**.
- Semti**, see **Hesepti**.
- Seneca**, Lucius Annæus (ca. 4 B.C.-65 A.D.), Roman philosopher and statesman; Nero a pupil of, **6**, 184, 206, 208; banishment to Corsica, **6**, 177, 180; decline of political influence, **6**, 194-196; Nero's enmity toward, **6**, 203; suicide, **6**, 204; philosophy, **6**, 310, 312; tragedies, **6**, 102, 346.
- Seneca**, M. Annæus (ca. 61 B.C.-30 A.D.), Roman rhetorician, **6**, 158.
- Senecas**, tribe of North American Indians; wars with Susquehannas (1676), **23**, 127.
- Senecio**, Tullius, nephew of Seneca; implicated in Piso's conspiracy (65 A.D.), **6**, 203, 204.
- Seneffe**, village in Belgium; battle of (1674), **11**, 584; **13**, 637; **14**, 34.
- Senegal**, colony in Western Africa; ceded to France (1783), **12**, 139.
- Sengun**, son of Toghrul; boyhood, **24**, 275; fights Jenghiz Khan (1203), **24**, 276.
- Senibaldi**, see **Innocent IV**.
- Senlac**, battle of; see **Hastings**.
- Senlis**, town in France; assembly of (1301), **11**, 79; treaty of (1493), **11**, 287.
- Sennacherib** (Sin-Akhe-Erba), king of Assyria 705-681 B.C.; invades Palestine, **2**, 115-116; campaigns, **1**, 177, 311, 403-416; takes Syrian workmen to Nineveh, **2**, 285; opposes Greeks in Cilicia, **3**, 206; constructs canals for Nineveh, **1**, 552; destroys Babylon, **1**, 334; murdered by his sons, **1**, 334; library of, at Nineveh, **1**, 441; will of, **1**, 620.
- Senones**, Gallic tribe; enter Italy (390 B.C.), **5**, 156; wars with Rome, **5**, 200, 236, 526; in league with Arminius, **6**, 76.
- Sens**, city in France; resists Northmen (886 A.D.), **11**, 9; council of (1140), **11**, 43; siege of (1420), **11**, 180; **18**, 420.
- Sentinum**, town in Italy; battle of (295 B.C.), **5**, 196-197.
- Senussis**, religious sect in North Africa; characteristics, **8**, 303.
- Seoul**, capital of Korea; Japanese troops reinforced in, **24**, 558; Japanese deliver ultimatum at (1894), **24**, 576.

- Separation Law** (1905), **13**, 198; text, **13**, 242.
- Sepoy Mutiny**, see **India**, **British**.
- September Convention**, treaty between France and Italy (1804); terms of, **9**, 613; Victor Emmanuel attempts to enforce, **9**, 620.
- September Laws** (Fieschi Laws), (1835), a bill restricting press and jury in France, **13**, 65.
- September Massacres**, a series of murders by French Revolutionists (1792); preparations for, **12**, 269; details, **12**, 270 seq.; Carlyle's description of, **12**, 273; Ternaux's account of, **12**, 276; effect in England, **21**, 452.
- Septembrists**; 1. Instigators of the September Massacres *q. v.*; 2. Partisans of Portuguese Constitution of 1822, **10**, 554.
- Septennial Act** (1716), act prolonging to seven years the possible duration of English parliament, **20**, 512-514.
- Sequani**, Gallic tribe; in wars with Cæsar, **5**, 514, 515.
- Sequeira**, Diogo Lopes de, Portuguese navigator; discovers Malacca and Sumatra (1509), **10**, 486.
- Serapis**, Egyptian divinity, worship of, **1**, 63, 653; temple of, at Babylon, **5**, 653; Vespasian's attitude towards, **6**, 232.
- Serban Cantacuzenus**, prince of Wallachia 1679-1688; achievements and death, **24**, 143.
- Serbs**, a Slavic people, natives of Servia; origin, **24**, 187; settle in Servia, **24**, 187; relation to Croats, **24**, 188.
- Serena** (d. 408), niece of Theodosius I; married to Stilicho, **6**, 538; **7**, 30; becomes mother-in-law of Honorius, **6**, 543; executed by senate, **6**, 552.
- Serenus**, bishop of Marseilles; forbids image worship (509 A.D.), **7**, 207.
- Serfdom**:
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- Switzerland**: condition of the peasants (middle ages), **8**, 496 seq.
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- Sergius I** (d. 701 A.D.), pope 687-701; pontificate of, **8**, 542.
- Sergius II** (d. 847 A.D.), pope 844-847; pontificate of, **8**, 566, 567.
- Sergius III** (d. 913 A.D.), pope 904-911; pontificate of, **8**, 579.
- Sergius IV**, pope 1009-1012, **8**, 508.
- Sergius** (ca. 560 A.D.), Byzantine courtier; appointed governor of Pentapolis, **7**, 126; defeat, **7**, 127.
- Seringapatam** or **Srirangapatam**, town in Mysore, India; siege of (1792), **22**, 111-112; captured by English (1799), **22**, 114-115.
- Serrano y Domínguez**, Francisco (1810-1885), duke de la Torre, Spanish soldier and statesman; joins revolutionists, **10**, 401; becomes president of provisional ministry (1868), **10**, 402; becomes regent (1869), **10**, 407; second ministry (1872), **10**, 409; establishes military dictatorship (1874), **10**, 415; relations with Europe, **10**, 416.
- Serrão**, Francisco, Portuguese navigator; discovers Molucca Islands (1512), **10**, 486.
- Serre**, Hercule, Count of (1776-1824), French statesman; member of the *Chambre Introuvable*, **13**, 19.
- Serranus** Gavianus, Sextus, Roman tribune 57 B.C.; opposes Cicero, **5**, 506.
- Sertorius**, Quintus (d. 72 B.C.), Roman general; supports Marius, **5**, 427, 429; withdraws to Spain, **5**, 435; **10**, 8; governs Spain, **5**, 458-459; negotiates with Mithridates, **5**, 459, 467.
- Sérurier**, Jean Mathieu Philibert (1742-1819), French marshal; at battle of Loano, **12**, 409; relations with Napoleon, **12**, 425, 483; at battle of Castiglione, **12**, 434.
- Servan**, Joseph (1741-1808), French politician; establishes federal camps at Paris (1792), **12**, 252; decree of, **12**, 258; restored to office, **12**, 267.
- Servia**, kingdom in the Balkan peninsula; main treatment, **24**, 187-206; origin and early history, **24**, 187-189; Nemanja dynasty, **24**, 189-193; decline and fall of empire, **24**, 193-195; under the Turks, **24**, 195-198; insurrection; Kara George, **24**, 198-201; new administrative regulations in, **24**, 201-203; becomes kingdom under Milan Obrenovich, **24**, 203; rivalry of Austria and Russia, **24**, 204; reign and murder of Alexander, **24**, 204-

- 205; to-day, **24**, 205-206; history in outline, **24**, 248-249.
- Servile Wars**, three wars waged by Rome against insurgent slaves; 1. (134-132 B.C.), **5**, 322-326; 2. (102-101 B.C.), **5**, 399-400; 3 (73-71 B.C., also called War of the Gladiators), **5**, 460-461.
- Servilia**, mother of Marcus Brutus; Caesar's gifts to, **5**, 590.
- Servilia** (d. 66 A.D.), daughter of Soranus, accused of conspiracy, **6**, 206.
- Servilianus**, Quintus Fabius, Roman consul 142 B.C.; defeated by Lusitanians, **5**, 318.
- Servilius Geminus**, Cnaeus, Roman consul 217 B.C.; campaigns against Hannibal, **5**, 250-252.
- Servilius Vatia**, Publius Isauricus (d. 44 B.C.), Roman pro-consul; conquers Isauria, **2**, 387; **7**, 197.
- Servilius**, Marcus, secures triumph for L. Æmilius Paulus (201 B.C.), **5**, 304.
- Servius Tullius**, king of Rome ca. 578-534 B.C.; succeeds Tarquinius, **5**, 81; reign of, **5**, 81, 83; assassinated, **5**, 83; reforms constitution, **5**, 107-115; legends of, **5**, 97, 98, 100; Etruscan origin of, **5**, 106, 107.
- Sesostris**, see Ramses II.
- Sestius**, Lucius, friend of Brutus; made consul by Augustus (23 A.D.), **6**, 83.
- Set**, Egyptian deity; identified with Baal and called Sutekh, **1**, 123; worship of, **1**, 119, 187; conflict with Ra, **1**, 221.
- Set-amen**, Egyptian princess; worshipped with Theban Triad, **1**, 130.
- Setes**, see Neb-Ra.
- Sethos**, in legend, name given to Egyptian king, corresponding to Tirhaqa, **1**, 177; **2**, 116.
- Seti I** (Sethosis), king of Egypt 1355-1345 B.C.; reign, **1**, 142-143; wars of, in Syria, **2**, 9, 273, 394; digs canal between Nile and Red Sea, **1**, 183; buildings, **1**, 117; tablet of, discovered at Abydos, **1**, 290.
- Seti II**, king of Egypt 1250-1235 B.C.; reign, **1**, 166.
- Set-nekht** (d. 1235 B.C.), king of Egypt; founds 20th dynasty, **1**, 166.
- Settlement**, Act of, in English history an act of parliament, regulating succession to the throne (1701); text of, **22**, 366-367.
- Seuthes**, Thracian prince; aided by the Ten Thousand (ca. 400 B.C.), **4**, 63; negotiations with Dercyllidas, **4**, 85; alliance with Athens, **4**, 120.
- Sevastopol**, see Sebastopol.
- Seven against Thebes**, in Greek legend, an expedition undertaken by seven heroes against Thebes; origin of legend, **3**, 38; place in history, **3**, 72-73, 108.
- Seven Bishops**, Case of the, trial of Archbishop Sancroft and six bishops for petitioning James II against the Declaration of Indulgence (1688), **20**, 395-399.
- Seven Cities**, in New Mexico, see Cibola.
- Seven Days' Battles**, series of engagements in the peninsular campaign of the American Civil War, fought in the region of the Chickahominy (1862), **23**, 431-432.
- Sevenoaks**, town in England; battle of (1450), **18**, 567.
- Seven Pines**, see Fair Oaks.
- Seven Weeks' War**, see Austro-Prussian War.
- Seven Years' War**, waged against Frederick the Great of Prussia by Austria, France, and Russia (1756-1763), **12**, 66, 73-77, 352; **14**, 441-447; **15**, 189-231.
- Severus**, Flavius Valerius, Roman emperor, associate of Galerius 306-307 A.D., **6**, 437.
- Severus**, L. Septimius (146-211 A.D.), Roman emperor 193-211 A.D.; reign, **6**, 385-391; early life, **6**, 384; in Britain, **6**, 389-390; **18**, 20-21; leads army against Caledonians, **21**, 5.
- Severus**, Libius, nominal emperor of Rome 461-465 A.D.; reign, **6**, 611-612.
- Severus**, M. Aurelius Alexander (205-235 A.D.), Roman emperor 222-235 A.D.; reign, **6**, 400-403; war with Persia, **6**, 402.
- Severus**, architect of Nero's palace (ca. 60 A.D.), **6**, 200.
- Severus**, Catilius, governor of Syria under Hadrian (ca. 117 A.D.), **6**, 280.
- Severus**, Sextus Julius, Roman soldier, legate of Hadrian; puts down Jewish revolt (135 A.D.), **6**, 284.
- Severus**, Temple of, destroyed by Sixtus V (ca. 1590), **9**, 479.
- Sevier**, John (1745-1815), American pioneer and Indian fighter; at battle of King's Mountain (1780), **23**, 277; governor of the "State of Franklin" (1784-1788), **23**, 288.
- Séigné**, Marie de Rabutin-Chantal, Marquise de (1676-1696), French writer; correspondence, **11**, 634.
- Seville**, Spanish city; seat of Ermenigild's court (582 A.D.), **10**, 21; captured by Ferdinand III of Castile (1248), **8**, 254; **10**, 66-67.
- Seville**, Council of, see Casa de la Contratacion de las Indias.
- Seville**, Treaty of (1729), treaty establishing an alliance between England, France, and Spain, **14**, 1.
- Sewall**, Samuel (1652-1730), American colonial jurist; connection with witchcraft trials, **23**, 176.
- Seward**, William Henry (1801-1872), American statesman; opposes Clay's compromise in United States senate (1850), **23**, 381; confidential adviser of President Taylor, **23**, 382; opposes passage of Kansas-Nebraska Act, **23**, 392; arraigns Polk administration's Kansas policy, **23**, 397; candidate for Republican nomination for president (1856), **23**, 399; defeated by Lincoln for Republican presidential nomination (1860), **23**, 407; in negotiations upon Crittenden compromise, **23**, 412; becomes secretary of state in Lincoln's cabinet, **23**, 413; position of, in the "Trent Affair," **23**,

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- Sewall, Jonathan (1766-1839), Canadian jurist, chief justice of Lower Canada 1808-1838; impeachment of, 22, 332.
- Sexburga (d. 673 A.D.), queen of Wessex 672 A.D.; reign, 18, 63.
- Sexby, Edward (d. 1658), English soldier; intrigues against Cromwell, 20, 162; issues tract against Cromwell, 20, 168; imprisonment and death, 20, 169.
- Sextius, Publius, Roman praetor 53 B.C.; aids Cicero, 5, 506; defended by Cicero, 5, 508; convicted of bribery, 5, 513.
- Seymour, Charles (1661-1748), duke of Somerset; proposes treasurership for Shrewsbury, 20, 495; summons privy councillors, 20, 496; master of the horse, 20, 507.
- Seymour, Edward (ca. 1506-1552), duke of Somerset, earl of Hertford, brother of Jane Seymour, uncle of Edward VI; invades Scotland (1544), 21, 241-242; sacks Edinburgh (1544), 21, 241; influence over Henry VIII, 19, 207; created duke of Somerset (1547), 19, 207; made Protector, 19, 208; at battle of Pinkie, 19, 220; 21, 244; strife with his brother Thomas, 19, 211-214; his fall and execution (1549), 19, 216-218.
- Seymour, Edward (1539-1621), earl of Hertford, son of the Protector; marries Lady Chaterine Grey (1560), 19, 293.
- Seymour, Sir Edward (1633-1708), English politician; partisan of William of Orange, 20, 408.
- Seymour, Sir Edward Hobart (1840-), English admiral; leads Peking relief force (1900), 24, 568.
- Seymour, Frederick Beauchamp Paget, Baron Alcester (1821-1895), English admiral; bombards Alexandria (1882), 24, 460.
- Seymour, Lord Henry, English admiral; opposes Spanish armada (1588), 19, 396.
- Seymour, Horatio (1810-1886), American politician; Democratic candidate for president (1868), 23, 466.
- Seymour, Lady Jane (ca. 1510-1537), third queen of Henry VIII of England; as lady-in-waiting of Anne Boleyn, 19, 164; marriage, 19, 176; death, 19, 179.
- Seymour, Sir Michael (1802-1887), British admiral; bombards Canton at command of Sir John Bowring (1857), 21, 618.
- Seymour, Thomas, Lord Sudely (1508?-1549), English admiral; marries Catherine Parr, widow of Henry VIII, 19, 211; aspires to marriage with Elizabeth, 19, 211-212; relations with the princess Elizabeth, 19, 212-213; treason charges against, 19, 213; execution, 19, 214.
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- Sforza, Bianca, daughter of Duke Galeazzo Maria Sforza; marries Emperor Maximilian I, 14, 237.
- Sforza, Francesco (1401-1466), Italian soldier and duke of Milan, 1450-1466, son of Giacomuzzo Sforza, 9, 236; supports Ferdinand I of Naples, 9, 238; in service of Visconti, 9, 283, 286; as duke of Milan, 9, 258-259, 265; friendship for Cosmo de' Medici, 9, 362.
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- Sforza, Galeazzo Maria (1444-1476), duke of Milan 1466-1476, 9, 259-260, 362; assassinated, 9, 364-365.
- Sforza, Giacomuzzo Attendolo (ca. 1369-1424), Italian soldier, favourite of Joanna of Naples; surname, and early life, 9, 235; military achievements and death, 9, 236.
- Sforza, Giovanni Galeazzo (1468-1494), duke of Milan 1476-1481, 9, 375, 382.
- Sforza, Lodovico, "Il Moro" (d. 1510), duke of Milan, 1481-1499; becomes sole ruler of Milan, 9, 375, 387; at war with Venice, 9, 380, 381-383; seeks the intervention of France, 9, 239, 410; acquires Genoa, 9, 386; patronises Leonardo da Vinci, 9, 396; in alliance for defence of Italy against Charles VIII of France, 9, 420; deprived of duchy by Louis XII, 9, 425; 11, 297; betrayal by the Swiss, 9, 427; 16, 616 note; imprisoned in France, 9, 427; 11, 298.
- Sforza, Massimiliano (d. 1530), duke of Milan 1512-1515; restored to duchy, 9, 437; 14, 243; 16, 617; abdication after battle of Marignano, 9, 445.
- Shabak, king of Ethiopia; acquires supremacy (728 B.C.), 1, 176-177; attacks Assyria, 1, 398, 409.
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- Shackamaxon, Treaty of (1683), between William Penn and Indians, 23, 38.
- Shad-i-mulk, mistress of Khalil Mirza; influence on Khalil (1405), 24, 302.
- Shadrach Case (1851), fugitive slave case in United States history, 23, 388.
- Shafter, William Rufus (1835-), American soldier; in command at siege of Santiago de Cuba (1898), 23, 489.
- Shaftesbury, Anthony Ashley Cooper, 1st Earl of (1621-1683), also known as Lord Ashley, English statesman and politician; created Baron Ashley, 20, 234; commissioner at trial of the regicides, 20, 236; member of Cabal ministry, 20, 264; created earl of Shaftesbury, 20, 275 note; lord-chancellor, 20, 277; secret leader of opposition to Charles II, 20, 280; committed to Tower, 20, 284; becomes lord-president of the council, 20, 293; resignation, 20, 297; charged with treason, 20, 302; lord proprietary

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Shah Alam, emperor of Hindustan ca. 1764–1804; accession to throne of Delhi, **22**, 39; joins English, **22**, 70, 84; annuity discontinued by Hastings, **22**, 84; restored by General Lake, **22**, 119.

Shahbaraz (Shah Barz, Surbaraza), Persian soldier; in wars with Heraclius, **7**, 163–166; usurps Persian crown (629 A.D.), **8**, 95–96.

Shah Jahan or **Shah Jehan** (king of the world) (ca. 1592–1666), Mughal emperor 1627–1658, son of Jahangir; reign, **22**, 33.

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Shalmaneser IV, king of Assyria 727–722 B.C.; reign, **1**, 395–396; conquers Phoenicia, **2**, 257, 284–285, 315.

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Shang Ko-he (seventeenth century), Chinese emperor; divides China with Le Tsze-Ching, **24**, 544.

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Shargena, king of Agade (ca. 3800 B.C.); legend of, **1**, 360–361.

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Sheba, Queen of (tenth century B.C.) (Arabic legend gives her name of Balkis); visit to Solomon, **2**, 104.

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- Shemiaka, Dmitri (d. 1453), prince of Galicia; seizes grand principedom, **17**, 158-160; death, **17**, 160.
- Shenandoah Valley, valley in Virginia; scene of Jackson's campaign of 1862, **23**, 430-431; Sheridan's campaign in (1864), **23**, 449.
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- Sheridan, Richard Brinsley (1751-1816), English dramatist and statesman; joins parliamentary attack on North ministry (1781), **20**, 638; under-secretary of state in Rockingham coalition ministry (1782), **20**, 638; joins in attack on Pitt ministry (1783), **20**, 643; as one of the managers of Warren Hastings' impeachment trial, **20**, 650; in "All-the-Talents" ministry (1806), **21**, 470.
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- Sherifs, dynasty in Morocco; origin of (sixteenth century), **8**, 252.
- Sherman, John (1823-1900), American statesman; as secretary of treasury labours for resumption of specie payment (1879), **23**, 477; author of Sherman Silver Act of 1890, **23**, 482.
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- Sheshbazzar, see Zerubbabel.
- Shiites or Shias, a division of Mohammedans; distinguished from Sunnites, **8**, 173; revolt against Omayyads (ca. 724 A.D.), **8**, 187.
- Shikoku, one of islands of Japan, **24**, 591.
- Shiloh, locality in Tennessee; battle of (also called battle of Pittsburg Landing) (1862), **23**, 428.
- Shimei, a Benjamite (d. ca. 970 B.C.); relations with David, **2**, 95-97, 100.
- Shimonosaki or Simonoseki, Treaty of (1895), treaty between China and Japan; negotiated, **24**, 559, 578; provisions of, **24**, 655.
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- Shins (Rom), a Hindu tribe; origin, **2**, 490.
- Shintoism, **24**, 579, 581.
- Shipka Pass, a pass in the Balkans; Turks attack Russians at (1877), **17**, 604.
- Ship-money, a tax levied in England originally on seaports and trading towns, later extended to entire kingdom; first levy (1630), **19**, 568-570; second levy (1639), **19**, 577; (1640), **19**, 580; its abandonment promised by Charles I, **19**, 578; king breaks his promise regarding, **19**, 580; judges declaring it lawful, punished, **19**, 584; declared contrary to laws and statutes of realm, **19**, 598.
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- Shirkuh (d. 1169) Kurdish chieftain and lieutenant of Nur ad-Din; becomes grand vizir of Egypt, **8**, 228; conflict with Almeric, king of Jerusalem, **8**, 366-367.
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- Shirpurla (Shirpurla-Girsu, Sirgulla, Girsu, Lagash), an ancient kingdom and city of Babylonia; dynastic history, **1**, 351-356; exploration of site by French, **1**, 349.
- Shir Shah (d. 1545), Afghan warrior; assumes imperial title, **22**, 25.
- Shir Singh, Sikh sirdar; in second Sikh War (1848-1849), **22**, 157-158.
- Shirvan, a former province of Persia; conquered by Russia (1806), **17**, 459.
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- Shishman, Bulgarian boyar; revolts (963 A.D.) and founds dynasty, **24**, 166; maintenance of his dynasty, **24**, 167.
- Shishman, Michael, Bulgarian czar 1323-1330; seeks alliance with Byzantium, **24**, 174; relations with Servia, **24**, 191.
- Shishman, Ivan III, last Bulgarian czar in Timova; forced to pay tribute to Murad I (1366), **24**, 174.
- Shishman of Widdin, Bulgarian prince; defeated by Milutin of Servia (1291), **24**, 191.
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- Shkyiperi, name applied to Albania, **24**, 211.
- Shoes, Alliance of the, revolutionary peasant organisation founded in the bishopric of Speyer (1502), **14**, 260.
- Shogun, title of commander-in-chief of the army in feudal Japan; hereditary in head of Minamoto family, **24**, 583; power shattered by revolution of 1868, **24**, 587, 623.
- Shomeron, Semitic name for Samaria, *q. v.*
- Shore, Jane (d. 1527), mistress of Edward IV of England; punished by Richard III, **18**, 610.
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- Shotoku Tai-shi (573-621 A.D.), Japanese prince; constitution, **24**, 667-669.
- Shovel, Sir Charles Cloudesley (ca. 1650-1707), British admiral; beginning of career of, **20**, 323; attacks Toulon (1707), **20**, 476.
- Shrewsbury, a town of England; battle of (1403), **18**, 523-524.
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- Shubrick, William B. (1790-1874), American naval commander; seizes Mazatlan, Mexico (1847), **23**, 373.
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- Shuiski, a princely house of Russia; seize guardianship of throne, **17**, 195-196.
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- Shulman-Khaman-ilani, governor of Sadik-kan; brings presents to Asshurnazirpal III (884 B.C.), **1**, 379, 382.
- Shun, emperor of China ca. 2300 B.C., **24**, 542.
- Shun-che, emperor of China; raised by Manchus to throne (1644 A.D.), **24**, 544.
- Shunti or Tokatimur, last emperor of Tatar dynasty in China; founds dynasty of northern Yuan in Mongolia (1368), **24**, 306.
- Shutar-nakhundi, king of Elam; in war between Sargon II of Assyria and Merodach-baladan of Chaldea (711 B.C.), **1**, 400, 401.
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- Si Ahmed Ben Musa (d. 1900), vizir of Morocco; influence of, **24**, 474.
- Siam, kingdom in southeastern Asia; main treatment, **24**, 513-517; land, **24**, 513-514; people, **24**, 514; history, **24**, 515-517; ambassador of Louis XIV received by King Narai (1685), **24**, 515; treaties concluded with England, United States, France, Japan, and other countries, **24**, 516; French expedition to Bangkok and conclusion of treaty (1893), **24**, 516-517,

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- Siaposh**, see **Kaffirs**.
- Siaoush Pasha** (d. 1687), vizir under Suleiman II; killed by janissaries, **24**, 394.
- Sibas**, see **Sivaites**.
- Siberia**, Russian possession in Asia; discovery (1533) and annexation, **17**, 197-198.
- Siberian Railway**, railway built by Russia, crossing Siberia from west to east—as a stimulus to Russian expansion, **17**, 619; China agrees to protect, **17**, 621-622.
- Sibittibili**, king of Byblus; pays tribute to Tiglathpileser III of Assyria (ca. 738 B.C.), **2**, 284.
- Siburtius** or **Sibyrtius**, Macedonian officer under Alexander the Great; appointed governor of Gedrosia, **4**, 369.
- Sibylline Oracles**, supposed prophecies of the Sibyls; resemblance to teaching of Heracitus, **3**, 493.
- Sibylline Books**, in Roman mythology, nine books offered by the Sibyl to Tarquin the Proud; legend, **5**, 84, 98; law respecting their keepers, **5**, 171; controlled by chief pontiff, **5**, 402; their orders, **5**, 257, 284, 301; burned (83 B.C.), **5**, 435; apocryphal books condemned and burned, **6**, 293, 307.
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- Sicani**, Italic tribe; settle western Sicily, **2**, 316; **3**, 200, 591; supposedly related to Iberians, **10**, 2.
- Sicanus**, Syracusan general; assists in defense against Athenians (415 B.C.), **3**, 603.
- Sicard**, Roch-Ambroise Cucurron, Abbé (1742-1822), French philanthropist; escapes execution, **12**, 271.
- Sicarii**, Jewish assassins; cause disorders in Jerusalem (ca. 60 A.D.), **2**, 174.
- Sicels**, or **Sicelotes**, or **Siculi**, Sicilian tribe, **2**, 316, 320; **3**, 220, 591; **10**, 2.
- Sicharbas** (**Sichæus**), Tyrian high priest; slain by Pygmalion (ca. 800 B.C.), **2**, 259, 308-309.
- Sicilian Vespers**, name applied to the massacre of the French in Sicily by the Sicilians (1282), **7**, 314; **9**, 112-114; **10**, 96; **11**, 74; **14**, 130.
- Sicilies**, Kingdom of the Two, see **Two Sicilies**.
- Sicily**, an island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Italy, at several periods an independent kingdom; Phœnician colonisation in, **2**, 277, 312-313, 322, 331; Greek colonisation in, **3**, 192, 200-201; at war with Athens, **3**, 591-616; Roman successes in, against Carthaginians, **2**, 319-321; the tyrants in (410-337 B.C.), **4**, 202-207; under Agathocles (317-289 B.C.), **4**, 578-583; Pyrrhus invades (277 B.C.), **4**, 510; **5**, 208; events of the First Punic War in (264-241 B.C.), **5**, 215-221, 224-226, 230, 231, 232, 233; annexed to Rome (241 B.C.), **4**, 530; fall of Syracuse (212 B.C.), **5**, 264-265; Servile wars in, **5**, 322-326, 399-400, 460-461; Alaric conquers (ca. 410 A.D.), **6**, 564; conquered by Eastern empire, **7**, 107, 418, 440; captured by Saracens, **7**, 222 note, 249 note; conquered by Normans (1061-1090), **9**, 63, 64, 72-73; conquered by Henry VI (1194), **8**, 412; **9**, 82; conquered by Charles of Anjou (1266), **9**, 108; at war with Pedro III of Spain (ca. 1276), **10**, 95-96; separated as kingdom of Sicily from kingdom of Naples (1282), **9**, 113; as a separate kingdom (1282-1435), **9**, 232; reunited with Naples (1435), **9**, 237; Juan of Navarre inherits (1458), **9**, 237; again united with Naples (1503), **9**, 428; Spanish rule in, **9**, 490-491; made a separate kingdom by Treaty of Utrecht (1713), **9**, 529; reunited with Naples under Austrian rule (1720), **9**, 532; as a separate kingdom under English protection (1806-1815), **9**, 570, 572-574; Congress of Vienna reunites with Naples (1815), **9**, 579; rebels against Naples (1848), **9**, 594; see also **Two Sicilies**, **Kingdom of the**.
- Sickingen Franz von** (1481-1523), German knight; relations of, with Charles V, **14**, 251.
- Sickles**, Daniel Edgar (1825-) American soldier and politician; at battle of Gettysburg, **23**, 438-439.
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- Sicyon**, city of Peloponnesus, Greece; situation, **3**, 30; settled by Dorians (1100 B.C.), **3**, 119; art of, **3**, 488; revolution in, **3**, 184, 185; enters Argive confederacy, **3**, 120; joins Achæan League (249 B.C.), **4**, 518; prosperity of, **4**, 519; freed from Macedon, **4**, 519; territories of, ravaged (221 B.C.), **4**, 527-529.
- Siddartha**, see **Sarvathasiddha**.
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- Sid al-Battal** (d. 729 A.D.), Arabian soldier; wars with Eastern Empire, **7**, 204.
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- Sidney, Henry, earl of Romney (1641-1704); signs invitation to William of Orange (1688), **20**, 405; created Viscount Sidney by William III (1689), **20**, 423.
- Sidney, Sir Philip (1554-1586), English general and author; commands garrisons at Flushing and Rammekens, **13**, 517; appointed governor of Flushing, **13**, 518; invades Flanders, **13**, 521; death, **13**, 521-522; **19**, 361; characterisation, **19**, 361.
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- Sidonius, Caius Sollius Apollinaris (431-484 A.D.), bishop of Clermont; proposes to write history of Attila's wars, **6**, 584.
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- Sigebert (d. 509 A.D.), king of Ripuarians; rules Cologne, **7**, 468, 469; betrayed by Clovis, **7**, 475.
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Somerset, Henry Beaufort, Duke of (d. ca. 1464), English Lancastrian leader; appointed to command of Calais, **18**, 575; at battle of Towton, **18**, 580; attainted by parliament, **18**, 582; reinstated, **18**, 582, 583; executed, **18**, 583.

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Sophonisba (d. ca. 204 B.C.), daughter of Hasdrubal Gisco and wife of Syphax, **5**, 285–286.

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Sosthenes (d. 279 B.C.), Macedonian officer; obtains supreme direction of affairs in Macedonia, 4, 458, 506; death, 4, 458, 506.

Sostratus (d. 327 B.C.), Macedonian of noble birth, page to Alexander the Great; joins conspiracy against Alexander, 4, 353-354.

Sotades (ca. 280 B.C.), Greek poet; death, 4, 569.

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Soter, name applied by Josephus to Seleucus (IV) Philopater *q. v.*

Soter (d. 177 A.D.), bishop of Rome ca. 168-177 A.D., 8, 503.

Sothel, Sothell or Southwell, Seth, colonial governor of North Carolina 1683-1689, of South Carolina 1690-1691; governor of North Carolina, 23, 52; governor of South Carolina, 23, 58.

Sotitantes (Sos), Gallic tribe; at war with Romans (55 B.C.), 5, 521.

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Soubise, Charles de Rohan, Prince de (1715-1787), French general; commands second French army in Germany, 12, 73; 15, 200; at battle of Rossbach, 12, 74; 15, 202; at battle of Landwehrhagen, 12, 76.

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Sourdis, Henri de (1593-1645), French prelate; becomes archbishop of Bordeaux (1629); in war with Spain, 11, 461.

Sousa or Souza, Martim Affonso de (ca. 1500-1564), Portuguese coloniser; explores coast of Brazil, 23, 654.

Sousa, Thome' de (ca. 1510-1563), Portuguese administrator; first governor-general of Brazil (1540-1553), 23, 654; founds San Salvador, 23, 654.

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South American Revolution, the series of wars by which the Spanish colonies of South America became independent; main treatment, 23, 581-596.

Southampton, seaport in Hampshire, England; burned by Normans, 11, 104.

Southampton, Henry Wriothesley, 3rd Earl of (1573-1624), English soldier and politician, friend of Shakespeare; conspiracy with earl of Essex, 19, 425; arrest and trial, 19, 426; promotes Weymouth's voyage to New England, 22, 565; becomes treasurer of Virginia, 22, 585; induces company to confirm privilege of general assembly in Virginia, 22, 586; character, 22, 586.

Southampton, Thomas Wriothesley, 4th Earl of (d. 1667), English statesman; appointed treasurer, 20, 234.

South Australia, a state of the commonwealth of Australia; main treatment, **22**, 244-247; Wakefield's plan for colonisation, **22**, 244-245; settlement of (1836), **22**, 246; constitution established, **22**, 246; becomes a state in Australian Commonwealth, **22**, 247.

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Southwold, seaport in Suffolk, England; naval battle of (1672), also called battle of Solebay, **20**, 276.

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Spa Fields Riot, a riot following the meeting of reform clubs at Spa Fields (1816), **21**, 501-502.

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Spanish Mark, Frankish possession in Northeastern Spain; conquered by Louis le Débonnaire (ca. 800 A.D.), **10**, 42.

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- Sprigg, Sir John Gordon (1830-), English statesman; as prime-minister of Cape Colony, **22**, 276.
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- Squatter Sovereignty, name derisively applied to Douglas's doctrine of "popular sovereignty" by which the question of slavery in new states was left to the inhabitants without congressional interference, **23**, 385, 391, 392.
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- Tachus** or **Tachos**, king of Egypt 364-361 B.C.; life and reign, **1**, 194; **2**, 292, 624-626.
- Tacitus**, Cornelius (55-117 A.D.), Roman historian; associated with Trajan, **6**, 269; criticism of, **6**, 322-324.
- Tacitus**, M. Claudius, Roman emperor 275-276 A.D.; character and reign, **6**, 427-428.
- Tacna**, town in Peru; battle of (1880), **23**, 607.
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- Tekke-Turcomans, Tatar nomads in Central Asia; conquered by Russians (1877-1881), **17**, 615-617.
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- Terence (Publius Terentius Afer) (ca. 185-ca. 159 B.C.), Roman poet; works, **5**, 358.
- Terentia, first wife of Cicero; jealousy of, **5**, 497; divorced (46 B.C.), **5**, 577, 620.
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- Teres, Thracian prince; unites tribes (450 A.D.), **24**, 156.
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- Terillus, tyrant of Himera, in Sicily; appeals to Carthage (480 B.C.), **3**, 352, 591-592.
- Termilians, inhabitants of Lycia; Herodotus' account of, **2**, 417-418.
- Terminus, Roman divinity presiding over boundaries and frontiers, **5**, 83.
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- Terpander (7th century B.C.), Greek poet and musician, **3**, 150.
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- T'er-sa (T'er, Zeser or Sotlphis), king of Egypt ca. 3866 B.C.; builder of the Step Pyramid, **1**, 68, 92, 93, 100.
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- Tertullus, prefect of Rome (361 A.D.); summons assembly, **6**, 496.
- Tervel or Terbelis, king of Bulgaria 700-720 A.D.; alliance with Byzantines, **7**, 193; **24**, 160.
- Tesau, ancient king of Lower Egypt, **1**, 89.
- Teschen, Peace of, treaty concluded between Austria and Prussia, which terminated the War of the Bavarian Succession (1779), **14**, 460; **15**, 245.
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- Tetricus, Caius Pivesus (third century A.D.), Roman senator, pretender to throne; proclaimed emperor (267 A.D.), **6**, 419, 422; defeated by Aurelian at battle of Châlons, **6**, 426; made governor in Italy, **6**, 427.
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- Tetzel (Tezel, Deze or Diez), Johan (1455-1519), German Dominican monk and inquisitor; sells indulgences, **14**, 252 seq.
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- Teumman, king of Elam 664 B.C.; reign, **1**, 429.
- Teushpa or Teuspa or Teispes, king of Cimmerians (ca. 673 B.C.); expedition of Esarhaddon against, **1**, 422; **2**, 585.
- Teuta, queen of Illyria (ca. 230 B.C.); at war with Romans, **5**, 235.
- Teutobodus or Teutobod, king of the Teutons; defeated by Marius at battle of Aquæ Sextimæ (102 B.C.), **5**, 396-397.
- Teutoburg Forest, battle of (9 A.D.), **6**, 64-69.
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- Teutonic Order, Teutonic knights of the hospital of St. Mary, in Jerusalem, earlier known as Knights of St. George and Knights of St. Mary, military order founded by German crusaders; founded (1190), **8**, 383, 391, 460; **15**, 107; **24**, 31; follow Frederick II, **8**, 429; in Prussia and Pomerania, **8**, 456, 460; **14**, 119; **15**, 107-108; **24**, 31; defeated by Casimir IV at Grunewald, **24**, 42-43; subjugated by Sigismund I of Poland, **24**, 45; defeated by Wladislaw I, king of Poland, **24**, 31.
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- Tewkesbury, town in England; battle of (1471), won by Edward IV over Lancastrian forces, **18**, 596-597.
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- Thales or Thaletas**, of Crete (seventh century B.C.), Greek poet and musician, **3**, 127, 150, 489.
- Thales of Miletus** (ca. 640-546 B.C.), Greek sage; predicts eclipse of 585 B.C., **2**, 458, 582.
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- Thallus** (first century B.C.), secretary of Augustus; punished for bribery, **6**, 121.
- Thalna**, Juventius (d. 148 B.C.), Roman prætor in Macedon; death, **5**, 315.
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- Thamimasidas**, Scythian deity; identified with Neptune, **2**, 406.
- Thamudæans**, ancient tribe in Arabia; origin of culture among, **8**, 5.
- Thangbrand** (ninth century A.D.), Saxon priest at court of Norway; introduces Christianity into Iceland, **16**, 59, 64.
- Thannyras**, king of Libya (ca. 450 B.C.); accession, **2**, 617.
- Thapsus**, town in Africa; battle of (46 B.C.) between Cæsar and the Pompeians, **5**, 555-556.
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- Theagenes**, tyrant of Megara (seventh century B.C.); reign, **3**, 186.
- Theagenes**, Theban general; at battle of Chæronea (338 B.C.), **4**, 243-244.
- Thebarma (Ormia)**, town in Persia, birthplace of Zoroaster; destroyed by Heracilius (623 A.D.), **7**, 162.
- Thebe**, woman in legendary history, founder of Thebes in Greece, **3**, 255.
- Thebe**, wife of Alexander of Phæra; instigates his murder (359 B.C.), **4**, 190, 227.
- Thebes (Diospolis, No-Amen)**, city of ancient Egypt; main treatment, **1**, 106-125; ruins of, at Karnak and Luxor **1**, 115-116; Diodorus' account of its establishment, **1**, 281; supplants Memphis as capital (ca. 2700 B.C.), **1**, 106-107; overthrow of Theban kingdom (2250 B.C.), **1**, 117; loses position as capital under "heretic kings" (fifteenth century B.C.), **1**, 139; flourishes under Ramses II (1365-1225 B.C.), **1**, 140, 147; captured by Assyrians (seventh century B.C.), **1**, 178, 179, 418; restored under Psamthek, **1**, 183; see also **Karnak**.
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- Themistocles** (ca. 527-ca. 460 B.C.), Athenian statesman and soldier; rivalry with Aristides, **3**, 305-306, 396; urges resistance to Persians by a fleet, **3**, 308, 310, 335, 336; at Tempe, **3**, 312; at Artemisium, **3**, 330-333; at Salamis, **3**, 342-346; message to Xerxes, **3**, 349-350; share in general awards, **3**, 351, 352; fortifies Athens, **3**, 382-385, 394; corruption and fall, **3**, 396-401.
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- Themptauder**, Oscar, prime-minister of Sweden (1884), **16**, 489.
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 Theodore (I) Lascaris, emperor of Nicæa 1204-1222 A.D.; at siege of Constantinople, 7, 275; wars with crusaders, 7, 290, 294; marries sister of Robert of Namur, 7, 298; founds empire at Nicæa, 7, 288, 304.
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 Theodore, Saint, Roman soldier, converted to Christianity (307 A.D.); miraculous appearance at siege of Dorystolon, 7, 239.
 Theodore Studita (753-826 A.D.), abbot of Constantinople; opposes iconoclasm, 7, 210.
 Theodore, count of Holland, see Dirk.
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 Theodoric, king of the Franks, see Thierry.
 Theodoric "the Great" (ca. 454-526 A.D.), king of the East Goths 474-526 A.D.; main treatment, 7, 380-393; ignorance of letters, 7, 63; adopts Roman systems, 7, 87, 106-107; protects green faction in Rome, 7, 69; conquers Italy, 7, 384-385; attitude toward church, 7, 389-390; persecution of Boethius, 7, 392; mediator between Clovis and Visigoths, 7, 472; 10, 18; 16, 534; death, 7, 393.
 Theodoric I, son of Alaric; king of the Visigoths in Spain 420-451 A.D.; reign, 6, 581-582; 10, 16, 17; aids Rome against Attila, 6, 586 seq.; 7, 465; death at Châlons, 6, 589-590; 10, 17.
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 Theodoric (d. ca. 480 A.D.), Gothic prince, rival of Theodoric the Great, 7, 382, 382 note.
 Theodoric, a Saxon leader (745 A.D.); captured by Franks, 7, 503, 505.
 Theodosius (I) "the Great" (346-395 A.D.), Roman emperor; character and reign, 6, 525-534; conquers Maximus, 6, 526; 18, 27; religious zeal, 6, 527; 8, 523; virtues, 6, 528-529; clemency to Antioch, 6, 529-531; transports Olympian Jupiter to Constantinople, 3, 486; punishes sedition of Thessalonica, 6, 532; humbles himself before St. Ambrose, 6, 533; elevates Rufinus, 6, 536.
 Theodosius (II) "the Younger" (401-450 A.D.), Byzantine emperor; reign, 7, 42-60; marries Eudocia, 7, 43; fortifies Constantinople, 6, 451; publishes Theodosian code, 7, 45; empire invaded by Huns, 7, 45-59; character, 7, 44, 45.
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 Theodosius (d. 376 A.D.), Roman soldier, father of Theodosius the Younger; reconquers Britain, 6, 519; 18, 26; defeats Picts and Scots, 18, 26; restores peace in Africa, 6, 520; beheaded at Carthage, 6, 520.
 Theodosius (d. ca. 610 A.D.), eldest son of Emperor Maurice; political intrigues of, 7, 151, 152, 154.
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 Theodotus Cassiteras (ninth century A.D.), patriarch of Constantinople; 8, 553.

Theognis (sixth century B.C.), Greek poet; life, **3**, 186.

Theophanes (d. 817 A.D.), Byzantine historian; exiled, **7**, 218.

Theophano, Byzantine empress 813-820 A.D., wife of Leo V; innocently causes Leo's death, **7**, 221.

Theophano, Byzantine empress 959-963 A.D., wife of Romanus II; character, **7**, 230-231.

Theophano, daughter of Romanus II, Byzantine emperor; betrothed to Otto II (972 A.D.), **7**, 617; influence on German manners, **7**, 618, 621; political influence after Otto's death, **13**, 286.

Theophilus, Byzantine emperor 829-842 A.D.; reign, **7**, 222-223; prohibits worship of images, **8**, 553.

Theophilus (d. 412 A.D.), archbishop of Alexandria; heads conspiracy against St. John Chrysostom, **7**, 39-40.

Theophilus (d. 536 A.D.), Roman jurist at Constantinople; prepares Justinian code, **7**, 134.

Theophobus, Persian prince; murdered by Theophilus (842 A.D.), **7**, 223.

Théot, Catherine (1716-1794), French religious fanatic; imposture and arrest, **12**, 340.

Theramenes (d. 404 B.C.), Athenian commander and politician; overthrows the Four Hundred, **3**, 628-629; at battle of Arginusæ, **3**, 635-636; ambassador to Lysander, **3**, 641-642; one of the Thirty, **4**, 1, 2; trial and death, **4**, 6-8.

Therapeutæ, alleged Egyptian sect, **2**, 161-162.

Theresa or Teresa (eleventh century), widow of Henry of Burgundy; regency in Portugal, **10**, 429.

Theresa Christina Maria (1822-1889), empress of Brazil; marriage, **23**, 659.

Thermidorians, the more moderate party of French revolutionists, prominent in events of 9th Thermidor of 1794; organised, **12**, 389; obliged to abandon moderation, **12**, 391; revenge themselves, **12**, 398.

Thermopylæ, mountain pass between Thessaly and Locris; battle of, in Persian wars (480 B.C.), **3**, 320-329; Greeks oppose Gauls at (279 B.C.), **4**, 500; Antiochus defeated at (191 B.C.), **4**, 532; **5**, 316; Justinian fortifies, **7**, 83.

Thermus, M. Minucius, Roman commander 81 B.C.; Cæsar's first service under, **5**, 477.

Théroigne de Méricourt or Marcourt, Anne Joseph, "La Belle Liégeoise," "The Fury of the Gironde" (1762-1817), French revolutionary heroine; in expedition of the women to Versailles (1789), **12**, 217-219.

Theron, tyrant of Agrigentum, Sicily, 488-472 B.C.; at war with Carthaginians, **3**, 352, 591, 592.

Thérouanne (Térouanne, Téroanne), fortress in northern France; sieges of (1479), **11**, 270 seq.; (1553), **11**, 346; battle of,

called also second "battle of the spurs" and second battle of Guinegate (1513), **11**, 304; **13**, 367; **14**, 243; **19**, 63.

Thervings, see Visigoths.

Theseus, hero in Greek legend; marries Hyppolite, **2**, 440; legends of, **3**, 71-73, 158-162.

Thespis (sixth century B.C.), Greek poet; founds Greek drama, **3**, 224, 230, 497, 504.

Thesprotians, tribe in Epirus, **3**, 111, 561.

Thessalonica, city in Macedonia; revolt and massacre under Theodosius, **6**, 527-528, 531-532; importance to Eastern empire, **7**, 171.

Thessalonica (d. 295 B.C.), daughter of Philip of Macedon; Cassander marries, **4**, 442, 490; Antipater kills, **4**, 452, 499.

Thessalus, eponymic hero of Thessaly, **3**, 100-102.

Thessaly (Thessalia), a division of Greece; inhabitants, **3**, 34, 57, 100, 106, 110, 152, 190; government, **3**, 189, 190; submits to Persia (480 B.C.), **3**, 212-214; rule of Jason (370 B.C.), **4**, 161-164, 214; war with Thebes, **4**, 178-181; conquered by Macedon (344 B.C.), **4**, 235.

Thete, Greek labouring class; degradation of, **3**, 96, 97.

Theudebald, king of the Franks 548-555 A.D.; marriage, **7**, 431, 448.

Theudebert or Dietbert (d. 548 A.D.), king of Austrasia 534-548 A.D.; invades Italy, **7**, 407-408, 478; marriage, **7**, 431, 448; conquers Rhætia (536 A.D.), **16**, 535.

Theudelinda (d. 628 A.D.), Bavarian princess; marries Authari, king of Italy, **7**, 442, 447; marries Agilulf, **7**, 445.

Theudes, king of the Visigoths in Spain 531-548 A.D.; accession, **7**, 99; **10**, 19; besieges Ceuta, **7**, 113.

Theudibert (d. 724 A.D.), duke of Bavaria; death, **7**, 447.

Theudisela, king of the Visigoths in Spain 548 A.D.; reign, **10**, 19.

Thi (ca. 1500 B.C.), Syrian woman; becomes queen of Amenhotep III, **1**, 139.

Thi, relative of Ramses III; conspires against the king (ca. 1220 B.C.), **1**, 198, 170.

Thiat Mar, servant of Henry of Saxony; saves the emperor (915 A.D.), **7**, 597.

Thibaudeau, Count Antoine Claire de (1765-1854), French statesman and writer; as president of the Convention (1795), **12**, 392; character, **12**, 421.

Thibaut IV (1201-1253), count of Champagne and king of French Navarre; joins crusade, **8**, 432; forms alliance with Blanche of Castile, **11**, 58.

Thibaw, last king of Burmah; deposed by British (1885), **22**, 218, 219.

Thibet, see Tibet.

Thielman, Johann Adolf von (1765-1824), Prussian general; urges resistance to France, **15**, 310; enters Prussian service, **15**, 312; engages Grouchy, **12**, 641; **15**, 330-331.

Thierry I or Theodoric (d. 534 A.D.), king

- of Austrasia 511-534; campaign against the Goths, 7, 473; at war in Thuringia, 7, 477.
- Thierry II (587-613 A.D.), king of Burgundy and later of Austrasia; kills his brother, 7, 480.
- Thierry III (d. 691 A.D.), king of the Franks; reign, 7, 482-486.
- Thierry IV (d. 737 A.D.), king of the Franks 720-737; reign, 7, 491.
- Thierry (Theodoric of Alsace) (d. 1168), count of Flanders; rule, 13, 311, 314; in second crusade, 8, 363; 13, 311.
- Thiers, Louis Adolphe (1797-1877), French statesman and historian; edits the *National* (1830), 13, 44; appointed home-secretary (1832), 13, 62; becomes premier (1840), 13, 66; ministry, 13, 66-67, 69, 70; resignation, 13, 73; exiled (1851), 13, 124; opposes German unity (1868), 15, 499-500; refuses presidency of "government of national defence" (1870), 13, 162; tours Europe to find assistance for France (1870), 13, 172; conducts negotiations for peace with Germany (1871), 13, 180-182; relation to Paris Commune, 13, 183; administration as president of France, 13, 186-188.
- Thietberga, wife of Lothair II (ca. 860 A.D.); Lothair divorces, 7, 578; 8, 568; 11, 13; appeals to pope, 7, 579.
- Thietgand, archbishop of Treves; grants divorce to Lothair II, 7, 578; deposed by Nicholas II (863 A.D.), 7, 579.
- Thimbron (d. 390 B.C.), Spartan general; commands in Asia, 4, 83, 120.
- Thionville (German Didenhofen), town in France; diet at (806 A.D.), 8, 565; siege of (1463), 11, 491.
- Third Estate (Tiers État), originally the great middle class of the French people, excluding alike the nobility, the clergy and the peasantry; elevated by Louis VI (Le Gros), 11, 31; convoked in the first states general by Philip the Fair (1302), 8, 499; 11, 88 note; in states general of 1356-1357, 11, 132 seq.; deserted by nobility and clergy in struggle for popular rights, 11, 246; admission of the peasants to (1484), 11, 282; humiliates Henry IV, 11, 389; in last states general previous to the Revolution (1614), 11, 436; assumes revolutionary attitude (1650), 11, 506; submissiveness to Louis XIV, 11, 542-543; in the revolutionary assembly (1789), 12, 149-156, 198; compared with the Commons of England, 18, 425.
- Thirlby, Thomas (1506?-1570), bishop of Ely; embassy to Rome (1555), 19, 252; judge of Cranmer, 19, 254; degraded (1559), 19, 278.
- Thirty Tyrants. The, 1. (called also "The Thirty.") Body which usurped government in Athens 404-403 B.C., 4, 2-19. 2. Body of pretenders to Roman empire 260-268 A.D., 6, 408, 417-420.
- Thirty Years' Truce, concluded by Athens

with Sparta and allies (445 B.C.), 3, 435, 441.

Thirty Years' War, The (1618-1648), a politico-religious war, involving several European countries; causes, 11, 111; 14, 329-331; main treatment, 14, 329-385; Brandenburg and, 15, 111-134; Denmark and, 16, 358-362; England and, 19, 504; France and, 11, 460, 461, 466, 469; Poland and, 24, 53; Spain and, 10, 268-269; Sweden and, 16, 322-328; Switzerland and, 16, 650-653.

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- Wallenstein, 14, 366, 368; 15, 122, 123; assassination of Wallenstein (1634), 14, 364; Swedes defeated at Nördlingen (1634), 14, 365; 15, 123; Peace of Prague (1635), 14, 367; 15, 123; George William of Brandenburg joins the emperor (1635), 15, 125.
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- Thistlewood, Arthur (1770-1820), English conspirator; member of "Society of Spencean Philanthropists," 21, 500; leader of Cato-street conspiracy, 21, 512, 513; executed, 21, 514.
- Thoas (193-169 B.C.), an Ætolian; Antiochus the Great and, 5, 297.
- Thomas I, prince of Savoy 1188-1233, 9, 502.
- Thomas "the Cappadocian" (d. 820 A.D.), Byzantine commander; revolt against Michael II; death, 7, 221-222.
- Thomas à Becket, see Becket.
- Thomas, earl of Lancaster, Leicester, Derby, Lincoln and Salisbury (1277?-1322) leads revolt of barons against Gaveston (1312), 18, 432; opposition to the king and execution, 18, 438.
- Thomas of London, see Becket.
- Thomas, Clément (1809-1871), French officer; commands National Guard in Paris (1848), 13, 182; attacks barricades, 13, 101; killed by mob, 13, 182.
- Thomas, Sir George (1705-1775), royal governor of Pennsylvania (1738-1747), 23, 196.
- Thomas, George Henry (1816-1870), American soldier; refuses to join secessionists, 23, 417; wins battle of Mill Springs, 23, 425; at Murfreesboro, 23, 434; supersedes Rosecrans in command of Union forces at Chattanooga, 23, 442; in battle of Chattanooga, 23, 443; commands Federal forces in Tennessee, 23, 445; wins battle of Nashville, 23, 445 seq., 466; military ability, 23, 446.
- Thomas, Jesse Burgess (1777-1850), American politician; proposes slavery restriction clause in Missouri compromise, 23, 348.
- Thomas, Lorenzo (1804-1875), American soldier; appointed secretary of war *ad interim* by President Johnson, 23, 465.
- Thomas the Rhymer, or Thomas of Ercildoune (ca. 1220-1297), Scottish poet; life and work, 21, 126.
- Thomaseb (1723), Persian prince, son of Husain Shah, 17, 313.
- Thomists, followers of Thomas Aquinas; Luther attacks doctrines of, 14, 254.
- Thomond, Murrough O'Brien, Earl of, raised to Irish peerage (1540), 21, 400.
- Thompson, Captain (d. 1649), English officer; mutinies against Cromwell, 20, 93.
- Thompson, David, early American colonist (ca. 1600), 22, 640.
- Thorbecke, Jan Rudolph (1798-1872), Dutch statesman; heads reform party, 14, 60; ministries of (1849-1853, 1862-1866, 1871-1872), 14, 61, 62.
- Thorberg, Peace of (1368), 16, 574.
- Thorisind, king of Gepids (d. 555 A.D.); wars with Lombards, 7, 432-433.
- Thorleif "the Wise," Icelandic chief and law-giver (tenth century), 16, 123, 124.
- Thorn, town in Prussia; ceded to Prussia (1793), 24, 91.
- Thorn, Peace of (1466), 8, 656; 14, 235.
- Thorne, Robert (d. 1527) English merchant; persuades Henry VIII to fit out polar expedition (1527), 22, 491.
- Thorncroft, Alexander Whitelaw (1859-), British officer; at battle of Spion Kop (1900), 22, 311.
- Thorolf-Monstrarskegg (Rolf), Scandinavian chief (ninth century); saga story of his settlement of Iceland, 16, 121, 122.
- Thoron, fortress in Palestine; siege of (1197), 8, 412.
- Thorpe, village in Scotland; Truce of (1323), 21, 113.
- Thorstein Frode, Icelandic saga-man, 16, 129 seq.
- Thorwardr, see Truvor.
- Thoth, see Tehuti.
- Thothmes, see Tehutimes.
- Thou, François Auguste de (1607-1642), French politician; in plot of Cinq-Mars, 11, 479-481.
- Thrace, country of southeastern Europe; inhabitants, 3, 112; 24, 156; invaded by Ramses II, 1, 146; Phœnician colonies, 2, 274; 3, 37; home of Greek religion, 3, 107, 112, 114; migrations from, 2, 411, 414, 419, 449; wars with Persia, 2, 610-611, 613; colonised by Greeks, 3, 204, 420, 450; a Roman province (26 A.D.), 6, 26, 139, 170-171; settled by Goths (352 A.D.), 6, 525.
- Thraseas Pætus, Publius (d. 66 A.D.), Roman stoic; virtue, 6, 205, 309, 330; slain by Nero, 6, 205-206.
- Thrasidæus (d. 399 B.C.), Elean demagogue; conquers oligarchs, 4, 88-89.
- Thrasylulus (d. 388 B.C.), Athenian statesman; impeaches Alcibiades, 3, 628; commands fleet, 3, 633-635; 4, 98, 120; revolts against Thirty, 4, 10-23.
- Thrasydæus (d. 472 B.C.), tyrant of Agrigentum; defeated by Hiero, 3, 592.

- Thrasydæus** (d. 374 B.C.), Greek eunuch; kills Evagoras and Pnytagoras, 4, 134.
- Thrasyllus** (d. 406 B.C.), Athenian general; achievements of, 3, 628, 630, 634.
- Thrasyllus** (d. 36 A.D.), Rhodian astrologer; instructs Tiberius, 6, 117.
- Three Emperors**, League of the, alliance between Germany, Austria, and Russia (1872), 15, 44.
- Three Hundred**, Theban council; aid King Philip, 4, 247.
- Three Kings**, Alliance of the, alliance between kings of Prussia, Saxony, and Hanover (1849), 15, 456.
- Throc Morton**, Francis (1554-1534), English conspirator; executed for conspiring against Elizabeth, 19, 359.
- Throc Morton**, Sir Nicholas (ca. 1515-1571), English politician; trial and acquittal of, 19, 240; ambassador to Mary Queen of Scots, 19, 286; in Scotland, 19, 301.
- Tbsao-Tbsao**, Chinese adventurer; becomes dictator (194 A.D.), 24, 266.
- Tshu-tse**, Chinese philosopher, known as "the prince of learning" (ca. 1150); explains teachings of Confucius, 24, 525.
- Thucydides** (ca. 491-401 B.C.), Greek statesman and historian; ostracised, 3, 581; 4, 624; histories, 1, 6-7; 3, 509; 4, 596.
- Thucydides**, son of Melesias, Athenian statesman; opposes Pericles, 3, 451; ostracised (442 B.C.), 3, 452.
- Thugut**, Baron Franz Maria von (1739-1818), Austrian diplomat and politician; policy as minister of foreign affairs, 14, 508; opposition to, 14, 515; relations with the archduke Charles, 14, 516, 520; plans for Austrian expansion, 14, 521; characterisation of, 14, 558.
- Thummosis**, Egyptian prince; legend of, 1, 121.
- Thun**, Count Franz Anton (1847-), Austrian statesman; compromises with Hungarian ministers, 15, 61; retirement of, 15, 61.
- Thun**, Count Leo (1811-1888), Austrian statesman; reforms of, 15, 466-467.
- Thundering Legion**, legion of Christians in army of Marcus Aurelius; legend of (174 A.D.), 6, 298.
- Thurgau**, a canton of Switzerland; conquered by the Swiss confederation (1460), 16, 593.
- Thuringians**, German tribe; allied with Theodoric, 7, 386, 430; found a monarchy, 7, 477.
- Thurloe**, John (1616-1668), English politician; suggests nomination of successor to Cromwell, 20, 177; impeachment of, 20, 212.
- Thurlow**, Edward, Baron Thurlow (1732-1806), English statesman and jurist; lord chancellor in ministry of 1782, 20, 638.
- Thurman**, Allen Granbery (1813-1895), American statesman; democratic candidate for vice-president (1888), 23, 481.
- Thurn**, Count Heinrich Matthias von (1580-1640), Bohemian Protestant leader; leads rebellion in Bohemia (1619), 14, 332; made prisoner, 14, 362.
- Thurn**, Count, Austrian soldier; succeeds to Nugent's command (1848), 14, 644.
- Thurot**, François (1727-1760), French corsair; captures Carrickfergus (1760), 12, 78; 20, 591.
- Thurstan** or **Toustain** (d. 1140), archbishop of York; at battle of the Standard (1138), 18, 244.
- Thusnelda**, wife of Arminius; led in triumphal procession (15 A.D.), 6, 76.
- Thwaites**, Sir Thomas (d. 1494), English nobleman; in Perkin Warbeck conspiracy, 16, 29.
- Thymodes**, Greek officer of Darius III; sent to incorporate Greek mercenaries with Persian army (333 B.C.), 4, 299; advises against advance into Cilicia, 4, 300; in Cilicia, 4, 304.
- Thyni**, Thracian tribe; enter Bithynia, 2, 410, 419; conquered by Croesus, 2, 449.
- Tiamat**, in Assyro-Babylonian cosmogony a dragon personifying primeval chaos; in legend of creation, 1, 313, 316, 520-523; fights with Marduk, 1, 522-523.
- Tibareni**, Cappadocian tribe; Moschi separate from, 2, 629, 632.
- Tiberias**, town in Palestine; battle of (1187), 8, 373-376; 11, 48.
- Tiberinus**, see **Elagabalus**.
- Tiberine** or **Roman Republic**, a former state in Italy; created by France (1798), 9, 556; Pius VII permitted to govern territories of (1800), 9, 564.
- Tiberius I** or **Tiberius Claudius Nero Cæsar** (42 B.C.-37 A.D.), Roman emperor 14-37 A.D.; reign, 6, 133-160; invades Armenia, 6, 30; wars with German tribes, 6, 62-64; envy of Germanicus, 6, 70, 76, 134; marriage, 6, 117, 118; intrigues for throne, 6, 119-120; campaign against the Rhetians, 16, 531; controlled by Sejanus, 6, 144-148; overthrows Sejanus, 6, 151-152; relations with Pontius Pilate, 2, 168, 171, 173, 176; neglects to subjugate Britain, 18, 12; as a financier, 6, 333; various estimates of, 6, 154-160.
- Tiberius II**, Byzantine emperor 578-582 A.D.; reign, 7, 140-141; aids Rome against Lombards, 7, 439; at war with Persia, 7, 143.
- Tiberius**, name assumed by Heracleonas' brother David, *q. v.*
- Tiberius Alexander** (first century A.D.), governor of Alexandria; opposes Zealots in Judea, 2, 173; causes massacre of Jews at Alexandria, 2, 178.
- Tiberius Apsimar**, Byzantine emperor 698-704 A.D.; deposes Leontius and usurps throne, 7, 192-193.
- Tibesh**, town in Algeria, see **Tebeste**.
- Tibet** or **Thibet**, a dependency of China in Central Asia; main treatment, 24, 504-510; land and people, 24, 504-507; government, 24, 508; conversion to Buddhism, 2, 483-484; 24, 269; at war with China, 24, 269; forms alliance with Moslems (716), 24, 270; establishment of Buddhist hierarchy in, 24, 286; added to Chinese Empire, 24, 545; relations with India, 2, 490; 24, 509;

- makes war on Sikhim (1886), **24**, 509; relations with British, **24**, 509-510; Tibet mission (1903), **21**, 668; treaty (1907), **17**, 654; **21**, 678; chronology, **24**, 617.
- Tibullus, Albius** (ca. 54-18 B.C.), Roman poet; elegies of, **6**, 104.
- Ticino**, canton of Switzerland; government overthrown (1830), **17**, 37.
- Ticonderoga**, town in New York state; Abercrombie's attack upon, repulsed, **23**, 215; Amherst captures (1759), **23**, 216; captured by Allen (1775), **23**, 245.
- Tien-chwang**, town in Manchuria; taken by Japan (1895), **24**, 578.
- Tientsin**, city in China; Treaty of (1860), **21**, 626; allied troops capture (1900), **24**, 568.
- Tiepolo, Baiamonte** (d. 1325), Venetian noble; conspiracy of, **9**, 272.
- Tigellinus, Sophonius** (d. 70 A.D.), Roman captain of prætorian guard; favourite of Nero, **6**, 194; prodigality of, **6**, 199; compasses death of Petronius, **6**, 205; character, **6**, 210-211.
- Tiglathpileser I** (Tukulti-apal-esharra), king of Assyria 1120-1100 B.C.; reign, **1**, 377-378; visits Phœnicia, **2**, 278; defeats Hittites, **2**, 392; annals of, **2**, 395.
- Tiglathpileser II**, king of Assyria ca. 950-930 B.C., **1**, 380.
- Tiglathpileser III** (Poros, Pulu or Pul), king of Assyria 745-727 B.C.; reign, **1**, 391-395; seizes throne, **1**, 365; wars with Syria, **2**, 114-115, 413; campaigns in Phœnicia, **2**, 284; captures Arpad, **2**, 413; wars with Medes, **2**, 583; system of government, **2**, 607.
- Tigranes I**, king of Armenia ca. 94-55 B.C.; invades Cappadocia, **5**, 421; son-in-law of Mithridates VI., **5**, 468; wars with Parthians, **8**, 62; kingdom of, **5**, 469; war with Rome, **5**, 469, 471; refuses to harbour Mithridates, **5**, 472; war with Phraates, **5**, 473.
- Tigranes II**, king of Armenia ca. 20 B.C.; taken prisoner by Romans, **5**, 506; appeals to Romans against Parthians, **6**, 30, 186-187.
- Tigranes III**, king of Armenia ca. 20-6 B.C., **8**, 44.
- Tigranes IV**, king of Armenia, 58 A.D.; placed on throne by Romans, **8**, 70.
- Tigranocerta**, capital of Armenia; battle of (68 B.C.), **5**, 470.
- Tigris**, river in Asiatic Turkey; battle of (363 A.D.), **6**, 503-504.
- Tigurini**, Helvetian tribe; migration, **5**, 393; aid in defeating Romans (107 B.C.), **5**, 393.
- Tilden, Samuel Jones** (1814-1886), American statesman; early political career, **23**, 378; democratic candidate for presidency, **23**, 474-476.
- Tilly, Johann Tserclaes**, Count of (1559-1632), Dutch soldier; at battle of Prague, **14**, 334; conquers Palatinate (1622), **14**, 336; defeats Christian of Anhalt, **14**, 338; campaign against Denmark, **14**, 340 seq.; commands at capture of
- Magdeburg (1631), **14**, 349 seq.; at battle of Breitenfeld, **14**, 353; death, **14**, 354.
- Tilsit**, city in Germany; taken by Napoleon (1807), **15**, 296.
- Tilsit**, Treaty and Peace of, **12**, 562, 583; **15**, 297; **16**, 423; **17**, 455-456; **21**, 472; **24**, 105.
- Timæa**, wife of Agis, king of Sparta; intrigue with Alcibiades (415 B.C.), **3**, 620.
- Timasius, Flavius**, general in service of Theodosius; exiled by Arcadius (396 A.D.), **7**, 34.
- Timbuktu or Timbuctoo**, city in Africa; importance in sixteenth century, **24**, 471.
- Timesileus**, tyrant of Sinope; expelled (ca. 445 B.C.), **3**, 436, 450.
- Timoleon** (d. ca. 337 or 336 B.C.), Corinthian general; murders his brother Timophanes, **4**, 206; commands expedition against Sicily, **2**, 319; **4**, 206; becomes master of Syracuse, **4**, 206; defeats Carthaginians, **4**, 207; death, **4**, 207.
- Timotheus** (d. ca. 354 B.C.), Athenian naval commander, son of Conon; organises Athenian League, **4**, 142; conquers Corcyra, **4**, 144 seq.; breaks peace of Athenians with Sparta, **4**, 143; deprived of command, **4**, 145; brought to trial, **4**, 148; commands mercenaries in Persian War, **4**, 148-149.
- Timothy**, patriarch of Merv (718 A.D.); converts Turkish Khagan, **24**, 268.
- Timur or Timour**, also Timur-leng (Timur the "Lame"), corrupted to Tamerlane (1333-1405), Tatar conqueror; rise, **24**, 296, 297; becomes king of Transoxiana, **24**, 298; theocratic system of government, **24**, 298; empire founded by, **24**, 299; conquers Khorasan, **24**, 300; conquests in west and south, **24**, 301; at battle of Angora, **24**, 320; **7**, 333; relations with Europe, **24**, 301; death, **24**, 302, 320.
- Tinchebray**, town in France; battle of (1106), **11**, 30; **18**, 233.
- Tingis**, see Tangier.
- Tippecanoe**, battle of the (1811), **23**, 326.
- Tiptoft, John** (1427-1470), earl of Worcester; as lord-deputy in Ireland (1467), **21**, 392.
- Tipu Saib or Tippoo Sahib** (1749-1799), sultan of Mysore, son of Hyder Ali; in first Mahratta War, **22**, 101, 102; successes against British, **22**, 102; attacks Travancore, **22**, 111; ravages the Carnatic, **22**, 111; cedes half of dominions to British, **22**, 112; killed at Seringapatam, **22**, 114-116.
- Tir**, see Tyr.
- Tirard, Pierre Emmanuel** (1827-1893), French politician; becomes premier of France, **13**, 194, 195.
- Tiresias**, mythical Theban prophet, **3**, 85.
- Tirhaqa**, king of Egypt ca. 704-ca. 664 B.C.; reign, **1**, 176-178, 407; war with Sen-nacherib, **1**, 177; **2**, 115-116; reconquers Egypt, **1**, 181; attacks Assyria, **1**, 424, 426; called Sethos in Egyptian legend, **2**, 116.
- Tiribazus**, Persian satrap of West Armenia

- ca. 401 B.C.; negotiates with Antalcidas, 4, 119-124; defeats Evagoras, 2, 622; treaty with Evagoras, 4, 134.
- Tiridates I**, king of Armenia 54-ca. 66 A.D.; kept on throne by Vologeses, 6, 170; war with Corbulo, 6, 186; banished by Corbulo, 6, 274; receives kingdom from Nero as Roman fief (63 A.D.), 6, 187, 205, 274; overthrown by Alani, 6, 243.
- Tiridates**, king of Parthia, see **Arsaces II**.
- Tiridates II**, pretender to Parthian throne (ca. 27 B.C.), 6, 30; 8, 69.
- Tiridates**, pretender to Parthian throne (35 A.D.), 6, 139.
- Tiridates** (fourth century B.C.), Persian royal treasurer at Persepolis; warns Alexander the Great of intended rifling of treasury, 4, 334; rewarded by Alexander, 4, 335.
- Tirnova** or **Tarnovo**, city in Bulgaria; in thirteenth century, 24, 172; captured by Turks (1393), 24, 174.
- Tiron**, Marcus Tullius (first century B.C.), secretary of Cicero; invents system of shorthand, 6, 348.
- Tirol**, see **Tyrol**.
- Tiryas**, ancient city of Greece; prehistoric remains, 3, 43, 46-48, 54-55, 57-64.
- Tissaphernes** (d. ca. 395 B.C.), Persian satrap; bribes mercenaries to desert Pissuthnes, 2, 618; counsellor of Cyrus the Younger, 4, 49; treachery to Cyrus, 2, 619; 4, 50-53; at battle of Cunaxa, 4, 58; trickery toward Ten Thousand, 4, 59, 60; invested with satrapies of Cyrus in Asia Minor, 2, 651; 4, 82; Ionians ask aid of Sparta against, 4, 82; deserts Pharnabazus, 4, 83, 86; campaign of Agesilaus against, 4, 92, 93; executed, 4, 94.
- Tisza von Borosjeno**, Koloman (1830-1902), Hungarian statesman; becomes minister of the interior (1875), 15, 45; administration as premier (1875-1890), 15, 78-80.
- Titch**, Constantine, Bulgarian czar 1258-1277; reign, 24, 174.
- Titelman**, Peter (sixteenth century) inquisitor of Netherlands; crimes of, 13, 393.
- Tithraustes**, satrap of Lydia ca. 395 B.C.; succeeds Tissaphernes, 4, 95-96.
- Titian** "the Divine" (1477-1576), Venetian painter, 9, 405.
- Titicaca**, Lake, in South America; prehistoric ruins on, 23, 537.
- Titius**, tribe of Rome, 5, 62, 66, 108-111.
- Titius**, Marcus, Roman admiral; deserts Antony (32 B.C.), 5, 630.
- Titurius**, Quintus Sabinus (d. ca. 54 B.C.), Cæsar's lieutenant in Gaul, 5, 525, 600.
- Titus** (Titus Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus) (40-81 A.D.), Roman emperor; person and character, 6, 247-250, 254; Vespasian leaves to continue Jewish War, 6, 234; campaign against the Jews, 2, 28, 180, 188; besieges and captures Jerusalem, 2, 192, 194-197, 199-200; 6, 235-236; triumph of, 6, 236-239; Vespasian divides power with, 6, 240; sent against Alani, 6, 243; accession to throne, 6, 247; reign, 6, 247-256; visits Pompeii after catastrophe, 6, 254; Colosseum completed by, 6, 266; gladiatorial combats under, 6, 375; death, 6, 255-256.
- Titus**, son of Brutus; condemned to death by father (ca. 510 B.C.), 5, 88.
- Titus Æbutius**, legendary Roman hero; at battle of Lake Regillus (ca. 496 B.C.), 5, 93, 94.
- Titus Herminius**, legendary Roman hero; defends the bridge with Horatius (ca. 510 B.C.), 5, 90; killed at battle of Lake Regillus (ca. 496 B.C.), 5, 93, 94.
- Titus Tarquinius** (d. ca. 496 B.C.), son of Tarquinius Superbus; sent to consult Delphic oracle, 5, 85, 86; killed at battle of Lake Regillus, 5, 94.
- Tlas** (Uat'nes), king of Egypt (second dynasty), 1, 92.
- Tlaxcalans** or **Tlaxcaltecs**, tribe of Mexican Indians; oppose Cortes, 23, 512; ally themselves with Cortes, 23, 513; at taking of Iztapalapan, 23, 524; aid Cortes at siege of Mexico, 23, 529 seq.; Prescott on their share in conquest of Mexico, 23, 534.
- Tlemcen**, town in Algeria; siege of (1836), 13, 68.
- Tlesias**, Athenian archon ca. 676-684 B.C., 3, 163.
- Tmu**, Egyptian god, 1, 150, 164, 167, 219.
- Tnephachthus**, see **Tefnekht**.
- Tobacco**, introduction of, into England, 22, 560.
- Tobago**, island in the British West Indies; D'Estries captures (1678), 11, 586; ceded to France (1783), 12, 139; passes into possession of Great Britain (1763), 23, 223.
- Tobiah**, adversary of Nehemiah, 2, 131, 132.
- Tobitschau**, town in Austria; battle of (1866), 15, 492.
- Toda**, Indian tribe, 2, 488.
- Todar Mal**, Indian rajah; author of reform in revenue system, 22, 30.
- Todleben**, Gottlieb Heinrich (1710-1773), Russian soldier; in Russo-Turkish War (1768-1774), 24, 416.
- Todleben** or **Totleben**, Count Eduard Ivanovitch (1818-1884), Russian general and engineer; at siege of Sebastopol, 17, 574; 21, 616.
- Toggenburg**, district in canton of St. Gall, Switzerland, formerly a countship; war between cantons on death of last count of (1636), 16, 590; purchased by abbots of St. Gall (1469), 16, 658; fails to throw off authority of abbots (1531), 16, 634; oppressed by Abbot Leodegar, 16, 659; second Toggenburg War (1712), 16, 659, 660; liberties of, confirmed by Abbot Joseph (1718), 16, 661.
- Toghril** or **Togruil Beg** (d. 1063), founder of Seljuk dynasty in Persia; conquests, 8, 224, 225; death, 8, 226.
- Toghrul** (d. 1203), a Kerait Turk; makes alliance with Yesuguei, 24, 274; death, 24, 276.

Togidumnus, British chieftain; opposes Roman invasion (ca. 50 A.D.), **18**, **13**.
Togo, Heihachiro (1857-), Japanese admiral; naval campaign against Russian fleet at Port Arthur, **17**, 622-624; **24**, 657, 658; defeats Baltic fleet, **24**, 663.
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Toledo, capital of the province of Toledo, Spain; third council of the Church held at (400 A.D.), **10**, **12**; Leuvigild establishes court at, **10**, **21**; capitulates to Arabs, **8**, 193; surrenders to Henry of Trastámara, **10**, 85; surrenders to Alfonso VI of Leon (1085), **8**, 240.
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Tollemache, Thomas (1651-1694), English soldier; killed in expedition against Brest, **20**, 441.
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Tone, Theobald Wolfe (1763-1798), Irish revolutionist; in Irish revolution of 1794, **21**, 439; at Bantry Bay, **21**, 440; capture, **21**, 442; trial and death, **21**, 443.
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Torquatus, Titus Manlius Imperiosus, Roman dictator 353 B.C.; combat with a Gaul, 5, 165; war with Sabines, 5, 183; military discipline, 6, 111, 112.

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Torrington, Arthur Herbert, Earl of (d. 1716), English admiral; commands fleet of William of Orange (1688), 20, 407; engages French fleet off Irish coast (1689), 20, 425; made a peer, 20, 426; defeated by the French at Beachy Head (1690), 20, 429; deprived of command, 20, 430.

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Torstenson, Lennart, count of Orjala (1603-1651), Swedish soldier in Thirty Years' War; serves under Banér in Saxony, 14, 370; gains victory at Breitenfeld, 14, 380; takes chief command of Swedish army, 14, 380; overruns Schleswig, Holstein, and Jutland, 14, 381; 16, 359, 360; defeats imperialists at Jüterbog (1644), 14, 381; gains victory at Jankau, 14, 381.

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Tosertasis, T'er-teta or Teta, Egyptian king of third dynasty, 1, 93, 100.

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 Prusso-Russian Alliance (1764), **15**, 236-239.
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 Rastatt (1714), **11**, 627.
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 Reichenbach (1790), **14**, 497; (1813), **17**, 484.
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 Russo-Chinese (1730), **17**, 336; (1900 and 1902), **17**, 621.
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 St. Petersburg (1762), **16**, 402; (1772), **17**, 379; (1812), **16**, 429.
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 Three Kings, Alliance of the (1849), **15**, 456.
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 Triple Alliance (1668), **11**, 569; **13**, 631; (1717), **20**, 517; (1882), **9**, 631.
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 Turin (1696), **9**, 508; (1860), **13**, 137.
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 Utrecht (1713), **11**, 627-628, 664; **13**, 652; **14**, 416-417; **20**, 487-488.
 Varela (1790), **17**, 404.
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 Vaucouleurs (1299), **11**, 78.
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 Vergara (1839), **10**, 397.
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 Walloon Provinces, Reconciliation of, **13**, 481, 508.
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 Westphalia (1648), **11**, 496-497; **13**, 585; **14**, 382-383; **15**, 583-589; **16**, 329, 362, 649.
 Worms (1122), **8**, 601-602.
 Yandabu (1826), **22**, 135.
 Znaim (1809), **14**, 556.
 Zürich (1859), **9**, 606; **13**, 137; **21**, 627.
 Trebbia or Trebia, river in northern Italy; battles of the (218 B.C.), **5**, 249; (1799), **12**, 471; **17**, 434.

Trebellianus, C. Annian (d. 265 A.D.), one of the Thirty Tyrants of Rome, **6**, 419.
 Trebellius, L., Roman tribune (67 B.C.); opposes appointment of Pompey, **5**, 466.
 Trebellius Maximus, Roman governor in Britain (ca. 65 A.D.), **18**, 15.
 Trebizond, Asiatic port on the Black Sea; attacked by Russia (1771), **24**, 418.
 Trebonius, C. (d. 43 B.C.), Roman tribune; introduces *Lex Trebonia*, **5**, 508; in conspiracy against Caesar, **5**, 580, 582, 584, 586; killed by Dolabella, **5**, 621.
 Trelawney, Jonathan (1650-1721), English prelate, bishop of Bristol; one of the seven bishops to protest against Declaration of Indulgence, **20**, 395; sent to the Tower, **20**, 396-397; trial and acquittal, **20**, 398-400.
 Trémouille, see La Trémouille.
 Trenck, Baron Franz von der (1711-1749), Austrian soldier; organises Pandour band, **14**, 430, 431.
 Trent, Council of, a council of the Roman Catholic church, held at Trent, with intermissions, from 1545-1564; convoked, **11**, 335; **14**, 282; removed from Trent to Bologna, **14**, 304-305; increases spiritual power of pope, **9**, 472; Dutch oppose decrees of, **13**, 391.
 Trent Affair, The, the seizure on the British steamship Trent, of the Confederate commissioners Mason and Slidell, by Captain Wilkes of the United States Navy, Nov. 8th, 1861, **21**, 631; **23**, 424.
 Trenton, city in New Jersey; Washington defeats British at battle of (1776), **23**, 260.
 Trepov, D. F., Russian statesman, **17**, 631.
 Treschow, Neils (1751-1833), Norwegian statesman; **16**, 471.
 Tresckow, Hermann von (b. 1818), Prussian general; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 169.
 Treslong, William of Blois, Seigneur of, soldier and admiral of Zealand; at siege of Briel (1572), **13**, 428-429; imprisoned (1584), **13**, 511.
 Treves or Trier, town in Germany; siege of (1675), **11**, 585; pilgrimage to (1844), **15**, 417.
 Treves, Sir Frederick (1853-), English surgeon; operates on Edward VII, **21**, 660.
 Trevisa, John or John of (d. ca. 1412), English translator; translates Higden's *Polychronicon*, **18**, 497.
 Treviso or Tarvisium, city in Italy; member of Lombard League, **9**, 55, 91.
 Trevor, Sir John (1633-1717), English lawyer; expelled from speakership of house of commons (1695), **20**, 448-449, 513.
 Trézel, Camille-Alphonse (1780-1860), French soldier; at battle of the Macta, **13**, 67.
 Triads, a Chinese secret society; rebel against Manchu dynasty (1853-1855), **24**, 549-550.
 Trianon, Grand, villa at Versailles, built by Louis XIV for Madame de Maintenon (1685), **11**, 558.
 Triarius, Lucius Valerius, Roman quaestor urbanus 81 B.C.; in Third Mithridatic War (74-67 B.C.), **5**, 408, 471.

Triballi or **Triballians**, Thracian tribe; at war with Macedonia (third century B.C.), 4, 233, 243, 379.

Tribigild or **Tribigildus**, leader of Ostrogoths; rebellion against Eastern empire (399 A.D.), 6, 545; 7, 35-37.

Tribocci, German tribe; colonise Gaul, 6, 59; 7, 459.

Tribonian or **Tribonianus** (ca. 475-545 A.D.), Roman jurist; prepares *Justinian Code*, 7, 132-133.

Tribunes of the Plebs or **Tribuni plebis**, in Roman history, the official representatives of the people; institution (494 B.C.), 5, 126; rights and duties, 5, 126-129, 335; elected by tribal assembly (471 B.C.), 5, 131; cause codification of the laws (451 B.C.), 5, 132; secure recognition of popular decrees as binding on all (449 B.C.), 5, 139-140; secure passage of Canuleian law (445 B.C.), 5, 140-141; secure passage of Licinian Rogations (367 B.C.), 5, 170-172; reforms of the Gracchi, 5, 359-380.

Trichinopoli, city in India; siege of (1750), 22, 49, 50-52.

Tricoupis, see **Trikoupis**.

Triennial Act, in English history a statute directing (1) that no parliament should last longer than three years and (2) that a parliament must be summoned within three years from the dissolution of the last parliament; passed (1641), 19, 598; repealed (1664), 20, 245; passed (1694), 20, 512; replaced by Septennial Act (1716), 20, 512-514.

Trier, see **Trèves**.

Trievna Pass, pass in the Balkan Mountains; Russian army crosses Balkans by (1878), 17, 605.

Trifanum, town in Italy; battle of (340 B.C.), 5, 185.

Trikoupis or **Tricoupis**, Charilaos (1832-1896), Greek statesman; prime-minister, 24, 236-237.

Trimurti, Hindu triad of gods, 2, 497.

Trincomalee or **Trincomali**, town in Ceylon; battle near (1767), 22, 75; captured by English (1782), 22, 101.

Trinidad, British West Indian island; discovered by Columbus (1498), 22, 448.

Trinkitat, battle of; see **Tokar**.

Trinks, dynasty in Tongking (1545-1737), 24, 519.

Trinobantes, pre-Roman nation in Britain; location, 18, 3; submit to Julius Caesar (54 B.C.), 5, 526; 18, 11; at war with Romans (61 A.D.), 6, 191.

Triocassæ, see **Troyes**.

Triple Alliance: 1. (1668) alliance concluded at the Hague between England, Holland, and Sweden to check the conquests of Louis XIV, 11, 569; 13, 631; 16, 341; 20, 266; 2. (1717) alliance concluded between England, France, and Holland against Spain, which became Quadruple Alliance with accession of Austria (1718), *q. v.*; 3. (1883) sometimes called **Dreibund**, an alliance between Germany,

Austria-Hungary, and Italy, 9, 631; 15, 52, 531.

Triple Alliance, War of the, or **Paraguayan War** (1865-1870), a war waged against Paraguay by Brazil, the Argentine Republic and Uruguay, 23, 616, 618, 620, 660-661.

Tripola, town in Russia, battle of (1093), 17, 124.

Tripoli, vilayet of Ottoman empire, on northern coast of Africa; main treatment, 24, 487; conquered by Arabs (seventh century), 8, 249; conquered by Turks (1551), 8, 252; 24, 354; see also **Tripolitan War**.

Tripoli, capital of vilayet of Tripoli; captured by Genoese (1354), 9, 267; captured by Ferdinand the Catholic (1510), 10, 192; bombarded in Tripolitan War (1803), 23, 319.

Tripolis, **Tripoli**, or **Tarabulus**, town in Syria, Asiatic Turkey; taken by Moslems (1289), 8, 453.

Tripolitan War (1801-1805), war between United States and Tripoli (war declared by Tripoli, 1801; hostilities begun, 1803), 23, 318-319.

Tristan l'Hermite or **Tristan l'Ermite** (fifteenth century), provost of Louis XI of France, 11, 254.

Tritantæchmes (fifth century B.C.), Persian prince; satrap of Babylon, 1, 476, 488; in war against Greece, 3, 303, 337.

Tritogenia, a title of Minerva, 1, 279.

Triumvirate, in English history name given to the ministry of George Grenville (1863), from the control exercised by Grenville, Egremont, and Halifax, 20, 601; in Roman history: 1. (60 B.C.) private league between Pompey, Caesar, and Crassus, 5, 501-504; 2. (43 B.C.) term applied to division of government between Octavian (Augustus), Antony, and Lepidus, 5, 617.

Trivulzio, **Gian Giacomo**, "the Great" (1441-1518), Italian military commander; at battle of Fornovo, 11, 292; at siege of Milan, 11, 298; at battle of Marignano, 16, 618-619.

Trochu, **Louis Jules** (1815-1896), French soldier; at siege of Sebastopol, 17, 581; becomes governor of Paris, 13, 156; becomes president of provisional government of France, 13, 162; at siege of Paris, 13, 163, 178-179.

Trojan War, legendary war between Greeks and Trojans waged for recovery of Helen of Troy, 3, 76-82.

Trojans, Pelasgian tribe of Asia Minor, see **Troy**.

Trolle, **Gustavus** (d. 1535), Swedish prelate, archbishop of Upsala; animosity toward Christian II, 16, 229; removed from office, 16, 229; restored to office, 16, 230; flees to Denmark, 16, 240; in uprising against Gustavus Vasa, 16, 287.

Trollop or **Trollope**, **Sir Andrew** (d. 1461), English soldier; deserts Yorkist cause, 18, 574.

Tromp, **Cornelis** or **Cornelius** (1629-1691),

- Dutch admiral; in Great Four Days' Battle in the Downs (1666), **13**, 626; death, **13**, 644.
- Tromp**, Martin Harpertzoon (1597–1653), Dutch admiral; in battle of the Downs (1639), **13**, 580–581; in war with England, **13**, 617–620; **20**, 125–128, 147–148.
- Tronchet**, François Denis (1726–1806), French jurist; on civil code commission, **12**, 520; president of senate, **12**, 523.
- Trondhjem**, Throndhjem or Drontheim, city of Norway; Hakon holds a general assembly at (ca. 940), **16**, 52–53; contributes to defence of country (1814), **16**, 471.
- Trons**, Covenant of, in Swiss history an agreement between the abbot, all the lords and deputies of the province of Grisons for maintenance of justice (1424), **16**, 588.
- Troppau**, Congress of, a congress of European monarchs, assembled at Troppau, to consider revolutionary disturbances in Italy (1820), **14**, 588.
- Troubadours**, bards and poets of Southern France (ca. 1100–ca. 1400), **11**, 51, 71; in England, **18**, 325.
- Troubles**, Council of, or Council of Blood (1567), tribunal in the Netherlands for punishing those hostile to Spanish rule and Roman Catholicism; establishment and atrocities of, **13**, 416–419; suppression of, **13**, 446; sentence pronounced on De Hames by, **13**, 396 note.
- Troup**, George McIntosh (1780–1856), American politician, governor of Georgia 1823–1827; defies Federal Government, **23**, 351.
- Troy**, city of Asia Minor; identified with Ilium, **3**, 78; founded by Ilus, son of Tros (ca. 1300 B.C.), **3**, 78; early history, **3**, 78; taken by Hercules, **3**, 75; siege of (ca. 1200 B.C.), **3**, 80–81; historical skepticism concerning, **3**, 76; discovery of site, **3**, 77; legendary connection with Rome, **5**, 58–60, 69–70; legendary descent of Franks from, **7**, 457; see also Trojan War and Trojans.
- Troyes**, city in France; protected against Huns by St. Lupus, **6**, 585; captured from English (1429), **18**, 555.
- Troyes**, Treaty of, a treaty concluded between Henry V of England and Charles VI of France (1420), **11**, 178–179; **18**, 540.
- Truce of God**, name applied at different times in middle ages to a suspension of private quarrels in Germany, France, England, and elsewhere (1040), **11**, 25; (1056), **7**, 644; (1085), **15**, 580–582.
- Trückli-Bund**, a compact concluded between Louis XIV and the Swiss Catholic States (1715), **16**, 662.
- Trussel**, Sir William (d. ca. 1331), English judge; condemns the Despensers, **18**, 442–443; declares deposition of Edward II, **18**, 445.
- Truvor** (Thorwar), Varangian prince; settles in Russia (862 A.D.), **17**, 95.
- Truxillo** or Trujillo, Decree of, promulgated by Bolivar in New Granada condemning to death all Spaniards convicted of being royalists (1814), **23**, 583.
- Truxton** or Truxtun, Thomas (1755–1822), American naval officer; in naval war with France (1798–1799), **23**, 314.
- Tryggvason**, Olaf, see Olaf Tryggvason.
- Trygve** (tenth century A.D.), Norwegian chief; rules in Vigon, **16**, 55.
- Tryon**, William (ca. 1725–1788), colonial governor of New York; raid in Connecticut (1777), **23**, 262.
- Tryphon** (d. 139 B.C.), Syrian ruler; reign, **4**, 560; invades Judea, **2**, 157–158.
- Tsarskoi Selo** or Tsarskoye Selo, town in Russia; palace of, erected (1762), **17**, 356; lycée of, established, **17**, 502–503.
- Tshernigov**, see Tchernigov.
- Tsing**, name of the present Manchu dynasty in China, **24**, 543.
- Tso**, General, Chinese soldier; at battle of Pieng-an (1894), **24**, 558.
- Tsongkapa**, Buddhist monk; reforms Tibetan Buddhism, **24**, 506; establishes new dynasty in Tibet (ca. 1340 A.D.), **24**, 509.
- Tsountas**, Chrestos, Greek archaeologist; excavations at Mycenæ (1886), **3**, 42–43.
- Tsu Tsi** (1834–), empress of China; regency (1881–1889), **24**, 555.
- Tsung-ching** (early seventeenth century), last emperor of Ming dynasty in China; reign, **24**, 544.
- Tuaregs**, Berber nomads in the Middle Sahara; impossibility of welding into a state, **10**, 2; meaning of name, **24**, 468.
- Tuatha De Danaan**, see De Danaan, Tuatha.
- Tuathal** (d. ca. 160 A.D.), Scot chieftain; founds feudal system in Ireland, **21**, 334.
- Tubaal**, see Ithobaal.
- Tubal** or Tabal, ancient kingdom of Asia Minor; probable location of, **2**, 339; relations with Assyria, **1**, 388, 394, 398, 400, 419; **2**, 401; invaded by Scythians, **2**, 631.
- Tubantes**, German tribe; at war with Rome, (ca. 14 A.D.), **6**, 71.
- Tubero**, Quintus, Roman stoic, consul 123 B.C.; at Scipio's funeral, **5**, 371.
- Tucker**, Josiah (1711–1799), English clergyman and political writer; favours American independence, **20**, 630.
- Tudela**, town in Spain; battle of (1808), **10**, 342.
- Tuditonus**, Caius Sempronius, consul 129 B.C.; expedition against Japydes, **5**, 370.
- Tudor**, an English dynasty; it comprised the sovereigns Henry VII, Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary and Elizabeth, which see.
- Tudor**, Jasper, earl of Pembroke and duke of Bedford (1431–1495), half-brother of Henry VII; at battle of Mortimer's Cross, **18**, 577; becomes duke of Bedford, **19**, 15.
- Tudor**, Owen (d. 1461), a Welsh knight; grandfather of Henry VII; marries Catherine of France, **18**, 561; captured by Yorkists at battle of Mortimer's Cross, **18**, 577; death, **18**, 577.
- Tu-Duc** (d. 1883), emperor of Annam 1847–1883; at war with France (1863), **13**, 138; persecutes missionaries, **24**, 519.
- Tufa** (d. ca. 490 A.D.), Gothic soldier; betrays Odoacer, **7**, 384 note.

Tugeni, a tribe of Helvetia; migration (ca. 110 B.C.), 5, 393.

Tughlak (fourteenth century), prince of Afghan dynasty in India, 22, 23.

Tuhennu, Libyan tribe, 1, 85, 131, 138, 167.

Tui, wife of Seti I, 1, 143.

Tuileries, Palace of the, royal residence formerly existing in Paris; captured by the Marseillaise (1792), 12, 262; sack of (1792), 12, 289; sack of (1848), 13, 89.

Tuisko, see Woden.

Tukluk Timur, sultan of house of Jagatai; relations of, with Timur the Lame (1536), 24, 297.

Tuktammu, see Lygdamis.

Tukulti-apal-esharra, see Tiglathpileser I.

Tukulti-Asshur-Bel, king of Assyria ca. 1275 B.C., 1, 375, 376.

Tukulti-Ninib I, king of Assyria ca. 1290 B.C.; conquests of, 1, 331, 375, 376; death of, 1, 364.

Tukulti-Ninib II, king of Assyria ca. 890 B.C.; reign of, 1, 332, 380.

Tula, town in Russia; siege (1606), 17, 231-232.

Tulé (d. 1232), son of Jenghiz Khan; rules over Mongols and Keraites, 24, 284-285.

Tulga, king of the Goths 640-642 A.D.; reign of, 10, 25.

Tulip-mania, a craze for speculation in tulips in Holland (1637); fortunes acquired in, 13, 580.

Tullagh, town in Ireland; battle of (1316), 21, 383.

Tullia (78-45 B.C.), daughter of Cicero; divorce from Dolabella, 5, 621.

Tullia, daughter of Servius Tullius; marries Tarquinius Superbus, 5, 82; wickedness of, 5, 82-83; flight from Rome (510 B.C.), 5, 87.

Tullia (d. ca. 534 B.C.), daughter of Servius Tullius; marries Aruns Tarquinius, 5, 82.

Tullianum, prison in Rome; execution of Catiline conspirators in (62 B.C.), 5, 490.

Tullius, Attius (fifth century B.C.), king of the Volscians; aids Coriolanus, 5, 146; war with Rome, 5, 147-148.

Tullus Hostilius (d. 641 B.C.), king of Rome; reign of, 5, 76, 77, 79; builds temples, 5, 353.

Tulu, tribe of India; write in Syrian characters, 2, 488.

Tulunids, dynasty founded by Akhmed ben Tulun; rule of, in Syria and Egypt (878-905 A.D.), 8, 218.

Tuman Bey (d. 1517), mameluke sultan of Egypt; war of, with Selim I, 24, 444-445 seq.

Tu-men, king of the Tu-kin, identified with Turkish Dutumene; invades Western Asia (552 A.D.), 24, 266.

Tu'mun, Aramaean tribe; Sargon II conquers, 1, 397.

Tunis, province of North Africa; comes under Ottoman government (1574), 24, 369; history of, 24, 485, 486; invaded by French (1831), 13, 194; 24, 485; establishment of French protectorate causes

excitement in Italy (1881), 9, 631; designs of French colonists in, 24, 486.

Tunis, city in Africa; taken by Regulus (256 B.C.), 5, 223; Carthaginians besiege, 5, 233-234; Arabs build arsenal at (701 A.D.), 8, 183; captured by Barbarossa (1533), 24, 353, 477; captured by Charles V (1535), 14, 294; 24, 353, 478.

Tupac Amaru (José Gabriel Condorcanque) (1742-1781), Peruvian Inca; revolts from Spain, 23, 577.

Tupac Yupanqui or Topa Inca Yupanqui (d. ca. 1478), tenth Inca ruler of Peru; conquests, 23, 537.

Tupis, Indian tribe of Brazil, 23, 653.

Tupper, Sir Charles (1821-), Canadian statesman; becomes premier of Canada (1896), 22, 346.

Turan Shah (twelfth century), brother of Saladin; defeated by Rainald of Châtillon, 8, 371; defeats crusaders, 8, 444.

Turcilingi, North-German tribe, 6, 615.

Turcomans, see Turkomans.

Turenne, Henri de La Tour d'Auvergne, Viscount of (1611-1675), French soldier, grandson of William the Silent; serves under Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar (1638), 14, 376; created marshal (1644), 11, 494; in German campaigns of 1644-1648, 11, 494 seq.; joins the Fronde, 11, 503; marches on Paris, 11, 503, 507; joins court party, 11, 511; skillful conduct at Gien, 11, 512; defeats Condé at battle of St. Antoine, 11, 513; campaign in Spain (1654), 11, 516; in command of Anglo-French army, 11, 518; 20, 170; victorious at battle of the Dunes, 11, 518; 20, 173, 174; campaign in Flanders (1667-1668), 11, 568; 13, 631; in war with Holland (1672), 11, 575, 578; 13, 632; devastates Palatinate, 11, 581; brilliant strategy in Alsace, 11, 582, 583; killed at Salzbach, 11, 584; interment, 11, 584; compared with Condé, 11, 512, note.

Turgeniev, Turgenieff, Tourgueniev, or Tourguenev, Ivan Sergievich (1818-1883), Russian novelist, 17, 77.

Turges (Turgesius), a viking; story of his invasion of Ireland (ca. 815-845), 21, 345, 346.

Turgot, Anne Robert Jacques, baron de L'Aulne (1727-1781), French statesman and financier; controller-general of the finances, 12, 124; financial reforms, 12, 128; dismissed, 12, 129; urges non-interference in American War, 12, 135; attitude in France toward views of, after his death, 12, 144, 145.

Turin, city in Italy; resists counts of Savoy (twelfth century), 9, 38; occupied by French (sixteenth century), 9, 504; taken by imperialists (1706), 9, 529; 11, 621; 14, 412; Trade and Customs Union of (1847), 14, 602; siege of (1733), 15, 152; taken by Suvarov (1799), 17, 433, 434; recaptured by French (1799), 17, 434.

Turin, Treaties of, 1. (1696), peace between France and Savoy, 9, 503; 2. (1796),

- armistice negotiated by Bonaparte with Sardinia, **12**, 427; **3**. (1860), cedes Savoy and Nice to Louis Napoleon, **13**, 137.
- Turkestan** or **Turkistan**, region of undefined limits in central Asia, divided politically into Chinese or Eastern Turkestan and Russian or Western Turkestan; relations of early Turkish nations, **24**, 259; penetration of Christianity into, **24**, 268; Arabs in, **24**, 269; emigrants from, in service of caliphs, **24**, 270; conquered by Jenghiz Khan (thirteenth century), **24**, 282; included in kingdom of Jagatai, **24**, 295; accepts Islam, **24**, 303.
- Chinese or Eastern Turkestan, dependency of China; annexed to China, **24**, 545.
- Russian or Western Turkestan; Russian government general in central Asia, including Ferghana, Samarkand, and Sir-Daria, *q. v.*; formation (1867), **17**, 600.
- Turkey**, or **Ottoman Empire**; main treatment, **24**, 257-442; Chapter I, antecedents of the Turkish nations, **24**, 257-309; Chapter II, the period of aggrandisement, **24**, 310-339; Chapter III, meridian and beginning of decline, **24**, 340-382; Chapter IV, revival followed by rapid decline, **24**, 383-424; An Essay, *Turkey in the Nineteenth Century*, by Prof. A. Vambéry, **24**, 425-436; history in outline, **24**, 438-442; Turkish rule—in Rumania, **24**, 136-151; in Bulgaria, **24**, 175-180; in Servia, **24**, 195-203; in Albania, **24**, 211-214; in Bosnia and Herzegovina, **24**, 215-217; in Macedonia, **24**, 217-220; in Greece, **24**, 223-234; in Syria, **2**, 307; in Egypt, **24**, 444 seq.; in North Africa, **24**, 476-483—Turkish wars with Venice (fifteenth century), **9**, 293-297; (1499-1503), **9**, 431; battle of Lepanto (1571), **9**, 473-476; (seventeenth century), **9**, 518-523; war with Greece (1897), **24**, 236-238; Egyptian frontier delimited (1907), **21**, 666.
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Turkey: University of Constantinople, 7, 6.

United States: Harvard College founded (1636), 22, 648; College of William and Mary founded (1693), 23, 135; Princeton College (Nassau Hall) founded 1738, 23, 169.

Unkiar-Skelessi, town in Asia Minor; treaty of (1833), 17, 561; 24, 452.

Unser Fritz, popular name applied to Frederick III of Germany, 15, 542.

Upanishads, Hindu religious treatises; philosophy and characteristics of, 2, 491, 501, 529, 536.

Upington, Sir Thomas (1844-), South African politician; premier of Cape Colony (1884-1886), 22, 271-272.

Upsala, city in Sweden; Thing of (1018), 16, 91; diet of (1654), 16, 330.

Ur, ancient Babylonian kingdom; people, 1, 322, 325, 327, 359-360; dynasty, 1, 324, 363; campaigns against, 1, 324, 326, 355; kings, 1, 362-363.

Uraias (d. 541 A.D.), Gothic soldier; besieges Rimini, 7, 406; death, 7, 410.

Upper Canada, old name for present province of Ontario; foundation laid by American loyalists (1786), 22, 328; separated from Lower Canada, 22, 328-329.

Urartu, ancient name of Armenia, land of the Nairi; identified with Ararat, 1, 365; identified with Chaldea, 1, 392-393; war with Assyria, 1, 388, 393-398; 2, 584; conquered by Medes, 1, 442-443; writing of people of, 2, 420; war with Scythians, 2, 631; Jeremiah on, 2, 584-585.

Urban I, bishop of Rome 222-230; 8, 503.

Urban II (Udo or Eudes) (d. 1099), pope 1088-1099; pontificate, 8, 601; furthers first crusade, 7, 653; 8, 330, 331, 333.

Urban III (Uberto Crivelli), pope 1185-1187; lives away from Rome, 8, 607; death, 8, 380.

Urban IV (Jacques Pantaléon), pope 1261-1264; pontificate, 8, 616; proclaims crusade against Michael VIII, 7, 312; opposes Manfred of Sicily, 9, 108; regulates ecclesiastical affairs in Denmark, 16, 174.

Urban V (Guillaume de Grimoard) (d. 1370),

- pope 1362-1370; pontificate, **8**, 629; Joannes (V) Palæologus, appeals to, **7**, 330; forms league against the Visconti, **9**, 247; approves of work of St. Bridget, **16**, 198; death, **16**, 198.
- Urban VI (Bartolommeo Prignani), pope 1378-1389; schism in church under, **8**, 629, 630, 631; **9**, 249; **14**, 193; opposes Joanna of Naples, **9**, 233.
- Urban VII (Giovanni Battista Castagna), pope 1590; short pontificate, **9**, 481.
- Urban VIII (Maffeo Barberini) (1568-1644), pope 1623-1644; pontificate, **9**, 492, 493; supports France against England (1627), **19**, 546.
- Urban, a Wallachian artilleryist; casts a cannon for Muhammed II (1452), **7**, 343; **24**, 328.
- Urbicus, Lollius, legate of Antoninus Pius; builds wall across Britain (140 A.D.), **21**, 4.
- Urbina, José Maria, radical leader in Ecuador; becomes president (1852), **23**, 614.
- Urbino, Duchy of, a former duchy comprising Urbino, Pesaro, and other nearby places; annexed by the papal states (1631), **9**, 493.
- Urbino, Dukes of, see Medici, Lorenzo II de, and Montefelto.
- Urgel, Count of, Spanish nobleman; defeated by Ferdinand I of Aragon (1413), **10**, 107.
- Ur-gur, king of Ur 3200-3150 B.C.; builds temples, **1**, 362.
- Uri, Swiss canton; early history, **16**, 546; charter, **16**, 547; seal, **16**, 547; enters "Everlasting League" (1291), **16**, 551; purchases Bellinzona (1418), **16**, 585; cabals (1813), **17**, 33; joins conservative side (1833), **17**, 38; enters Sonderbund (1845), **17**, 39; seizes St. Gotthard passes (1847), **17**, 41.
- Uria, Hittite warrior; employed by David, **2**, 65, 391; assassinated (ca. 990 B.C.), **2**, 65, 93-94.
- Uriu, Admiral, Japanese naval officer; destroys Russian cruisers (1904), **17**, 622. **24**, 658.
- Urkagina, king of Shirpula; dynasty of (4500 B.C.), **1**, 352-353; builds canals, **1**, 355; adopts old language, **1**, 359.
- Urlumma, patesi of Gishban; invades Shirpura (ca. 4200 B.C.), **1**, 355; defeated by Entemena, **1**, 355.
- Ur-Nina (d. 4290 B.C.), king of Shirpura; founds dynasty (4300 B.C.), **1**, 352-353; family, **1**, 353; builds temples, **1**, 350.
- Ur-Ningirsu, king of Ur (2700 B.C.); reign, **1**, 363.
- Urosh the Great (Stephen IV), king of Servia 1241-1276; reign, **24**, 190; marital alliances of, **24**, 190.
- Urosh III (Stephen VII), king of Servia 1321-1336; reign, **24**, 191.
- Urosh V, king of Servia 1356-1367; reign, **24**, 193.
- Urquiza, Justo José (1800-1871), Argentine general and politician; victorious at battles of Montevideo and Montecaseros, **23**, 618.
- Urraca (d. 1126), queen of Castile; at war with Alfonso of Aragon, **10**, 58.
- Ursalimmu, see Jerusalem.
- Ursel of Baliol, see Baliol.
- Ursicinus (fourth century A.D.), Roman general; war against Sapor, **6**, 480; loses rank (355 A.D.), **6**, 481.
- Ursu, see Rusas.
- Ursus, duke of Venice (ca. 730 A.D.); aids Eutychius against Lombards, **7**, 206.
- Urtaki (d. ca. 663 B.C.), king of Elam; invades Babylonia, **1**, 428; defeated by Asshurbanapal, **1**, 429.
- Uruguay or República Oriental del Uruguay, or Banda Oriental, republic in South America; settlement, **23**, 565-566; temporal dominion of Jesuits in, **10**, 524; revolution in, **23**, 592-593; Portuguese intervention in (1816), **23**, 593-594; becomes part of Brazil (1821), **23**, 594; becomes independent (1828), **23**, 595-596; recent history, **23**, 617-619.
- Uru-Malik, a Canaanite; rules Palestine for Assyria (ca. 3000 B.C.), **1**, 362.
- Urumush, see Alusharshid.
- Urusalim, see Jerusalem.
- Urzaguddu, king of Kish; campaigns (ca. 3850 B.C.), **1**, 357.
- Urzana, king of Muzazir; defeated by Sargon II (715 B.C.), **1**, 399.
- Usaphaides, see Hesepti.
- Usbeg, khan of Kiptchak (d. 1342); sends embassy to China (1336), **24**, 295; influence in Russia, **17**, 145-146.
- Usbegs or Uzbegs, a Turkish people of central Asia; language of, **24**, 258.
- Uscochi, pirates of the Adriatic; allies of Austria (1615), **9**, 514; depredations, **9**, 514-516; occasion hostilities between Venice and Austria, **9**, 515-516.
- Usedom, Count Karl Georg Ludwig Guido von (1805-1884), Prussian diplomat; plan of campaign in Seven Weeks' War, **15**, 24.
- Usercheres, see Us-kaf.
- User-en-Ra, king of Egypt 3433-3466 B.C.; reign, **1**, 99.
- User-ka-f, see Us-kaf.
- Usertsen I, king of Egypt 2446-2400 B.C.; life, **1**, 110-111; appointed co-regent, **1**, 111; founds Karnak, **1**, 116; heroism, **1**, 138.
- Usertsen II, king of Egypt 2370-2340 B.C.; reign, **1**, 112.
- Usertsen III, king of Egypt 2340-2305 B.C.; reign, **1**, 112.
- Ushant, island off coast of France; naval battle of (1794), **12**, 381-382; **21**, 455.
- Usipetes or Usipites, German tribe; migration of, **5**, 521; wars with Romans (15 A.D.), **6**, 60, 71.
- Us-kaf (Usercheres, User-ka-f), king of Egypt 3566-3533 B.C.; founds fifth dynasty, **1**, 98-99.
- Usos, Phoenician god; identified with Esau, **2**, 53.
- Usselinx, Willem (1567-1647), merchant of Antwerp; proposes a West India Com-

- pany (1591), **22**, 498; originates Dutch settlements in America, **23**, 3; receives charter for Swedish trading company (1626), **23**, 9.
- Ussher, James (1581-1656), Irish prelate, archbishop of Armagh; urges prosecution of peasants (1622), **21**, 420.
- Utah, a state of the United States; organised as a territory (1850), **23**, 379; admitted to the Union (1896), **23**, 486.
- Utians (Jutijs), Persian tribe, **2**, 569.
- Utica, city in Africa; colonised by Phœnicians, **2**, 308; dependent on Carthage, **2**, 308; plundered by mercenaries (239 B.C.), **5**, 233; siege by Scipio (204 B.C.), **5**, 284-286; Cato governs (47-46 B.C.), **5**, 554-556; Cæsar enters, **5**, 561; statue erected to Cato, **5**, 561.
- Utraquists, see Calixtenes.
- Utrecht, city in the Netherlands; an Episcopal see (ca. 695), **13**, 277; power of bishops, **13**, 277, 278, 279, 376; rivalry with Holland, **13**, 278, 289; defeats Count Dirk (1200), **13**, 289; insurrection (1256), **13**, 300-301; siege of (1345), **13**, 335; ceded to Charles V, **13**, 369; signs pacification of Ghent (1576), **13**, 464; enters Dutch Union (1579), **13**, 472-474; congress at (1712), **13**, 651.
- Utrecht, Congress of (1690), gathering of delegates to oppose Louis XIV; results, **13**, 643.
- Utrecht, Peace of, compact concluded between European powers after War of Spanish Succession; signature (1713), **9**, 52; **13**, 652; France and Spain renounce mutual rights to throne, **11**, 627; effect on German prestige, **14**, 422; action of England, **20**, 487-488; advantages to conquerors, **14**, 416-417; broken by England, **14**, 9; text, **11**, 664.
- Utrecht, Union of (1579), compact to secure Dutch independence; formation, **10**, 243; **13**, 472-474; importance, **13**, 284.
- Uvadza, see Uxians.
- Uvarov, Count Sergei (1785-1855), Russian statesman and scholar; made minister of public instruction (1832), **17**, 555.
- Uxbridge, town in England; peace negotiations between Parliamentary and Royalist commissioners at (1645), **20**, 32-33.
- Uxians (Uvadza, Chuzistan), Persian tribe, **2**, 569.
- Uyêsugi, noble family of Japan; unable to pacify empire (fifteenth century), **24**, 588.
- Uzbegs, see Usbegs.
- Uzdemir Osman Pacha, see Osman Pacha.
- Uzziah, see Azariah.

V

- Vaca, Cabeza de, see Cabeza de Vaca.
- Vaca de Castro, Christoval (1492-1562), Spanish jurist; investigates Pizarro's abuses in Peru, **23**, 551; governor of Peru, **23**, 559.
- Vaccæans, Spanish tribe; subdued by Carthage (220 B.C.), **5**, 238.
- Vachero, Giulio Cesare (d. 1628), Italian merchant of Genoa; conspires against the oligarchy, **9**, 510.
- Vaddas, aborigines of Ceylon, **2**, 489.
- Vadier, Marc Guillaume (1736-1828), French revolutionist; draws up accusation against Robespierre, **12**, 340.
- Vadstena, convent in southern Sweden; founded by St. Bridget (1344), **16**, 197-199; burned, **16**, 201.
- Vahi (fourth century B.C.), king of Armenia; defeated by Alexander the Great, **2**, 420.
- Vahyazdata, a Persian impostor (520 B.C.), **2**, 607.
- Vaiani, Paolo, podesta of Florence (ca. 1350); resists turbulent nobles, **9**, 328.
- Vaisyas, Hindu third caste; formation, **2**, 477; duties and privileges, **2**, 511; marriage customs, **2**, 518; transmigration of, **2**, 534.
- Vaivaswata, see Satyavrata.
- Vala, city of India, ancient Valabhi, *q. v.*
- Vala, Numonius, Roman cavalry officer under Varus (9 A.D.), **6**, 68.
- Valabhi, 1, ancient city of India; 2, ancient dynasty of India, **2**, 500.
- Valais (Wallis), canton of Switzerland, comprising the upper Rhone valley and mountains; church established (fourth century), **16**, 533; invaded from Italy, **16**, 585, 586; popular insurrection (1420), **16**, 586; alliance with Bern, **16**, 599; subject to France under Napoleon, **17**, 27; re-united to Switzerland (1815), **17**, 34.
- Valangin, Duke of, see Berthier, Alexandre.
- Valazé, Charles Dufrique (1751-1793), French revolutionist; suicide, **12**, 326.
- Val de Grâce, Jean Baptiste du, see Clootz.
- Valdemar or Waldemar (I) "the Great" (1131-1182), king of Denmark 1157-1182; claims province of Vikia (Vigen), **16**, 110; claims Danish crown, **16**, 148-149; becomes king, **16**, 150; conquests, **16**, 150-153; laws, **16**, 154.
- Valdemar (II) "the Victorious" (1170-1241), king of Denmark 1202-1241; invades Holstein, **16**, 157; becomes king, **16**, 158; conquests, **16**, 160-162; captivity and ransom, **16**, 162-164; death, **16**, 165.
- Valdemar (III or IV), "Atterdag," king of Denmark 1340-1375; reign, **16**, 181-186; wins Denmark from Holstein, **16**, 180-181; aids Magnus II of Sweden, **16**, 194, 195; war with Hanseatic cities, **14**, 187; **16**, 185.
- Valdemar I, king of Sweden 1250-1279; reign, **16**, 190-192.
- Valdemar (d. 1231), prince of Denmark, son of Valdemar II, **16**, 164, 165, 169.
- Valdemar (d. 1257), prince of Denmark; invested with duchy of Schleswig, **16**, 172; death, **16**, 174.
- Valdemar, son of Knud V, Danish bishop; imprisoned (1194), **16**, 156-157; enmity to Valdemar II, **16**, 163.
- Valdemar, son of Eric, duke of Schleswig; minority, **16**, 175; regent of Denmark (1286), **16**, 176.
- Valdemar (d. 1307), Swedish prince, brother of Birger, **16**, 193.
- Valdemar, duke of Schleswig, sometimes known as Valdemar III of Denmark; occupies Danish throne during exile of Christopher II (ca. 1326), **16**, 179; rival of Valdemar "Atterdag" (1340), **16**, 181.
- Val-de-Junquera, in Spain; battle of (921 A.D.), **10**, 44.
- Val-des-Dunes, plain in northern France; battle of (1046), **11**, 26.
- Valdivia, Pedro de (1500-1554), Spanish soldier; conqueror of Chili, **23**, 552, 565.
- Valée, Count Sylvain Charles (1773-1846), French soldier; in war with Arabs, **13**, 69.
- Valençay, town in northern France; treaty of (1813) between Ferdinand III of Spain and Napoleon I, **10**, 371.
- Valence, Aymar de, see Pembroke, Earl of.
- Valencia, province in Spain; a Roman colony (138 B.C.), **5**, 319, 450; taken from the Arabs (1238), **8**, 253; **10**, 94; united to Aragon, Barcelona, and Majorca, **10**, 99; subdued by Pedro IV of Aragon, **10**, 101; enforced baptism of Moors of, **10**, 224.
- Valencia, General, Mexican soldier; defeated at Contreras (1847), **23**, 375.
- Valenciennes, town in France; sieges of (1567), **13**, 409; (1656), **11**, 517; (1677), **11**, 587.
- Valencourt, Mathieu de (d. 1205), soldier of Emperor Baldwin I, **7**, 293.
- Valens (328-378 A.D.), Roman and Byzantine emperor; associate of Valentinian (364 A.D.), **6**, 518-524; persecutions of, **6**, 520; war with Goths, **6**, 521-524.
- Valens, Roman soldier; defeated by Goths (409 A.D.), **6**, 555; treachery to Honorius, **6**, 558.
- Valens, Aurelius Valerius (d. 314 A.D.), Roman soldier; colleague of Licinius in war with Constantine, **6**, 444.

- Valens, Fabius** (d. 69 A.D.), Roman soldier; aids Vitellius against Otho, **6**, 227; declares in favour of Vespasian, **6**, 229.
- Valens, Julius** (d. 251 A.D.), Roman noble; declared emperor and slain, **6**, 414.
- Valens, P. Valerius**, Roman governor of Greece (ca. 260 A.D.); proclaimed emperor, **6**, 419.
- Valens, Vectius** (d. 48 A.D.); paramour of Messalina, **6**, 173-174.
- Valentia**, modern Valence, town in Gaul; destroyed by Goths (412 A.D.), **6**, 569.
- Valentia**, Spanish province, see *Valencia*.
- Valentin, Justinian's** ambassador to the Avars (ca. 557 A.D.), **7**, 120.
- Valentinian I, (Flavius Valentinianus)** (321-375 A.D.), Roman emperor 364-375 A.D., **6**, 516-520; promotes authority of pope, **8**, 523.
- Valentinian II**, Roman emperor 375-392 A.D.; colleague of Gratian, **6**, 520; flight to Thessalonica, **6**, 526; protected by Theodosius, **6**, 534; death, **6**, 527.
- Valentinian III (Flavius Placidius Valentinianus)**, Roman emperor 425-455 A.D.; reign, **6**, 574-597; battle of Châlons, **6**, 587; murders Aëtius, **6**, 595; treaty with Genseric, **6**, 599.
- Valentinois, Duchesse de**, see *Poitiers, Diane de*.
- Valeria**, sister of Publicola; in attempt to reconcile Coriolanus (ca. 490 B.C.), **5**, 148.
- Valerian (Publius Aurelius Licinius Valerianus)** (d. ca. 269), Roman emperor 253-260; elected censor, **6**, 414; reign, **6**, 415-417; defeat and capture, by Persians, **6**, 417; **8**, 78; and Claudius, **6**, 420; and Aurelian, **6**, 421; and Probus, **6**, 428.
- Valerian, Byzantine** soldier; reinforces Belisarius (537 A.D.), **7**, 404.
- Valerian law**, Roman law regulating appeals (509 B.C.), **5**, 122.
- Valerianus Pætus**, a Galatian; put to death by Elagabalus (ca. 218 A.D.), **6**, 397.
- Valerii**, early Roman patrician family; protectors of the plebs, **5**, 125; introduce secular festival, **6**, 99.
- Valerio-Horatian laws**, Roman laws adopted 449 B.C.; the Magna Charta of the plebs, **5**, 139, 335.
- Valerius, Marcus**, Roman soldier, brother of Publicola; at the battle of Lake Regillus (ca. 510 B.C.), **5**, 94.
- Valerius, Publius**, see *Publicola*.
- Valerius Potitus, L.**, Roman consul 449 B.C.; revision of the Twelve Tables in consulate of, **5**, 138-139.
- Valerius Potitus, L.**, Roman master of horse (390 B.C.), **5**, 163.
- Valette, Jean Louis de Nogaret de la**, see *Epernon*.
- Valette, Jean Parisot de la**, see *La Valette*.
- Valette, Louis de Nogaret de la**, see *La Valette*.
- Valhalla**, in Scandinavian mythology the home of the gods, **6**, 59; **16**, 24, 26.
- Valkiala**, town in Finland; battle of (1790), **17**, 403.
- Valkyries**, goddesses of battle in Scandinavian mythology, **6**, 59.
- Vallandigham, Clement Laird** (1820-1871), American politician; arrest and banishment, **23**, 449-450.
- Valley Forge**, village in Pennsylvania; sufferings of the Continental Army at, during winter of 1777-1778, **23**, 267.
- Vallièrre, Louise de la**, see *La Vallièrre*.
- Valmy**, village in France; battle of (1792), **12**, 280; **14**, 507; **15**, 270.
- Valmy, Duke of**, see *Kellermann*.
- Valognes**, town near Cherbourg, France; Treaty of (1355), **11**, 128.
- Valois**, ancient territory of France; Philip II unites to crown of France (1215), **11**, 74.
- Valois**, House of, French dynasty; direct line, Philip VI to Charles VIII (1328-1498), **11**, 98-293; collateral branch of Valois-Orleans, Louis XII to Henry III (1498-1589), **11**, 293-394; genealogical table, **11**, 380.
- Valor, Ferdinand de**, see *Muhammed ben Humeia*.
- Valtellina, Valtelline or Val Tellina**, region in northern Italy; revolt against Grisons (1620), **16**, 644; Spaniards in, **16**, 645, 646.
- Van Artevelde**, see *Artevelde*.
- Van Buren, Martin** (1782-1862), American statesman, eighth president of the United States; elected vice-president (1832), **23**, 360; elected president (1837), **23**, 362; troubles with Canada during administration of, **23**, 367; presidential candidate of "Free-Soil" party in 1848, **23**, 377.
- Van Cuyler**, president-commissary of New Netherlands; settles on site of Albany, about 1642, **23**, 14.
- Vandals**, a powerful branch of the Germanic race; main treatment, **6**, 598-602; defeat by Marcus Aurelius (169 A.D.), **6**, 297; by Aurelian (271 A.D.), **6**, 422; colonised in Thrace (278 A.D.), **6**, 430; war with Goths (332-337 A.D.), **6**, 463-464; invade Gaul (407 A.D.), **6**, 547; defeat by Majorian (458 A.D.), **6**, 607-609; Huns force across the Rhine, **7**, 46, 48; invade Spain, **10**, 15; overrun Portugal, **10**, 427; conquered by Wallia, **6**, 570, 598; enter Africa, **6**, 576-579; **10**, 16; capture Carthage, **2**, 325; wars with Eastern Empire, **7**, 61, 87-98, 125-127; slight influence of, on Italy, **7**, 426.
- Van Dam, Rip** (1662-1736), acting colonial governor of New York, **23**, 166, 167.
- Vandamme, Dominique Joseph** (1770-1830), French general; at battle of Hondschoote, **12**, 364; surrenders at Kulm, **12**, 604; **14**, 575; **15**, 316.
- Van der Donck, Adrian**, schout-fiscal of New Netherlands; espouses cause of popular liberty (1642), **23**, 14, 16, 17, 21.
- Van Diemen's Land**, see *Tasmania*.
- Van Dorn, Earl** (1820-1863), American soldier in Confederate service; appointed to command of Confederate Trans-Mississippi forces, **23**, 422; in battle of Pea Ridge, **23**, 427; defeated by Rosecrans at battle of Corinth (1862), **23**, 434.

- Vandyke or Van Dyck, Sir Anthony (1599-1641), Flemish painter; Fromentius' estimate of, 13, 601 seq.
- Vane, Sir Henry (1589-1654), English statesman; as treasurer under Charles I states the king's position to the Short Parliament, 19, 578.
- Vane, Sir Henry or Harry (1612-1662), English statesman; governor of Massachusetts, 23, 99 seq.; finds papers incriminating Strafford, 19, 587; supports abolition of bishops, 19, 600; adds clause to Solemn League and Covenant, 20, 17; works for commonwealth, 20, 91; opposes Cromwell, 20, 131; trial and death, 20, 241; 23, 140.
- Vangiones, a German tribe; adopt Roman customs, 6, 59; colonise Gaul, 7, 459.
- Vannes, town of France; siege of (1342), 11, 110.
- Vannius, a chief of the Quadi and king of the Suevi in Moravia 19-50 A.D.; defeat and overthrow, 6, 77.
- Van Olden-Barneveld, Jan, see Barneveld, Jan van Olden.
- Van Rensselaer, Killian (1595-1644), Dutch merchant, first patroon of Rensselaerwick; buys land near Albany, N. Y., 23, 7.
- Van Rensselaer, Stephen (1765-1839), American soldier and politician; at battle of Queenstown (1812), 23, 333.
- Vansittart, Henry (1732-1770), English agent in Bengal; succeeds Clive (1763), 22, 67; concludes treaty with Mir Kasim, 22, 68.
- Van Twiller, Wouter or Walter (ca. 1580-ca. 1646), Dutch governor of New Amsterdam 1633-1637, 23, 8.
- Varahamihira (ca. 510-560 A.D.), Indian astronomer and architect, 2, 502.
- Varahran and Varanes, see Bahram.
- Varangian Guard, body-guard to Byzantine emperors (eleventh century), 7, 275, 307.
- Vardanes, king of Parthia, see Arsaces XXI.
- Varela, place in Finland; Treaty of (1790), 17, 404.
- Varennnes, Flight to, flight of Louis XVI and royal family to Varennes-en-Argonne, in attempt to escape from France (1791), 12, 239-242.
- Varius (Q. Varius Hydrida), Roman tribune 90 B.C.; impeaches nobles, 5, 412.
- Varius Rufus, Lucius (ca. 74-ca. 14 B.C.), Roman poet, 5, 648.
- Varna or Warna, seaport in Bulgaria; Turks defeat Hungarians near (1444), 24, 42, 195, 323-324; taken by Russians (1828), 17, 544.
- Varay, Sir Edmund (d. 1642), English royalist soldier; buried at Edgehill, 20, 8.
- Varro, Caius Terentius, Roman consul 216 B.C.; defeated at battle of Cannæ, 5, 253-256; treatment by Romans, 5, 257.
- Varro, L. Visellius, Roman consul 24 A.D.; accuses Silius, 6, 144.
- Varro, Marcus Terentius (116-28 B.C.), Roman antiquary, grammarian and philosopher; as legate of Pompey in Spain, 5, 535; life and literary career, 5, 645; theory, concerning the seculum, 6, 100.
- Varronian, Count (fourth century A.D.), Roman soldier; father of Emperor Jovian, 6, 510.
- Varronian (b. ca. 364 A.D.), son of Emperor Jovian; fate of, 6, 516.
- Vartan (seventh century A.D.), Roman general; defeated by Mohammedans, 7, 180.
- Varuna, Hindu deity, 2, 530.
- Varus, Publius Atius (d. 45 B.C.), Roman soldier, adherent of Pompey; as governor of Africa, 5, 536, 555; escape after battle of Thapsus, 5, 566; death at battle of Munda, 5, 568.
- Varus, Publius Quintilius (d. 9 A.D.), Roman soldier; as proconsul in Syria, 6, 139; as governor of Germany, 6, 64-65; campaign against Arminius, 6, 66-68; defeat and death, 6, 68.
- Vasa, place in Finland; battle of (1808), 17, 458.
- Vasa, Eric Johansson (d. 1520), father of Gustavus I; as senator, 16, 223.
- Vasa, Gustavus Ericsson, see Gustavus I.
- Vasconcellos, Miguel de (d. 1641), Portuguese statesman; death, 10, 512.
- Vasconcellos, Zacarias de, Brazilian statesman; forms short-lived liberal ministry (1862), 23, 660; ministry of 1864, 23, 660; forms new liberal ministry (1866), 23, 660.
- Vascones, see Gascons.
- Vasili I (II), grand-duke of Moscow 1389-1425; reign, 17, 156-158; acquires Suzdal, 17, 156; removes ikon from Vladimir to Moscow, 17, 157; marriage, 17, 158; death, 17, 158.
- Vasili II (III), grand-duke of Moscow 1425-1462; reign, 17, 158-165; contest with Iuri for throne, 17, 158; becomes "Vasili the Blind," 17, 159; death, 17, 160.
- Vasili III (IV), grand-duke of Moscow 1505-1533; reign, 17, 184-192; at war with Lithuania, 17, 184-186; establishes intercourse with France, 17, 187; at war with Tatars, 17, 188-189; death, 17, 192; character, 17, 184, 192.
- Vasili IV (V) (Shuiski) (1552-1612), czar of Russia 1606-1610; reign, 17, 229-235; organises plot against False Dmitri, 17, 229; effects canonisation of true Demetrius, 17, 230; defeats false Peter Feodorovitch, 17, 231; at siege of Tula, 17, 232; liberates Polish prisoners, 17, 233; supported by monks, 17, 234; deposition and death in Polish prison, 17, 235.
- Vasilje Lupul (seventeenth century), prince of Moldavia; reign, 24, 142-143.
- Vasilitchikov, Count J. V. (d. 1847), Russian statesman; presents act of serf emancipation to Alexander I, 17, 506; made president of senate, 17, 557.
- Vassilko (eleventh century), Russian prince; plans invasion of Poland, 17, 125.
- Vassy, town in France; massacre of Protestants at (1562), 11, 357.

- Vaston (Vasto)**, Alphonse d'Avalos, Marquis of (1502-1544), French soldier; at battle of Tunis, 14, 274.
- Vasudeva (Bazadeo)**, Hindu king (1250 B.C.), 2, 494, 497.
- Vasvar**, town in Hungary; treaty of (1664), 24, 386.
- Vatatzes**, see Joannes III.
- Vatia**, Isauricus, P. Servilius (d. 44 B.C.) Roman soldier; campaigns against pirates, 5, 465.
- Vatia Isauricus**, P. Servilius, son of the preceding; chosen consul (48 B.C.), 5, 535.
- Vatican Council**, twentieth ecumenical council meeting in the Vatican (1869), 9, 621.
- Vaticanus**, Roman god, 5, 352.
- Vatinius**, Publius (d. ca. 43 B.C.), Roman politician and soldier; as tribune aids Caesar, 5, 502-503; chosen praetor, 5, 508; made consul, 5, 648.
- Vatteville**, Charles, Baron of, Spanish statesman; claims precedence (1661) over French ambassador at London, 11, 564.
- Vauban**, Sébastien Le Prestre de (1633-1707), French soldier and military engineer; life and work, 11, 539-540; fortifies Ath, Lille, Tournay, 11, 571; in war with Holland, 11, 575, 588; besieges Luxembourg, 11, 597; in Germany, 11, 599-600.
- Vaubernier**, Jeanne, see Barry.
- Vaubois**, Henri Belgrand, Count of (1748-1839), French soldier; with Napoleon in Italy, 12, 436.
- Vaucelles**, village in France; Truce of (1556), 11, 346.
- Vaucouleurs**, town in France; Treaty of (1299) 11, 78.
- Vaud**, canton of Switzerland; campaign of Bern and Fribourg in (1475-1476), 16, 597-603; conquered by Bern (1536), 16, 638; ceded to Bern and Fribourg by Savoy (1602), 16, 642; declares itself independent of Bern (1798), 17, 20; French control over, 17, 21.
- Vaudreuil-Cavagnal**, Pierre François de Rigaud, Marquis de (1698-1765), French colonial governor; becomes governor of Canada, 23, 204; surrenders, 23, 222; defence of Canada, 12, 66.
- Vaux**, in France; Louis XIV's palace and gardens at, 11, 530.
- Veccus** (d. 1298), patriarch of Constantinople; conflict with Michael VIII, 7, 316; deposed by Andronicus II, 7, 317, 318 note.
- Veda**, collective term for the ancient sacred literature of the Hindus, at the basis of which are the Vedas (Rigveda, Samaveda, Yajurveda and Atharveda); source of early Indian history, 2, 476; teachings, 2, 491-492; authority, 2, 496; called Bible of Aryans, 2, 503; laws of Vedas, 2, 508-519; religion of, 2, 529-533; reward for memorising, 2, 532; see also Manu.
- Vedanta**, school of Hindu philosophy, 2, 501.
- Vedas**, see Veda.
- Vega Real**, plain in Haiti; battle of the (1495), 22, 447.
- Vegliana**, town in Italy; battle of (1630), 11, 461.
- Vehmgericht**, tribunal of fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; formation of, in northwestern Germany, 8, 496.
- Veii**, city of ancient Italy; traditional wars with Romulus, 5, 72, 73; aids Tarquinius (ca. 510 B.C.), 5, 89; wars with Rome (483-425 B.C.), 5, 142-143, 152-153; subjected by Rome (396 B.C.), 5, 143-144.
- Veientes**, inhabitants of Veii, *q. v.*
- Veintemilla**, Ignacio (1830-), soldier and politician of Ecuador; revolt under, 23, 615; presidency of (1876-1883), 23, 615.
- Velasco**, José Miguel de (1795-1859), Bolivian soldier and politician; power of, 23, 612.
- Velasco**, Luis de, count of Santiago and Marquis of Salinas (1539-1617?), Spanish administrator; negotiations with England, 19, 478.
- Velasquez**, Diego (ca. 1465-1524), Spanish soldier and administrator; conquers Cuba (1511), 22, 469; plans expedition to Mexico, 23, 508; relations with Cortes, 23, 508.
- Veleda** (first century A.D.), German prophetess; influence of, 6, 58.
- Velez Malaga**, city in Spain; siege of (1487), 10, 149.
- Velitræ**, city of Latium; families of, forced to migrate (338 B.C.), 5, 185.
- Vellore**, city in India; besieged by Hyder Ali (1780-1781), 22, 97; mutiny at (1806), 22, 122.
- Venaissin**, old county of France, now included in department of Vaucluse; ceded to pope (1273), 11, 74.
- Vendée**, La, War of (1793-), war of Royalists against French republic, chiefly carried on in La Vendée and Brittany; beginning of, 12, 315; continued activity, 12, 374, 376; leaders, 12, 403-404.
- Vendidad**, a treatise by Zoroaster; composed, 2, 638.
- Vendôme**, Louis Joseph, Duke of (1654-1712), French general; at battle of Steenkirke, 11, 605; captures Barcelona, 10, 276; 11, 607, 608; opposes Prince Eugene at battle of Luzzara, 11, 616; commands in Tyrol and Piedmont, 11, 616-617; succeeds Villeroi in Flanders, 11, 621; defeated at Oudenarde, 11, 623; victorious at Brihuega, 20, 478; at battle of Villa Viciosa, 20, 478; conquests of, in Spain, 14, 416.
- Vendôme**, François de, duke of Beaufort (1616-1669), French politician and soldier; a leader of the Fronde, 11, 503, 504, 505.
- Venedi or Veneti**, a name applied by Romans to Wends, *q. v.*
- Venegas**, Don Francisco, Spanish viceroys of Mexico; great insurrection breaks out during rule of (1810), 23, 622.
- Veneti (Vannes)**, Celtic tribe of Gaul; war with Romans (56 B.C.), 5, 520-521.
- Venetia**, see Venice.
- Venezuela**, South American Republic; main treatment, 23, 597-601; origin of name,

23, 562; war of revolution in, **23**, 583-584; joins republic of Colombia under Bolivar, **23**, 589, 591, 597; separation from Colombian republic, **23**, 597; boundary disputes with British Guiana, **23**, 598-600; United States involved with Great Britain over boundary disputes (1895), **23**, 484, 599; boundary disputes settled by arbitration (1897), **23**, 600; presidency of Castro, **23**, 600-601; blockade of by Germany and Great Britain (1902), **23**, 601.

Venice, city of Italy, formerly a republic; republic founded, **9**, 18; origin, **9**, 24-27; invaded by Alaric (400 A.D.), **6**, 545; ravaged by barbarians (452), **6**, 592; relations with Byzantine Empire, **9**, 25-26; aids Eastern Empire against the Normans (1081-1084), **7**, 260-262; **9**, 73, 76; origin of dogeship in, **9**, 27-28; city built (809), **9**, 28; at war with Narentine pirates, **9**, 30-31; subjects Dalmatia, **9**, 31; assists crusaders (1202), **7**, 274-275; **8**, 414, 416, 418, 471, 472, 614; **9**, 33; list of doges (713-1280), **9**, 34 note; grand council formed in (1172), **9**, 35; Pope Alexander III humiliates Frederick Barbarossa at (1177), **9**, 58-59; forms alliance with Lombard League (ca. 1238), **9**, 94; at war with Genoa (1293-1300), **7**, 301, 309, 319; **9**, 128; (1350-1355); **9**, 266-267; (1372-1380), **9**, 267-268; concludes alliance with Florence (1336), **9**, 158; acquires Treviso, **9**, 158; acquires Bergamo, **9**, 257; relations with Francesco Sforza, **9**, 259; political history (1289-1457), **9**, 269-302; government, **9**, 269-272, 297-300; council of Ten established in (1310), **9**, 271; Italian wars and conquests (fifteenth century), **9**, 275-293; at war with Turks (1463-1479), **9**, 294-296; **24**, 331; (1499-1503), **9**, 425, 431; **24**, 337; (1645-1699), **9**, 518-523; **24**, 390-391; divided between Louis XII and Maximilian by Treaty of Blois (1504), **9**, 428; league of Cambray formed against (1508), **9**, 432; in war of league of Cambray (1509), **9**, 432-433; concludes alliance with Louis XII, **9**, 441; regains lost territories by Treaty of Noyon (1516), **9**, 445; troops take part in battle of Lepanto, **9**, 473-476; in seventeenth century, **9**, 511-518; in eighteenth century, **9**, 542; Napoleon puts an end to republic of (1797), **9**, 553-554; ceded to Austria by Treaty of Campo-Formio (1797), **9**, 569; **14**, 524; ; ceded to kingdom of Italy (1805), **9**, 569; ceded back to Austria (1814), **9**, 578; revolts from Austrian rule (1848), **14**, 642; besieged and taken by Austria (1849), **9**, 601; **14**, 661; ceded back to Italy (1866), **9**, 614-615; slave trade, **9**, 319-323; commerce, **9**, 29-30, 303-325.

Venlo, town in Holland; French capture (1794), **14**, 17.

Venner, Thomas (d. 1661), a London wine-cooper; leads revolt of "Fifth Monarchy men" **20**, 238; execution of, **20**, 239.

Venstre, The, "National Party" in Norway, for protection of national unity; foundation (1871), **16**, 480.

Ventidius Bassus, Publius (first century B.C.), Roman general; in triumph of Pompey **5**, 417; defeats Parthians (38 B.C.), **5**, 627; **8**, 52, 68.

Venusia, city in Apulia; Roman colony, **5**, 204, 252; birthplace of Horace, **5**, 650.

Venus or **Aphrodite**, Greek and Roman goddess; ancestry, **1**, 280; mother of Æneas, **5**, 60; reputed ancestress of Julian family, **5**, 70, 566, 600, 602, 613; **6**, 42; cult in Rome, **5**, 114, 566, 594; cult in Greece, **2**, 351; **3**, 192, 211; cult in Asia, **2**, 351; cult among Scythians, **2**, 406; cult in Babylonia-Assyria, **1**, 478; **2**, 350, 351; cult in Egypt, **1**, 224.

Vera Cruz, city in Mexico; founded by Cortes (1519), **23**, 511; captured by Americans (1847) in Mexican War, **23**, 374.

Veranius, Quintus (d. 58 A.D.), Roman soldier; as governor of Britain, **6**, 189; **18**, 214.

Vercellæ, place in Italy; battle of (the battle of the Raudian Fields) (101 B.C.), **5**, 397-399.

Vercingetorix (d. ca. 45 B.C.), Gallic chief of the Arverni; leads revolt against Cæsar, **5**, 526-527; captured, **5**, 527; in triumph of Cæsar (46 B.C.), **5**, 564.

Verdun, town in France; captured by allies under duke of Brunswick (1792), **12**, 270, 279; **14**, 507.

Verdun, Treaty of (843 A.D.), **7**, 571-576; **11**, 843.

Vere, Alberic de (d. 1141), English nobleman; pleads cause of Stephen before clergy, **18**, 247.

Vere, Edward de, 17th earl of Oxford (ca. 1540-1604), English nobleman; one of the commanders at the defeat of the Spanish Armada, **19**, 395.

Vere, Sir Francis (1554-1608), English general; commands at battle of Nieuport (1600), **13**, 535-536.

Vere, Sir Horace, Baron Vere of Tilbury (1565-1635); at battle of Nieuport, **13**, 535-536; commander of troops under James I, **19**, 507.

Vere, John de (1313-1364), 7th earl of Oxford, English nobleman; at battle of Crécy (1346), **18**, 461.

Vere, John de (1443-1513), 13th earl of Oxford, English nobleman; joins Henry of Richmond in France, **18**, 621; at battle of Bosworth Field (1485), **18**, 624.

Vere, Robert de, see De Vere.

Vérendrye, Pierre Gautier de Varennes de la (1685-1749), French Canadian explorer; attempts to reach Rocky Mountains (1738), **23**, 87.

Vereschagin, Vasili (1842-1904), Russian artist; death of, at Port Arthur, **17**, 623.

Verevskine, Russian general; in war with Khokand (1864), **17**, 600.

Vergara (Bergara), town in Spain; Treaty of, between Carlists and Christinos (1839), **10**, 397.

- Vergennes, Charles Gravier, Count de (1717-1787), French diplomat; made foreign minister, 12, 128; advises King Louis XVI to hush up affair of the diamond necklace, 12, 142; succeeds Maurepas, 12, 143; originates plan of armed neutrality, 17, 393.
- Vergil, see Virgil.
- Vergilianus, Juncus (Junius?), Roman senator; conspirator against Claudius (48 A.D.), 6, 174.
- Vergniaud, Pierre Victorien (1753-1793), French Girondist, orator and statesman; corresponds with king, 12, 258; a party leader, 12, 251; a secretary of national convention, 12, 281; condemns massacres, 12, 273; pleads for Louis, 12, 291; votes for king's death, 12, 292; arrest, 12, 300; heroic death, 12, 326.
- Verina, Ælia (fifth century A.D.), Byzantine empress, wife of Leo I; sister of Basiliscus, 6, 613-614; 7, 61-62.
- Vermandois, Héribert (Herbert) II, Count of (d. 943 A.D.); betrays Charles the Simple, 11, 16.
- Verme, Jacopo del (fifteenth century), Italian soldier and condottiere; campaigns against Armagnac and Hawkwood, 9, 253-254.
- Vermont, a state of the United States; first English settlement near Brattleboro (1724), 23, 195; battle of Bennington (1777), 23, 264; declared a state (1777), 23, 288; requests admission to Union, 23, 288; makes overtures to Canada, 23, 288; conflicting claims of New Hampshire and New York to territory, 23, 288; at close of American Revolution, 23, 288; admitted to the Union, 23, 302; represented at Hartford convention, 23, 333.
- Verneuil, town in France; battle (1424), 11, 188; 18, 547.
- Verneuil, Catherine Henriette de Belzac d'Entragues (1579-1633), mistress of Henry IV, 11, 410, 414.
- Vernier, Théodore (1731-1818), French advocate; president of the convention (first Prairial, May 20th, 1795), 12, 394, 396.
- Vernon, Edward (1684-1757), English admiral; captures Porto-Bello, 10, 299; 20, 555; defeated in expedition against Spanish West Indies, 10, 300; 20, 555.
- Vernon, Sir Richard (d. 1403); taken prisoner at Shrewsbury and executed, 18, 524.
- Veromandui, ancient Belgic tribe; wars with Romans (57 B.C.), 5, 516, 518.
- Verona, town in Italy; battles of (249 A.D.), 6, 413; (268 A.D.), 6, 420; (403 A.D.), 6, 546; (1799), 14, 531; papal residence fixed at (1181), 8, 607; independent, 9, 38; under Can' Grande della Scala, 9, 155-156; taken by Gian Galeazzo Visconti, 9, 252; revolts against French, 8, 553.
- Verona, Congress of (1872), 10, 389; 14, 588; 15, 388.
- Veropne, town in Russia; battle of (1612), 17, 237.
- Veronese Easter, massacre of French at Verona (April 17th, 1797), 12, 442.
- Veronese Marches, cities of, form league against Frederick I of Germany (1167), 9, 54.
- Verrazano, Giovanni da (ca. 1480-1527), Italian navigator in French service; explorations of, 22, 452, 458-463; uncertainty as to fate of, 22, 463-464.
- Verres, Caius (ca. 112-43 B.C.), Roman soldier; as quaestor (82 B.C.) plunders Carbo, 5, 436; extortions of, in Greece and Sicily, 5, 454-456; impeachment of, by Cicero, 5, 462-463.
- Versailles, city in France; during Commune (1871), 13, 183.
- Versailles, Alliance of (1756), secret treaty between France and Austria; provisions of, 12, 71; 14, 437, 438; 15, 188; effect on European political situation, 14, 439, 440.
- Versailles, Preliminaries of (1871), convention closing Franco-Prussian War, 15, 529.
- Versailles, Treaty of, see Versailles, Alliance of.
- Verteuil, Château of, near Bordeaux, France; razed in insurrection of the Fronde (1650), 11, 507.
- Verulamium, Roman city in Britain; destroyed by the Iceni (61 A.D.), 6, 192.
- Verus, Lucius Aurelius (originally Lucius Ceionius Commodus) (130-169 A.D.), colleague of Marcus Aurelius in the empire; adoption of, by Hadrian, 6, 287; reign of (161-169 A.D.), 6, 294-296, triumph of, 6, 295; debauchery and death of, 6, 296.
- Verus, Marcus Annius, original name of Marcus Aurelius, *q. v.*
- Verus Caesar, Lucius Ælius (originally Lucius Ceionius Commodus) (d. 138 A.D.), father of L. Aurelius Verus; adoption by Hadrian, 6, 287; character, 6, 289.
- Vervins, town near Laon, France; Peace of (1598), 9, 481; 10, 256; 11, 405; 13, 531; 19, 418.
- Vesale (Vessalius), Andreas (1514-1564), Belgian physician to Charles V and Philip II, 11, 350.
- Vesontio, Roman name of Besançon, *q. v.*
- Vespasian (Titus Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus) (9-79 A.D.), Roman emperor 70-79; distinguishes himself in Britain, 6, 216; 18, 13; commands in Palestine, 2, 180-191; 6, 216; besieges Jotapata, 2, 180-189; captures Cæsarea, 2, 191; declared emperor, 6, 229; reign, 6, 231-246; fabled miracles of, 6, 232; returns to Rome, 6, 233-234; reforms, 6, 240; rebuilds Rome, 6, 240-241; Helvidius Priscus and, 6, 241; repulses Dacians, 24, 127; bestows citizenship rights in Spain, 6, 8; 10, 10; character and end, 6, 243-244; Suetonius' estimate of, 6, 244-246; unifies Roman empire, 6, 256; establishes public libraries, 6, 347.
- Vespers, Sicilian, see Sicilian Vespers.
- Vespucci, Amerigo (Americus Vespucius)

- (1451-1512), Italian navigator; name of, given to America (1509), **22**, 466; disputed "first voyage" (1497), **22**, 465, 466; authenticated expeditions, **22**, 466, 467, 468; discovers Rio de la Plata and Patagonia, **10**, 486; plants first European colony in South America, **22**, 466.
- Vesta, Roman goddess, corresponding to the Greek Hestia, **1**, 280; **2**, 406; **3**, 37; **4**, 484; **5**, 61, 76, 383; **6**, 71.
- Vesterås, city near Stockholm, Sweden; diet of (1527), **16**, 277-281, 284.
- Vesterås, "Recess of" (1527), Swedish statute, **16**, 281, 282; "Ordinance of" (1528), supplement to "Recess of Vesterås," **16**, 282.
- Vestergötlanders or Westergötlanders, inhabitants of Vestergötland, a province of Sweden; revolt of (1529), **16**, 284, 285.
- Vestinians, tribe of Italy, **5**, 179, 186, 412.
- Vestinus Atticus, Marcus (d. 65 A.D.), Roman consul; Nero forces to commit suicide, **6**, 204.
- Vestinus, Lucius, Roman knight, superintends rebuilding of the capitol (ca. 69-79 A.D.), **6**, 240.
- Vesuvius, mountain in Italy; battle of (340 B.C.), **5**, 184; eruption of (79 A.D.), **6**, 253-254.
- Veterani, Count (d. 1695), Hungarian general; defeated by Turks (1695), **24**, 402.
- Vettius, Lucius, Roman knight; in conspiracy against Pompey (59 B.C.), **5**, 503.
- Veturia, according to some authorities the mother of Coriolanus, **5**, 145 note.
- Veturius, Titus, Roman consul 321 B.C.; defeated by Samnites, **5**, 188.
- Veurne, battle of; see Furnes.
- Vexin, French, ancient territory of France near Paris; ceded to Robert "the Devil," **11**, 26.
- Vézelay, town in France; parliament of (1146), **8**, 368.
- Viasemski, Prince Alexander A. (1727-1796), Russian soldier; appointed procurator-general, **17**, 373 seq.
- Viatcheslav Vladimirovitch, Prince, son of Vladimir Monomakh (1083-1153), Russian nobleman; ruler of Tourov, **17**, 129.
- Viazemski, Prince Peter A. (1792-1878), Russian author, **17**, 516.
- Viazma, town in Russia; battle of (1812), **17**, 480.
- Vibidia, Roman vestal; intercedes for Messalina, wife of Claudius, **6**, 173, 174.
- Vibius Virrius, insurgent chief of Capua; banquet of (211 B.C.), **5**, 268.
- Viborg or Wiborg Sound, near St. Petersburg; battle of (1790), **17**, 403.
- Vibulanus, Cæso Fabius, see Fabius Vibulanus, Cæso.
- Vicentia or Vicenza, town in Italy; ravaged by Attila (452 A.D.), **6**, 591; taken by French (1510), **14**, 243.
- Vicenza, Duke of, see Caulaincourt.
- Vicksburg, town in Mississippi, U. S. A.; siege of (1863), **23**, 440-441.
- Vico, Giovanni da (fourteenth century), prefect of Rome; career, **9**, 215; Cola di Rienzi liberates, **9**, 222; besieged by Rienzi in Viterbo (1353), **9**, 226.
- Victor I, bishop of Rome ca. 187-200 A.D., **8**, 503.
- Victor II (Gebhard), pope 1055-1057?, **8**, 508.
- Victor III (Desiderius), pope 1086-1087, abbot of Monte Cassius; wars against Moslems, **8**, 329 seq.
- Victor IV (Gregorio Conti), antipope chosen in opposition to Innocent II (1138), **8**, 509.
- Victor IV (Octavian), rival pope chosen in opposition to Alexander III (1159), **8**, 510, 606; **9**, 53; **14**, 100.
- Victor, Roman general; in command at siege of Maogamalcha (363 A.D.), **6**, 502; wounded in battle on the Tigris, **6**, 504; favours election of Constantius as Roman emperor, **6**, 510; at battle of Hadrianopolis (378 A.D.), **6**, 523.
- Victor, Claude Perrin, duke of Belluno (1766-1841), marshal of Napoleon; victorious at Espinosa, **10**, 342; at Marengo, **12**, 502; in invasion of Russia (1810), **12**, 584; at passage of Beresina, **12**, 594-596; dissatisfaction of Napoleon with, **12**, 610; secretary of war in Villèle ministry 1821-1823, **13**, 28.
- Victor Amadeus I (1617-1636), duke of Savoy 1630-1636; claims Montferrat, **11**, 460-461; marries Christina of France, **9**, 505; ascendancy of France in territories of, **9**, 505, 506.
- Victor Amadeus II (1666-1732), duke of Savoy and, as Victor Amadeus I, king of Sardinia; assumes direction of his states, **9**, 507; in war with France, **9**, 507, 508, 528; in War of Spanish Succession, **9**, 528; receives Sicily by Treaty of Utrecht, **9**, 530; **11**, 627; assumes title of "King of Sardinia" (1720), **9**, 532; domestic administration in Savoy, **9**, 540; abdication (1730), **9**, 540.
- Victor Amadeus III (1726-1796), duke of Savoy and, as Victor Amadeus II, king of Sardinia; joins Italian League, **9**, 548; gives up Savoy and Nice to France, **9**, 550.
- Victor Emmanuel or Emanuel I (1759-1824), king of Sardinia 1802-1821; accession, **9**, 574; receives Piedmont and Savoy, **9**, 579.
- Victor Emmanuel II (1820-1878), king of Sardinia and, as Victor Emmanuel I, king of Italy; accession to throne of Sardinia, **9**, 600; **14**, 660; enters Milan with Napoleon III, **9**, 604; adopts title "king of Italy," **9**, 610; Pius IX and, **9**, 626, 627; joins Triple Alliance, **15**, 531; death, **9**, 629.
- Victor Emmanuel III (1869-), king of Italy 1900-; accession, **9**, 633.
- Victoria, state of Australia; first settlements in, **22**, 247; gold discovered at Ballarat (1851), **22**, 239, 247; established as independent colony of Great Britain (1851), **22**, 239; made self-governing (1853), **22**, 247; political and social conditions in, **22**, 247-248.
- Victoria (1810-1901), queen of England, empress of India; reign 1837-1901, **21**,

- 584-658; childhood, 21, 585-587; coronation, 21, 590; marriage, 21, 594-596; exchanges visits with Louis Philippe, 13, 78; complains of Palmerston to Lord John Russell, 21, 607; accepts Lord John Russell's resignation, 21, 612; Schleswig-Holstein Question, 21, 628; averts war with Germany, 21, 629; becomes Empress of India (1877), 21, 639; 22, 205; suzerainty over Transvaal, 21, 644; Jubilees, 21, 651; Uitlanders' petition to, 22, 300; last year and death, 21, 654-655; character-sketch, 21, 588, 656.
- Victoria, Guadalupe (1789-1843), Mexican soldier and politician; as president of Mexico 1825-1828, 23, 624.
- Victoria, Maria Anna, queen of José I of Portugal; marriage (1729), 10, 523.
- Victoria, Mary Louisa, of Coburg (d. 1861), duchess of Kent; mother of Queen Victoria, 21, 585.
- Victorinus, C. Aufidius, Roman legate in Germany (161 A.D.); repels Chatti, 6, 294.
- Victorinus, M. Piavvoni (d. 268 A.D.), Roman general; one of the Thirty Tyrants; assassinated, 6, 419.
- Victualling Brothers, society of freebooters; assemble in Wismar and Rostock, 16, 203-204; aid Holstein against Denmark, 16, 205; suppressed by Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck, 16, 209.
- Vidfadine, Ivar (d. 647 A.D.), Scandinavian chief; place in history, 16, 36.
- Vienna (Roman Vindobona), capital of Austria-Hungary; Marcus Aurelius dies at (180 A.D.), 6, 304; sieges of (1276), 14, 153; (1529), 24, 349; (1683), 14, 393; 24, 64; 24, 389; (1809), 12, 572; (1848), 14, 648.
- Vienna, Congress of (1814-1815), reconstructing Europe after Napoleonic wars, 9, 578; 10, 541; 14, 577, 580; 15, 323; 17, 490; 21, 480.
- Vienna, Diet of (1848), 14, 645 seq.
- Vienna, Supplementary Act of (1820), 15, 374; the Krach, financial crisis, in (1873), 15, 46.
- Vienna, Treaties and Peaces of (1606), 14, 326; (1731), 14, 1; (1735), 10, 297, 303; 12, 29; (1738), 9, 533; (1809), see Schönbrunn, Treaty of (1815), 24, 108; text, 15, 594; (1864), 15, 484; (1866), 15, 30.
- Vienne (Vienna), city in France; siege of (500 A.D.), 7, 472; captured by Saracens (737 A.D.), 7, 498; Charlemagne's bounty to, 7, 538; council of (1307), 11, 83; (1311), 8, 458, 625.
- Vienne, John de (d. 1396), French admiral; governor of Calais, 18, 465; incites Scots to invade England, 18, 498; brings French soldiers into Scotland, 21, 153.
- Vieux Cordelier, French political journal; started by Camille Desmoulins, 12, 335.
- Vigevano, town in Italy; battle of (1849), 14, 659.
- Vigilius, Pope 540-555 A.D.; nominee of Theodora, 8, 530; charity of, 7, 413; appeals to Justinian, 7, 418.
- Vigilius (fifth century A.D.), interpreter of embassy to Huns; rashness and treachery, 7, 57-59.
- Vigilius van Zwychen van Ayta (1507-1577), Dutch jurist and statesman; president of privy council, 13, 388; supports king, 13, 391, 392; persuades duke of Alva to lower taxes, 13, 425; resumes presidency, 13, 440.
- Vignoles, Etienne, see La Hire.
- Vikings, bands of Norse sea-kings of the eighth, ninth and tenth centuries; age of, 16, 33-101; ravage coasts of Spain and France (ninth century), 8, 204-205; Harold the Fairhaired of Norway leads expedition against (ninth century), 21, 14; see also Northmen.
- Vikramaditya, title borne by various ancient kings of India, 2, 495, 498, 500, 505, 506, 506 note; era of, 25, 670.
- Világos, town in Hungary; battle of (1849), 14, 657.
- Villach, town in Austria; Turks defeated at (1492), 24, 337.
- Villafranca, town in Italy; Peace of (1859), 9, 606; 15, 17; 21, 627.
- Villa-Hermosa, Carlos, Duke of (d. 1692), governor of Spanish Netherlands; ordered to lay down arms, 11, 588.
- Villani, family of Florentine historians; Giovanni (d. 1348), Matteo (d. 1361), and Filippo (d. 1404), 9, 196, 202.
- Villaret de Joyeuse, Louis Thomas, Count (1750-1812), French admiral; in battle off Brest (1794), 12, 381-382.
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- Villars, Louis Hector, Duke of (1653-1739), marshal of France; envoy to Vienna, 11, 611; dismissed by elector of Bavaria, 14, 399; in War of Spanish Succession, 11, 611, 612, 621-622, 624, 625, 626-627; 14, 414, 417; 20, 477, 487, 488; suppresses revolt of Camisards, 11, 617; negotiates for peace, 14, 417; death, 12, 28-29.
- Villaviciosa or Vigosa, town in Portugal; battle (1665), 10, 517.
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- Villebon, Chevalier, French colonial officer; asserts claims to New England coast (1698), 23, 81.
- Villehardouin, Geoffrey de (ca. 1150-ca. 1213), historian of fifth crusade; made marshal of Romania, 7, 284; 8, 416; probable death, 7, 296; as author, 11, 60.
- Villehardouin, Geoffrey de (d. 1223), prince of Achaia and nephew of the historian; invades Peloponnesus, 7, 290; made prince of Romania, 8, 416.
- Villehardouin, William (1246-1277), prince of Achaia; released by Emperor Michael VIII, 7, 312.
- Villèle, Count Jean Baptiste Séraphin Joseph de (1773-1854), French statesman; min-

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- Villemain, Abel François (1790-1870), French writer; defends liberty of people, 13, 65; joins protest of French Academy against censorship of the press (1827), 13, 37.
- Villeneuve, town of France; siege (1420), 18, 540.
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- Villeneuve, Pierre Charles Jean Baptiste Silvestre de (1763-1806), French admiral; commands fleet in battle of Nile, 12, 466; prepares for invasion of England, 21, 465; at combat off Cape Finisterre, 21, 466.
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- Vindex, Caius Julius (d. 68 A.D.), prefect of Farther Gaul; conspires with Galba (63 A.D.), 6, 219-220.
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- Wartburg**, castle at Eisenach, Germany; Luther at (1521-1522), **14**, 257-258.
- Wartburg**, Festival of, festival organised by German university students to commemorate three hundredth anniversary of Reformation, **15**, 369-371.
- Wartenberg**, Johann Casimir von Kolb, Count of (1643-1712), Prussian minister of finance, **19**, 146.
- Warwick**, Edward Plantagenet, Earl of (1475-1499), claimant of English throne; Henry VII imprisons in Tower, **19**, 14; execution, **19**, 35-36; in Ireland, **21**, 393.
- Warwick**, Guy de Beauchamp, Earl of (d. 1315); hostility to Gaveston, **18**, 431; the captor of Gaveston, **18**, 432.
- Warwick**, Richard de Beauchamp, Earl of (1382-1439), English statesman and soldier; prowess, **18**, 549; tutor of Henry VI, **18**, 549; struggles to retain regency of France, **18**, 557; daughter marries Warwick "the King Maker," **18**, 595.
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- Warwick**, Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of (d. 1369), English baron; at battle of Crécy (1346), **18**, 461.
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- Warwyk**, Wybrand van, Dutch admiral; discovers Mauritius (1606), **13**, 550.
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- Africa; claims diamond fields north of Vaal River (1871), **22**, 286-287.
- Waterford, city in Ireland; besieged by Warbeck, **19**, 30; rewarded, **21**, 393.
- Waterloo, village in Belgium; battle of (1815), **12**, 628-637; **14**, 30, 580.
- Wathik (ninth century A.D.), caliph of Baghdad, **8**, 211.
- Watling Street, Roman highway in Britain, **6**, 191.
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- Wattignies, town in France; battle of (1793), **12**, 366; **14**, 507.
- Watt, James (1736-1819), British inventor and mechanical engineer; invents steam-engine, **23**, 286; effect of inventions of, **21**, 484.
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- Wedderburn, Alexander, earl of Rosslyn (1733-1805), English lawyer and politician; prophesies independence of American colonies, **20**, 617; solicitor-general in North ministry, **20**, 618; attacks Benjamin Franklin, **20**, 620.
- Wedel-Jarlsberg, Johann Kaspar Hermann (1779-1840), Danish statesman; conspires against king, **16**, 430; at head of Norwegian government, **16**, 472; impeachment of (1821), **16**, 474; viceroy of Norway, **16**, 477.
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- Wekerle, Alexander (1844-), Hungarian statesman; fall of ministry (1894), **15**, 56.
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- Weld, Sir Frederick Aloysius (1823-1891), British colonial official; governor of Western Australia (1870), **22**, 249.
- Welden, Franz Ludwig, Baron von (1782-1853), Austrian soldier; takes Treviso (1848), **14**, 644.
- Welfesholze, town in Germany, defeat of Henry V at (1151), **7**, 657.
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- Wellesley, Sir Henry, Lord Cowley (1773-1847), younger brother of duke of Wellington and marquis of Wellesley, English statesman and diplomat; British ambassador at Madrid (1814), **10**, 378.
- Wellesley, Richard Cowley or Wellesley, Marquis of, 2nd earl of Mornington (1760-1842), elder brother of duke of Wellington; appointed governor-general of India (1793), **22**, 114; subsidises native states, **22**, 117; conquers Mahrattas (1803-1805), **22**, 117-121.
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- Wenceslaus II (d. 1305), king of Bohemia 1278-1305; affianced to Judith of Habsburg, **14**, 156; feud with Albert I, and death, **14**, 162.
- Wenceslaus III, king of Bohemia 1305-1306; murdered (1306), **14**, 162.
- Wenceslaus (1361-1419), king of Bohemia; emperor of Germany; coronation opposed, **14**, 188; reign as emperor (1378-1400), **14**, 191-194; civil wars, **14**, 193; deposition, **14**, 194; rule at Prague, **14**, 208-209.
- Wends (called by the Romans Venedi or Veneti), in early usage equivalent to

- Slavs; later a branch of Slavs; subdued by Charlemagne (789 A.D.), **7**, 544; wars with Saxons, **7**, 602-603, 604-605, 613-614, 645; revolt from Henry IV, **7**, 646-647; peace with Henry the Lion, **14**, 94; see also Abodriti.
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- Wenkheim, Baron Béla, Hungarian politician; forms cabinet (1875), **15**, 45.
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- Wentworth, Sir Peter (1592-1675), English politician; assails Cromwell at dissolution of long parliament, **20**, 131; opposes Cromwell's tax assessments, **20**, 162, 163.
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- Wenzel of Luxemburg (d. 1383), prince of Brabant; enters Brussels, **13**, 310.
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- Werdenberg, Count Rudolf of (fifteenth century), share in emancipation of Appenzell, **16**, 583.
- Werder, Count August von (1808-1887), Prussian general; defeats Bourbaki (1871), **13**, 169, 170.
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- Were (in Anglo-Saxon England), compensation paid by murderer to family of murdered, **18**, 45.
- Werner, Count (d. 955 A.D.), Bavarian noble, treason, **7**, 613; killed by Hungarians, **7**, 614.
- Werner von Urslinger, German adventurer; forms "the Great Company" (1344), **9**, 242; aids conquest of Naples (1347), **9**, 223.
- Werstan, bishop of Sherborne, killed at battle of Brunanburh (937 A.D.), **18**, 98, 98 note.
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- Wesseléryi, Nicholas, Baron (1794-1852), Hungarian revolutionist; trial, **14**, 614.
- Wessenberg, Johann Philipp, Baron (1773-1858), Austrian statesman; makes draft for confederation, **15**, 365.
- Wessex, Saxon kingdom in England; foundation (519 A.D.), **18**, 37; boundaries, **18**, 39; relations with Northumbria, **18**, 48; rise, **18**, 62-64; government, **18**, 63; under Ine and his successors, **18**, 64-66; under Egbert, **18**, 66-68; invasion of Northmen, **18**, 68; under Æthelwulf and his sons, **18**, 68-73; struggle with Northmen, **18**, 69; under Alfred and his successors, **18**, 74-118; results of Treaty of Chippenham, **18**, 80-81; effects of Danish settlement, **18**, 81; internal reforms under Alfred the Great, **18**, 81-85; renewal of struggle with Danes, **18**, 85-90; reign of Eadward the Elder, **18**, 93-95; union with Mercia, **18**, 93; subjugation of Northumbrians and East Anglians, **18**, 94; reign of Æthelstan, **18**, 95-100; effects of victory at Brunanburh, **18**, 98-99; reign of Eadmund, **18**, 101-102; conversion of Northumbrians, **18**, 102; conquest of Cumbria, **18**, 102; reign of Eadred, **18**, 103-104; reigns of Eadwig the Fair, Eadgar and Eadward the Martyr, **18**, 104-111; reign of Æthelred the Unready, **18**, 111-117; renewal of Danish invasion, **18**, 112-114; massacre of St. Brice's Day, **18**, 114-115; Sweyn's conquest, **18**, 115-117; reign of Eadmund Ironside, **18**, 118; literature, **18**, 164-165.
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- West, Thomas, Lord Delawarr or Delaware (1577-1618), governor of Virginia; appointed governor of Virginia, **22**, 577; arrival in Jamestown (1610), **19**, 490; **22**, 578; return to England, **22**, 579; death, **22**, 581.
- West African Protectorate, German possession in West Africa, **15**, 558-560.
- Westergötlanders, see Västergötlanders.
- Westermann, Joseph (1751-1794), French general; coerces Santerre to become leader of Commune forces, **12**, 260; arrested, **12**, 336.
- Western Australia, state of Australian Commonwealth; main treatment, **22**, 248-249; becomes a state of the Australian Commonwealth (1900), **22**, 257; temporarily allowed to impose import duties by the Commonwealth Act, **22**, 259.
- Western Empire, western part of the Roman empire after the partition in 395 A.D.; main treatment, **7**, 377-659; territory as compared with Eastern Empire, **7**, 25-28; chronology, **7**, 361-376.
- West Franks, Kingdom of, portion of Charlemagne's empire, given to Charles the Bald by Treaty of Verdun; effect of Treaty of Verdun, **7**, 573, 574; invaded by Northmen (845 A.D.), **7**, 575, 576; invasion led by Ludwig the German, **7**, 577-578; change of boundary, **7**, 585; ravages of Northmen, **7**, 586.
- West India Company, Dutch, see Dutch West India Company.
- West Indies, group of islands between North

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- Westminster, former city, now a part of London; Treaty of (1380), **11**, 152; (1756), **15**, 188.
- Westminster Abbey, famous church in Westminster, London; William the Conqueror crowned in, **18**, 172.
- Westminster Assembly or Assembly of Divines at Westminster, convocation summoned by the Long Parliament to regulate matters of faith and church government (1643-1649); decrees that book of common prayer shall be laid aside, **20**, 30.
- Weston, Thomas (1575-ca. 1624), English adventurer; proposals to Pilgrims, **22**, 624; sends out colony to Massachusetts, **22**, 632; arrives at Plymouth, **22**, 633.
- Westphalia, Kingdom of, kingdom formed by Napoleon in 1807; ruled by Jerome Bonaparte, **12**, 563.
- Westphalia, Peace of, treaties signed by the powers at close of Thirty Years' War in 1648; provisions of, **15**, 583-589; **11**, 496-497; **13**, 585; **14**, 382-383; **16**, 329, 362, 649; Innocent X publishes bull against, **14**, 384; Louis XIV's transgressions of, **11**, 577.
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- Weymouth, George, English navigator; commands expedition to America (1605), **19**, 489; **22**, 565.
- Whalley, Edward (d. 1678), English soldier and regicide; in New England, **23**, 139, 140.
- Wharnccliffe, Lord, see Stuart-Wortley, John Archibald.
- Wharton, Thomas, marquis of Wharton (ca. 1640-1715), English politician; author of "Lillibullero," **20**, 390; lord-lieutenant of Ireland, **20**, 482; resigns, **20**, 484.
- Wheeler, Joseph (1836-), American cavalry officer; leads raid of Confederate troops against Fort Donelson (1863), **23**, 441.
- Wheeler, William Almon (1819-1887), American statesman; nominated by Republicans for vice-president (1876), **23**, 474.
- Wheelwright, John (1592-1679), New England clergyman, brother of Mrs. Anne Hutchinson; censured for liberal opinions, **23**, 102; emigrates to New Hampshire, **22**, 637; founds Exeter, **22**, 637.
- Whiggamore Raid, a dash on Edinburgh, made by the Presbyterian party in 1648; gives rise to word "Whig," **20**, 67; **21**, 295.
- Whigs: (1) English political party, prominent from end of seventeenth century till about 1832; origin of name, **20**, 298; fight for Exclusion Bill (1681), **20**, 300; persecuted by Tories, **20**, 300-303; propose insurrections in England (1683), **20**, 303; in Rye House Plot, **20**, 303; fall of ministry (1700), **20**, 458; in power under Queen Anne, **20**, 482-483; support war with France (1793), **21**, 454; in coalition ministry of 1806, **21**, 470; party conditions in 1815, **21**, 482; urge reform, **21**, 547, 550-553; pass reform bill (1832), **21**, 562-563; ministry resigns (1839), **21**, 592; (1841), **21**, 599; resume power (1846), **21**, 606; in Tractarian movement (1850), **21**, 611; (2) A political party in the United States (ca. 1828-1856); formed under leadership of Henry Clay; elect Harrison and Tyler (1840), **23**, 367; in campaign of 1844, **23**, 369; elect Taylor and Fillmore (1848), **23**, 377-378; defeated in election of, 1852, **23**, 385; platform of, in 1852, **23**, 389; endorse nominations of Know-Nothings (1856), **23**, 400; disappearance of, **23**, 401.
- Whiskey Insurrection, an uprising of distillers in Western Pennsylvania (1794); suppression of, during Washington's second administration, **23**, 302.
- Whiskey Ring, an association of distillers and United States government officials, formed to defraud the government; first brought to light (1875), **23**, 472.
- Whitaker, Sir Frederick (1812-1891), British colonial statesman; premier of New Zealand, **22**, 261.
- Whitby, town in Yorkshire, England; synod of (664 A.D.), **18**, 54.
- White, John (fl. 1585-1590), English colonist; governor of Raleigh's proposed colony, **22**, 560; returns to England to solicit aid for Roanoke, **22**, 561.
- White, John (1575-1648), English clergyman; attempts settlement on Cape Ann, **22**, 639; establishes colony at Naumkeag, **22**, 639.
- White, Sir George Stuart (1835-), English soldier; appointed to command in Natal, **22**, 302, 319; opening campaign in Natal, **22**, 305; besieged in Ladysmith (1899), **22**, 305, 309.
- White, Sir Thomas (1492-1567), English philanthropist; founder of St. John's College of Oxford, **19**, 259.
- White, Thomas (sixteenth century), English naval officer; in war against Spain, **19**, 410.
- White, Thomas (1630-1698), English prelate, bishop of Peterborough; one of the seven bishops to present petition against Declaration of Indulgence, **20**, 395; sent to the Tower, **20**, 396-397; trial and acquittal, **20**, 398-400.

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Whitefield, George (1714-1770), a founder of Methodism, **20**, 552; ministry in Georgia, **23**, 62; urges Louisburg expedition, **23**, 197.

White Huns (Ephthalites, Chazars or Khazars), Turanian people of Central Asia; conquered by Turks (552 A.D.), **24**, 266; hold ports of silk trade, **9**, 312; invade Persia (629 A.D.), **8**, 95.

White Lavender, school of rhetoric in Flanders; moved to Amsterdam, **13**, 593.

White League, The, see Ku Klux Klan.

Whitelocke, Bulstrode (1605-1676), English statesman; at trial of Strafford, **19**, 586; opposes dissolution of Long Parliament, **20**, 130.

White Mountain, battle of, see Prague.

White Terror, reign of violence in France on the return of the émigrés (1815); main treatment, **13**, 12-14.

Whitgift, John (1530-1604), English prelate, archbishop of Canterbury; persecutes non-conformists, **19**, 452; at Hampton Court conference, **19**, 475; opposition of, to Puritans, **19**, 475.

Whithimer, king of the Ostrogoths 376 A.D.; defeated and slain by Huns, **6**, 522.

Whitworth, Charles, Baron Aldbaston and Earl Whitworth (1754-1825), English diplomatist; as ambassador extraordinary to France holds memorable conversation with Napoleon, **12**, 529-530; compelled to leave Russia, **17**, 438; negotiates agreement with Denmark, **17**, 439.

Wibbandun, see Wimbledon.

Wiborg Sound, see Viborg Sound.

Widdin or Widin, town in Bulgaria; besieged by Basil II (1002), **7**, 246; capitulates to Michael the Brave (1595), **24**, 373; taken by Turks (1690), **24**, 399; taken by Russians (1810), **17**, 468.

Widimir or Widimir, king of Ostrogoths (ca. 470 A.D.); at the battle of Châlons (451 A.D.), **6**, 588; **7**, 380; invades Italy and Gaul, **7**, 381.

Wieland, Christopher Martin (1733-1813), German poet; influence of, **15**, 335, 340.

Wielmacker, John, anabaptist in England; martyrdom of (1575), **19**, 453.

Wigfall, Louis T. (1816-1874), American soldier; on Beauregard's staff at fall of Fort Sumter, **23**, 414.

Wight, Isle of, see Isle of Wight.

Wilberforce, William (1759-1833), English statesman and philanthropist; elected to parliament (1784), **20**, 644; advocates abolition of slave trade, **20**, 650; death of, **21**, 569.

Wilderness, Battle of the, battle fought in Virginia, United States, during the Civil War (1864), **23**, 446 seq.

Wilford, Ralph (d. 1499), English impostor; impersonates Warwick, **19**, 35; death, **19**, 36.

Wilfrid, Saint (ca. 634-709 A.D.), English prelate, archbishop of York; friend of

Dagobert II, **7**, 482; quarrels with Egrith, **18**, 55.

Wilhelm, see William.

Wilhelmina Sophia Frederika (1880-), queen of Holland; accession and marriage of, **14**, 66.

Wilkes, Charles (1801-1877), American naval officer and explorer; expedition of, **23**, 368; seizes Mason and Slidell on steamship *Trent* (1861), **23**, 424.

Wilkes, John (1727-1797), English politician and agitator; attacks Grenville administration, **20**, 601; expelled from Commons and outlawed, **20**, 602; reversal of sentence against, **20**, 611; stirs up riots, **20**, 611; re-elected from Middlesex, **20**, 611, 612; as lord-mayor of London (1774), **20**, 624.

Wilkinson, James (1757-1825), American soldier; operations (in War of 1812) during winter of 1813-1814, **23**, 333.

William (I) "the Conqueror," "the Norman," "the Bastard" (1027-1087), duke of Normandy 1035-1087, and king of England 1066-1087; main treatment, **18**, 147-212; parentage, **18**, 135; visits Edward the Confessor, **18**, 136, 137; early prowess of, **18**, 136; succeeds to duchy of Normandy, **11**, 26; **18**, 136; fights battles of Val-des-Dunes, and Mortemer, **11**, 26; forces Harold to promise to aid him in obtaining English crown, **18**, 141-143; claims English crown, **18**, 144; prepares to invade England, **18**, 147, 148; lands in England, **18**, 150, 151; wins battle of Hastings (1066), **18**, 152-156; marches to London, **18**, 169; coronation, **18**, 172; early conciliatory measures, **18**, 173, 174; leaves Odo regent in England, **18**, 174; completes conquest of England, **18**, 175-186; marries Matilda of Flanders, **13**, 289, 311; introduces feudalism into England, **8**, 499; **11**, 28; refuses to swear fealty to Gregory VI, **8**, 598; ravages Wales, **18**, 183; captures Ely and forces Hereward to submit, **18**, 185; invades Scotland, **18**, 186; **21**, 24; and sovereignty of Scotland, **21**, 28-32; revolt of son Robert, **18**, 191; lays waste Hampshire for New Forest, **18**, 195; establishes Domesday Book, **18**, 196; war with Philip I, king of France, **11**, 29; **18**, 198; dying requests, **18**, 199; death, **11**, 29; **18**, 199; burial, **18**, 199-201; results of conquest of England, **18**, 202-212; character, **18**, 136, 201-202.

William (II) "Rufus" (1056-1100), king of England 1087-1100; main treatment, **18**, 212-228; unfilial conduct at father's death, **18**, 199; accession, **11**, 29; **18**, 212; coronation, **18**, 212; revolt of Odo, **18**, 213; expedition into Normandy against rebellious brothers, **11**, 30; **18**, 214-216; besieges Mont St. Michel, **18**, 215; purchases sovereignty of Normandy from Robert, **18**, 217, 218; defeats Hélie de la Flèche, **18**, 219; subdues rebellion of Mowbray, **18**, 221; wages war on Scot-

land, **18**, 219; **21**, 33; repulsed by Welsh, **18**, 220; quarrels with Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, **18**, 224, 225; death, **11**, 30; **18**, 225-226; feudalism in England under, **18**, 223; character, **18**, 227.

William III (1650-1702), prince of Orange, stadholder of the United Netherlands, and king of England 1689-1702; main treatment, **20**, 405-469; birth of, **13**, 612; Charles II of England demands title of stadholder for, **20**, 276; appointed stadholder, captain-general and admiral of the United Netherlands, **13**, 633; **14**, 434; saves Amsterdam by cutting dikes, **11**, 577; **13**, 633; heads coalition against France, **11**, 577; **13**, 636; opposes Condé, **11**, 584; **13**, 637; **14**, 34; defeated at Maestricht, **13**, 639; and peace of Nimuegen, **11**, 588; **13**, 640; plans second coalition against Louis XIV, **11**, 596; principality of, seized by Louis XIV, **11**, 597; promotes League of Augsburg, **11**, 599; visits England, **11**, 588; **20**, 284; marries Princess Mary of England, **11**, 588; **13**, 640; **20**, 285; invades England, **13**, 642; **20**, 405, 407; at Exeter, **20**, 408; proclaimed joint-sovereign with Mary, **13**, 643; **20**, 413-415; coronation, **20**, 423; Scotland and, **21**, 310-316; in Ireland, **20**, 424-429, 431; at battle of the Boyne, **20**, 426; **21**, 428; Irish policy of, **20**, 457, 458; **21**, 434-436; at the Hague, **20**, 430; ecclesiastical appointments, **20**, 431; share of, in massacre of Glencoe, **20**, 432; **21**, 315; Jacobite plots against, **20**, 439, 453; attitude toward Marlborough, **20**, 442, 470; origin of cabinet under, **20**, 444-446; forms grand alliance, **13**, 645; **14**, 406; at battle of Mons, **11**, 605; **13**, 640; defeated at Steenkerke and Neerwinden, **11**, 605; **13**, 643; **14**, 402; **20**, 439; retakes Namur, **11**, 607; **20**, 450, 451; death of Queen Mary prostrates, **20**, 448; and Treaty of Ryswick, **11**, 608; parliament insults, **20**, 456; remodels ministry, **20**, 458; secret treaty with Louis XIV, **20**, 460; wins popularity in England, **20**, 461; American colonies and, **22**, 625, 639; **23**, 135, 137, 159, 161, 169, 184; death, **11**, 614; **13**, 645; **20**, 461; estimates of, **13**, 645-648, **20**, 462-469; friendship for Bentinck, **20**, 465-469; attachment of, to Mary, **20**, 465, 466, 469; as a general, **20**, 463; character, **20**, 405, 449, 458, 464; characteristics of reign, **20**, 420.

William IV (1765-1837), king of England 1830-1837; proclaimed king, **21**, 547; coronation, **21**, 547; passage of the Reform Bill under, **21**, 560-565; assents to Emancipation Act, **21**, 568; summarily dismisses Melbourne ministry, **21**, 571; assents to Municipal Reform Bill, **21**, 576; death, **15**, 404; **21**, 581, 587; estimate of, **21**, 581; affection for Queen Victoria, **21**, 586; summary of life and character, **21**, 582.

William of Holland (1227-1256), king of Germany; elected emperor (1235), **13**, 293; **14**, 117; disgraces imperial dignity, **14**, 126, 127; at war with Margaret of Flanders, **13**, 294; grants municipal privileges, **13**, 294; killed, **13**, 294; **14**, 127.

William I (1797-1888), king of Prussia 1861-1888, emperor of Germany 1871-1888; main treatment, **15**, 481-542; unpopularity of, in revolution of 1848, **15**, 436; exile of, in England, **15**, 436, 437; commander-in-chief in Baden, **15**, 438; becomes regent (1858), **15**, 469, 474; succeeds to Prussian crown (1861), **15**, 481; Schleswig-Holstein war of 1864, **15**, 484, 485; declares German Confederation dissolved, **15**, 487; assumes chief command in Austro-Prussian war, **15**, 488; at battle of Sadowa, **15**, 489, 490; heads triumphal procession through Berlin, **15**, 494; president of North German Confederation, **15**, 498; rejects French claims to German territory, **15**, 499; grants universal suffrage, **15**, 500; reorganises army, **15**, 501; Luxemburg question, **12**, 143, 144; **15**, 502; meets Alexander II at Ems, **15**, 514; at first German customs parliament, **15**, 508, 514; Hohenzollern candidature to Spanish throne, **15**, 514-516; triumphal progress from Ems to Berlin; **15**, 520; at Gravelotte, **12**, 155, 156; at Sedan, **12**, 161; letters of, from Sedan, to Queen Augusta, **15**, 525-527; meets Napoleon III after Sedan, **12**, 161; proclaimed German Emperor at Versailles (1871), **15**, 527; arbitrates Northwestern Boundary dispute between U. S. and Canada, **23**, 471; attempted assassination of, **15**, 536; death, **15**, 540; character, **15**, 533; veneration of people for, **15**, 533.

William II (1859-), king of Prussia and emperor of Germany 1888-; accession, **15**, 543; assumes control of government, **15**, 546; dismisses Bismarck, **15**, 545; reconciled with Bismarck, **15**, 545; dismisses Caprivi, **15**, 550; colonial expansion under, **15**, 554-564; concludes Anglo-German agreement, **15**, 556; leases Kiao-chau Bay from China, **15**, 563.

William I (1772-1843), king of the Netherlands 1815-1840; in campaign against France (1793-1795), **12**, 364, 378; becomes prince of Orange (1806), **14**, 26; triumphal entry into Amsterdam, **14**, 27; becomes sovereign of the Netherlands, **14**, 28; Belgium added to kingdom of, **14**, 28, 29; inauguration as king at Brussels (1815), **14**, 31; opposes Belgian independence, **14**, 51-53; forced to accede to Belgian independence, **14**, 55; unpopularity, **14**, 59; abdication and death, **14**, 59.

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- Williams, Eunice (1696-1786), daughter of Eunice and John Williams; captured in Deerfield raid (1704), **23**, 191; refuses to return permanently to English, **23**, 192.
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- Withimir, king of Ostrogoths (376 A.D.), son of Hermanric; killed by Huns, 7, 46.
- Withold, prince of Lithuania; repulses Tatars (1397), 24, 306.
- Witiges (sixth century A.D.), king of Goths in Italy; accession (536 A.D.), 7, 398, 399; besieges Rome, 7, 107-109, 401-405; sends embassy to Chosroes, 7, 123; seeks alliance with Lombards, 7, 431; retreats to Ravenna, 7, 406; Justinian makes treaty with, 7, 409; taken to Constantinople, 7, 410.
- Witikind (eighth century A.D.), Saxon general; war with Charlemagne, 7, 541, 543.
- Witiza, king of Goths in Spain 702-709 A.D.; reign, 10, 29-31.
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- Wittelsbach, Otto von (d. ca. 1183), German count; in Italian campaigns of Frederick Barbarossa, 14, 98-100.
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- Wood, William (1671-1730), English adventurer; coins halfpennies for Ireland (1722), **20**, 532; **21**, 435.
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- Yahya ben Gania** (d. 1148), Moorish captain; victorious at Fraga, **10**, 59.
- Yahya ben Salma** (eighth century A.D.), viceroy of Spain; deposed, **8**, 198.
- Yakin**, king of Bit-Yakin; defeated by Shalmaneser II (ca. 850 B.C.), **1**, 389.
- Yakinlu** (seventh century B.C.), king of Arvad; submits to Assyria, **1**, 419, 427; **2**, 286.
- Yakub** (d. 879 A.D.), founder of dynasty of Saffarids; attacks Baghdad, **8**, 217.
- Yakub**, Ottoman soldier; captures Corinth (1395), **7**, 332.
- Yakub ben Yusuf** (d. 1199), Mohammedan ruler; reign in Spain and Africa, **8**, 246-247; victorious at Alarcón, **8**, 246; **10**, 61.
- Yakub Khan** (1849-), amir of Afghanistan (1879); deposed by British, **22**, 208; **24**, 503.
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- Yalu**, river in Corea; battles of the (1894), **24**, 558, 576, 654; (1904), **17**, 623; **24**, 658.
- Yamagi**, Motoharu, Viscount (ca. 1840-), Japanese soldier; occupies Ying-kau, **24**, 578.
- Yamama**, district of Arabia; resists Islam, **8**, 13.
- Yaman**, king of Ashdod; defeated by Sargon II (711 B.C.), **1**, 400.
- Yamassees** or **Tamasi**, Indian tribe in North America; at war with Carolinas, **23**, 59, 194.
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- Yaqebar**, king of Egypt ca. 2000 B.C., **1**, 105.
- Yarmuk**, river in Syria; battle of (636 A.D.), **8**, 14, 156-157.
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- Yatburu**, Aramæan tribe; conquest by Assyria (711-709 B.C.), **1**, 400-401.
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- Ya-ubidi** or **Il-ubidi** (eighth century B.C.), ruler of Hamath; war with Assyria, **1**, 398.
- Yauta-ben-Bir-Dadda**, Arabian chief; defeat by Assyrians (ca. 648 B.C.), **1**, 437; **8**, 103.
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- Yazid II**, caliph 720-724 A.D.; reign, **8**, 186; edict against images in Christian churches, **7**, 208.
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- Yazid ben Muhallab** (eighth century A.D.), governor of Irak; favoured by Caliph Suleiman, **8**, 185; in rebellion against Yazid II, **8**, 186.
- Yeamans**, Sir John (ca. 1605-ca. 1676), English colonial governor; appointed governor of Clarendon, **23**, 48; succeeds to government of South Carolina, **23**, 53.
- Yeardley**, George (ca. 1580-1627), English colonial governor; becomes governor of Virginia, **22**, 581; convenes first colonial assembly, **22**, 582; re-appointed governor of Virginia, **22**, 590; death, **22**, 590.
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- Yellow Ford** or **Bellanaboy**, locality in Ireland; battle of (1598), **21**, 415.
- Yelverton**, Sir Henry (1566-1630), English statesman; chosen speaker of house of commons, **19**, 417.
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- Ye-lu-ta-shi**, Turkish emperor of China 1004-1020; character and reign, **24**, 271.
- Ye-lu-tchutsai** (thirteenth century), leader of Chinese party in Mongol Empire; controls election of 1229, **24**, 285.
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- Yesuguei Bahatur** (twelfth century), father of Jenghiz Khan; work and influence, **24**, 272.
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- Yamagi occupies (1895), **24**, 578; taken by Japanese (1904), **24**, 658.
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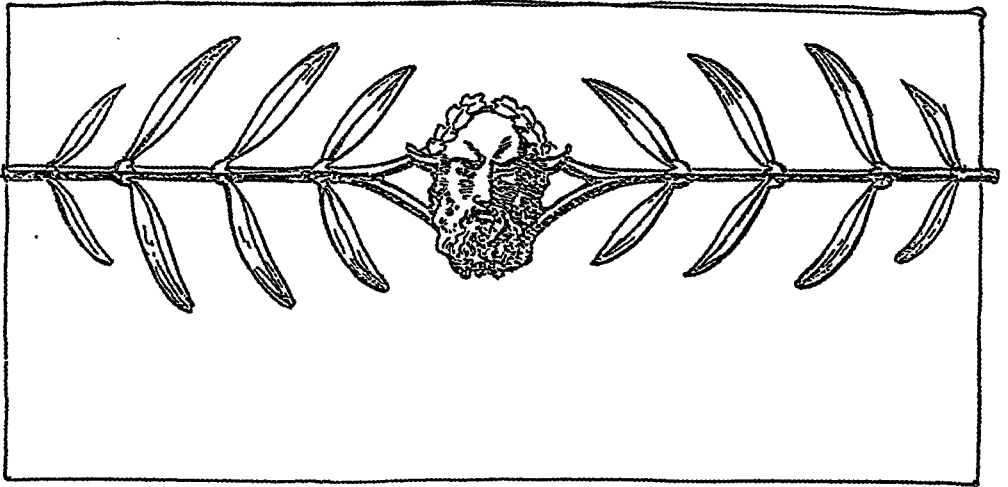
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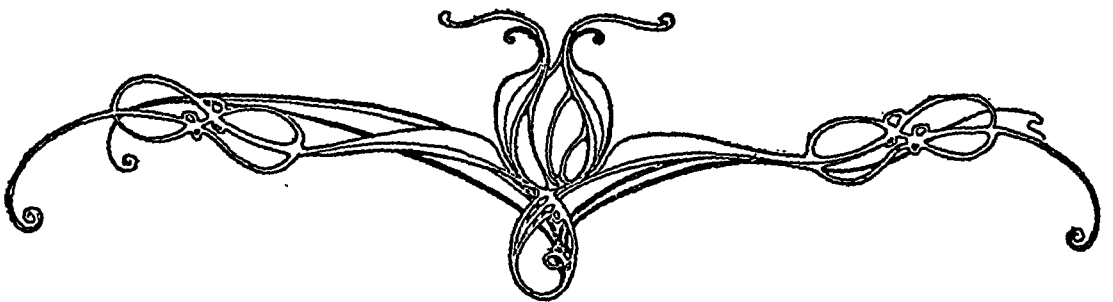
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL INDEX

A LIST OF THE AUTHORS QUOTED, WITH SPECIFIC (VOLUME AND PAGE) REFERENCE TO THE WORKS FROM WHICH THE EXCERPTS ARE MADE AND SIMILAR REFERENCE TO THE PAGES OF THE PRESENT WORK; CONSTITUTING A GUIDE TO THE LITERATURE OF WORLD-HISTORY AS REPRESENTED IN THE HISTORIANS' HISTORY OF THE WORLD.

When the first pages of *THE HISTORIANS' HISTORY* went to the printer, it was intended to accompany each excerpt with specific reference to the work from which it was taken. It soon became evident, however, that this arrangement presented mechanical difficulties which rendered its expediency more than doubtful. The introduction of the names of authors and books with the customary bibliographical data (including date and place of publication, and exact volume and page reference), as at first intended, was seen to break in on the flow of the narrative, threatening the very essentials of the work as an artistic production, and making alarming demands upon space. The reader who has scanned the volumes is aware that, whereas the excerpts sometimes cover many pages, it is not at all unusual to find several excerpts upon a single page, in cases where no single available author met all the editorial requirements. Such pages have been spoken of as "artistic mosaics." They are generally conceded to have the continuity of a single narrative, though drawn from various sources. But it must be obvious that they would altogether lack this essential continuity, were the extended references in question interpolated. Even were such references given as footnotes, the page would be disastrously cumbered, and (since an author may be quoted many times in a given chapter) the loss of space involved in repeated footnotes would be, in the aggregate, enormous.

These difficulties becoming tangible, it seemed necessary to find a different arrangement; and the expedient was hit upon of using the superior letters in the manner with which the reader has become familiar. The plan was an altogether novel one, and it involved some difficulties, yet on the whole it proved admirably effective. It gave a flexibility to the use of authorities which would not otherwise have been possible—permitting in particular the modification of an author through omission and substitution in a way not otherwise feasible. Even the best authority falls occasionally into error, or is superseded as to certain parts of his narrative by new discoveries, while his story as a whole retains all its original importance. The conventional method of dealing with such cases as this is to retain the faulty statements and to modify them with footnote references. Our method is to omit the faulty statement and to substitute a correct one, clearly indicating both the fact of the substitution and the source of the new matter with the aid of the superior letters, and yet achieving in the end an unbroken narrative that is authoritative and up to date. The old method makes the false statement and then contradicts it, cumbering the page meantime with footnotes. Our method avoids both these disadvantages.

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APPENDIX A

CHRONOLOGICAL ERAS OF ALL NATIONS, TOGETHER WITH A TABLE OF CORRESPONDING DATES

IN order to obtain an accurate measurement of the lapse of time, it is necessary first to have a stable unit of measurement, and secondly a fixed point from which to measure. In the infancy of the world mankind had not learnt the value of either of these standards, and it was only when their importance came to be realised that reliable history became possible.

The Egyptians, for instance, reckoned by the years of a reign, and their reigns and dynasties had no fixed point from which to start; so that this double uncertainty probably means that the exact dates of Egyptian chronology will remain for ever insoluble. Similarly in early Indian history there are no fewer than eighteen separate eras, and the difficulty of reconciling these with one another, or with other eras, makes any early Indian date very uncertain.

But very gradually this uncertainty disappeared. The annual cycle, in one form or another, became recognised as the unit of time, and the Julian year has been accepted by western nations since its inauguration by Julius Cæsar in 46 B.C. The chronological basis of history became gradually simplified as nations or groups of nations successively adopted the annual cycle and a fixed starting-point. The most important of these groups in ancient times were the Babylonian, the Greek, and the Roman.

In the history of Babylonia the fixed point from which time was reckoned was the era of Nabonassar, beginning with the year 747 B.C. Among the Greeks the reckoning was by Olympiads, a group of four years, the point of departure being the year in which Corœbus was victor in the Olympian Games—namely in 776 B.C. The Roman chronology started from the foundation of the city of Rome, different dates being assigned for that event, but the one generally adopted being that given by Varro—753 B.C. It is noteworthy how nearly contemporaneous these three epochs are, all coming near the middle of the eighth century B.C.; but the era of Nabonassar was the only one that came into actual usage at the time of its date. The reformation of the calendar by Julius Cæsar led to the adoption of the Julian era, beginning on January 1st, 45 B.C., which was used with various modifications throughout the time of the Roman Empire. The Christian era, which is now in general use in Europe and throughout the civilised world, was introduced into Italy in the sixth century. In addition to it the other eras in modern use are the Hegira, the Jewish Calendar, China's Anno Regni, the Saka and Vikramâditya eras in India, and the Meiji era in Japan.

THE ERA OF NABONASSAR

This era is of great importance in the history of astronomy, having been generally followed by Hipparchus and Ptolemy. It is believed to have been in

use from the very time of its origin ; for the observations of eclipses which were collected in Chaldea by Callisthenes, the general of Alexander, and transmitted by him to Aristotle, were for the greater part referred to the commencement of the reign of Nabonassar, founder of the kingdom of the Babylonians. It is the basis of the famous Canon of Kings, also called the Mathematical Canon, preserved to us in the works of Ptolemy, which before the days of modern excavations in Babylonia was the sole authentic monument of Assyrian and Babylonian history. The epoch from which it is reckoned is determined by numerous celestial phenomena recorded by Ptolemy, and corresponds to Wednesday at midday, February 26th, 747 B.C. The Babylonian year was of the same length as the Egyptian year, consisting of 365 days without any intercalation ; and on account of this difference in length from the Julian year, the conversion of dates from the era of Nabonassar to the Christian era is attended with considerable trouble, and frequently cannot be accurately accomplished unless the month and the day are also known. In the table printed on p. 673, the dates given are only approximate.

THE OLYMPIADS

The Olympic Games, so famous in Greek history, were celebrated once in four years, the victor giving his name to the Olympiad. The first who received this honour was Corcebus, and the starting-point of the Olympic periods was July 1st, 776 B.C. It is material to observe that as the Olympic years begin in the middle of the Julian year, the first six months of our year correspond to one Olympic year, and the last six months to another. This circumstance naturally gives rise to some confusion in Greek history, unless the month as well as the year is known. In transferring a date from the Olympic era to the Christian era the computation varies according to whether the year is before or after Christ, and whether the event took place in the first or second half of the year. Before Christ, if the event took place between January and July, the year of the Christian era will be found by subtracting the number of the Olympic year from 776 ; if between July and January, from 777. If the year is after Christ, either 776 or 777 must be subtracted from the Olympic year to find the corresponding year of the Christian era.

THE ROMAN ERAS

No fewer than five separate dates are assigned by various Roman historians for the foundation of their city, and a knowledge of these variations is necessary to reconcile the different historians with each other ; but for practical purposes it is sufficient to know that the generally accepted date was that given by Varro of 753 B.C., and this was the date from which the early Republican era was reckoned. But the Romans employed two kinds of year, the civil year and the consular year, and it is according to the latter that their history was written. As the initial date of the consulate was never fixed, and varied according to the political exigencies of the moment, a consular year, generally speaking, comprehended a part not only of two Julian years, but also of two civil years, thus introducing a fresh element of doubt into the transference of a date from the Roman to the Christian era. In 46 B.C. Julius Cæsar reformed the calendar by making the civil year correspond with the solar year, by commencing the year on January 1st instead of March 1st, and by introducing a leap year every four years, and this method of computing time was in general use until Pope Gregory XIII again reformed the calendar. In the later history of Rome many

eras were used at different epochs, such as the Cæsarean era, the Julian era, the era of Spain, the Augustan era, and the Diocletian era; but all of these were founded on the Julian reckoning.

THE CHRISTIAN ERA

The Christian era, which is now universally employed in European countries and amongst some Eastern nations, is supposed to date backwards and forwards from the birth of Christ, or from January 1st in the 776th Olympic year, the 753rd from the foundation of Rome, and the 4614th of the Julian period. This epoch was introduced into Italy in the sixth century by Dionysius the Little, a Roman abbot, and began to be used in Gaul in the eighth century, though it did not come into common use in that country until a century later. From extant charters it is known to have been in use in England before the close of the eighth century. Before its adoption the usual practice in Latin countries was to distinguish the years by their number in the cycle of Indiction, that being a cycle of fifteen years commencing on January 1st, 313 A.D. An inconvenience of the Christian era to the scientific historian is that its commencement is placed at an intermediate point in world-history, necessitating a double reckoning. As there is no year 0, which should logically and mathematically intervene between 1 B.C. and 1 A.D., there is an interruption in the regular succession of the numbers; and in the years preceding the era, the leap years instead of falling on the fourth, eighth, twelfth years, etc., fall or ought to fall on the first, fifth, ninth, etc. These discrepancies do not exist in the Julian period, which is superior on purely mathematical grounds.

The Christian era, moreover, is divided within itself into two systems, called respectively the New Style and the Old Style. After the lapse of many centuries it was discovered that the $365\frac{1}{4}$ days allowed in the year by the Julian Calendar was too much. The true length of the year is 365·24219 days, which for convenience is made 365·2425 days, or three days less than the Julian reckoning in 400 years. In 1582 A.D. the difference between the calendar year and the solar year amounted to ten days, and the calendar was reformed by Pope Gregory XIII, who omitted ten days from the current year, and decided that thenceforward leap year should not count in the three odd hundred periods of four centuries. Thus the years 1600 and 2000 are leap years, but 1700, 1800 and 1900 are common years. The Gregorian Calendar or New Style was not adopted in England until 1752, when the error amounted to eleven days. It is now used in all European countries with the exception of Russia, Servia, and Greece, which still cling to the Julian Calendar or Old Style. The difference between the two styles since 1900 has been thirteen days. The adoption of the New Style in England was the occasion of popular indignation, and it is related that working men paraded the streets carrying banners inscribed with the words, "Give us back our eleven days."

ERA OF THE "CREATION OF THE WORLD"

As the Greek and Roman methods of computing time were connected with certain pagan rites and observances which the Christians held in abhorrence, the latter began at an early period to imitate the Jews in reckoning their years from the supposed period of the creation of the world. The chronological elements on which both Jews and Christians founded their computations for determining this period were derived from the Old Testament narratives, which have been transmitted to us through three distinct channels. These are the

Hebrew text of the Scriptures, the Samaritan text, and the Greek version known as the Septuagint. In respect of chronology the three accounts are totally irreconcilable with each other; and no conclusive reason can be given for preferring any one of them to another. We have no concurrent testimony with which to compare them; nor is it even known which of them was regarded as the most probable by the Jews themselves, when the books of the Old Testament were revised and transcribed by Ezra. Many different computations as to the supposed historical age of the world have been made, the best known up to recent times being:

7388	B.C.	according to the modern Greeks
7382	"	" Josephus, the Jewish historian.
5829	"	" Scaliger, the inventor of the Julian Period.
5508	"	" The ancient Greeks.
5499	"	" Sextus Africanus.
5411	"	" William Hales, <i>New Analysis of Chronology</i> .
4968	"	" <i>L'art de verifier les dates</i> .
4905	"	" Nennius, <i>Historia</i> .
4004	"	" The Bible margins derived from Archbishop Ussher.
3760	"	" The modern Jews.

But the latest excavations in Egypt and Assyria have revealed historical remains dating back to 6000 or 7000 B.C., and even then the Egyptians and Babylonians were at an advanced stage of civilisation; so it is shown that the longest of these periods is far too short, and that the era of the Creation is a purely conventional epoch.

THE JEWISH ERA

Until the fifteenth century the Jews usually followed the era of the Seleucidæ or of Contracts, which dates from the time of the occupation of Babylon by Seleucus Nicator in 311 B.C. Since that time they have generally dated their era from the creation of the world, which according to their computation took place 3760 years and 3 months before the Christian era. The year is luni-solar, and, according as it is ordinary or embolismic, consists of twelve or thirteen lunar months, each of which has 29 or 30 days. It is occasionally made a day more or less than the mean value in order that certain festivals may fall on proper days of the week for their due observance. Owing to these irregularities and complications in the Jewish Calendar it is exceedingly difficult to transfer with exactness a date from the Jewish to the Christian era.

THE MOHAMMEDAN ERA

The era in use among the Turks, Arabs, and other Mohammedan nations is that of the Hegira, dating from the flight of the prophet Mohammed from Mecca to Medina in 622 A.D. Its commencement precedes the day of the flight by sixty-eight days. The era begins from the first day of the month of Moharram preceding the flight or first day of that Arabian year, which coincides with Friday, July 16th, 622 A.D. The years of the Hegira are purely lunar, and always consist of twelve lunar months, commencing with the approximate new moon, without any intercalation to keep them to the same season with respect to the sun, so that they retrograde through all the seasons in about thirty-two and a half years. In order to convert a Moslem date into the terms of the Christian era, it is necessary to deduct three per cent from the Moslem year and add 622. Thus $1325 - 40 = 1285$, and $1285 + 622 = 1907$, the date of the corresponding year in the Christian era.

THE INDIAN ERAS

In addition to the Hegira, which is commonly used by Mohammedans in India, a number of different Hindu eras are found throughout Indian history, General Cunningham enumerating no fewer than eighteen in his *Book of Indian Eras*. The chief of these are the Kaliyuga, Vikramāditya, Saka, and the Buddhist and Jaina eras. The Kaliyuga or fourth age of Hindu chronology is the ancient historical era, which is supposed to date from the Mahabharata war in 3102 B.C. The era of the Kaliyuga was in use down to the time of Varāha Mihira (505 A.D.), who first introduced the use of the Saka era into astronomical works. The Vikramāditya Samvat, or era of Vikramāditya, is reckoned from the vernal equinox of the year 57 B.C. and the completion of the Kaliyuga year 3044. It is used all over northern India, except in Bengal, where the Saka era has been generally adopted. The Saka era is more generally used than any other Indian era, being specially employed by Indian astronomers after the time of Varāha Mihira. The reckoning of the era begins with the vernal equinox of the Kaliyuga year 3179, or 78 A.D. But as the Indians count only by completed years, the year 1 begins with the vernal equinox of Kaliyuga 3180, or 79 A.D. In northern and southern India it is usually employed together with the luni-solar calendar; but in Bengal it is generally used with the solar calendar. In converting Saka dates into Christian reckoning, 78 years must be added to the given date. The Buddhist and Jaina eras date respectively from the deaths of Buddha and Mahavira, which are themselves more or less uncertain. Mr. Vincent Smith, the latest authority, assigns 487 B.C. for the death of Buddha, and places that of Mahavira a few years previously; but the traditional dates are 544 B.C. and 527 B.C. respectively.

THE CHINESE ERA

Since the year 163 B.C. Chinese writers have adopted the practice of dating the year from the accession of the reigning emperor. An emperor on succeeding to the throne, gives a name to the years of his reign. He ordains, for example, that they shall be called Ta-te. In consequence of this edict the following year is called the first of Ta-te, and the succeeding years the second, third, fourth, etc. of Ta-te, and so on, until it pleases the same emperor or his successor to ordain that the years shall be called by some other appellation. The periods thus formed are called by the Chinese Nien-hao. According to this method of dating the years a new era commences with every selected reign; and the year in the Christian era corresponding to a Chinese date can only be found when we have before us a catalogue of the Nien-hao with their relation to the years of the Christian era.

JAPANESE ERAS

The Japanese, like the Chinese, reserve for the emperor the privilege of appointing year-names (*nen-go*), and for that reason the attempt to introduce the Gregorian Calendar into Japan has been a failure, while at the same time the multiplicity of year-names is a great source of confusion in chronology. Hardly any Japanese knows all the year-names even of his own country. There are a few salient periods which stand out for their connection with history or art, such as the Nara period (eighth century A.D.); the Engi period (901-923 A.D.), celebrated for the legislation then undertaken; the Heian period, lasting for about eleven centuries, from the Nara period to the beginning of the present Imperial régime; the Genroku period (1688-1704), a

period of great activity in various arts; the Tempo period (1830-1844), the last brilliant period of feudalism before its fall; and the Meiji period, a period of modern progress, which has lasted from the revolution in 1868 down to the present time. The fortieth year of the Meiji era corresponds with the year 1907 A.D.; but before the beginning of that era, it is impossible to say without much study the number of years in any particular period. Hitherto the year-names have not coincided even with the reigns of the different emperors, but it has been decided that they shall do so in future.

JULIAN PERIOD

The Julian period is not, properly speaking, a chronological era, but it is very generally used by astronomers on account of its affording considerable facilities in the comparison of different eras with one another, and in marking without ambiguity the years before Christ. It was first proposed by Joseph Scaliger, and is formed by taking the continued product of the three cycles of the sun, of the moon, and of the indiction, and is consequently $28 \times 19 \times 15 = 7980$ years. It is reckoned from the year 4713 B.C., when the first of these several cycles would coincide. In the course of this long period no two years can be expressed by the same numbers in all the three cycles. Hence when the number of any proposed year in each of the cycles is known, the number in the Julian period can be simply determined. Moreover, the period is of sufficient duration to comprehend the beginning of all other eras. The "indiction" which enters into the computation of the Julian period is not an astronomical cycle, but has reference to the fifteen-year periods at which certain judicial acts of the Greek emperors had to be performed. In connection with the nineteen-year cycle of the moon, the "Golden Number" is used to indicate the position of any given year in the lunar cycle.

CALENDAR OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

At the time of the French Revolution the republicans introduced a new era, initiating from September 22nd, 1792, though the new calendar was not actually introduced until November 22nd, 1793. The years contained twelve newly named months of thirty days each. The remaining five days of the 365 were public festivals, representing September 17th-21st in the Gregorian Calendar, and were dedicated to Virtue, Genius, etc. On the fourth years there was a sixth extra day: *Jour de la Revolution*. This revolutionists' calendar never saw its sixteenth anniversary, for Napoleon ordered the readoption of the Gregorian style from January 1st, 1806.

For additional information on calendars the reader may consult the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, articles on "Calendar" and "Chronology"; W. S. D. Woolhouse, *Measures, Weights, and Moneys of all Nations*; James C. Macdonald, *Chronologies and Calendars*; General Alexander Cunningham, *Book of Indian Eras*; Vincent Smith, *The Early History of India*; and William Bramsen, *Japanese Chronological Tables*.

In the table on the following page equivalent dates of the centuries of the Christian era (both before and after Christ), and of the beginnings of eleven other eras, are given in terms of the Julian period, and of the Greek, Roman, Babylonian, Jewish, Mohammedan, and Indian eras respectively so far as they are mutually applicable.

TABLE OF CORRESPONDING ERAS

	Christian Era.	Julian Period.	Olympian Era.	Roman Era.	Era of Nabonassar.	Jewish Era.	Mohammedan Era.	Kali-yuga Era.
Julian Period .	4713 B.C.	1						
	4000 "	714						
Jewish Era . .	3760 "	954	...	...	...	1		
Indian Era . .	3102 "	1616	...	...	...	650	...	1
	3000 "	1714	...	...	...	762	...	101
	2000 "	2714	...	...	...	1762	...	1101
	1000 "	3714	...	...	...	2762	...	2101
Olympian Era .	776 "	3938	1	...	...	2986	...	2325
Roman Era . .	753 "	3961	6	1	...	3009	...	2348
Nabonassar's Era	747 "	3947	8	6	1	3003	...	2354
	500 "	4214	70	254	246	3262	...	2601
	400 "	4314	95	354	346	3362	...	2701
Seleucid Era .	311 "	4413	117 II	443	435	3451	...	2790
	300 "	4414	120	454	446	3462	...	2801
	200 "	4514	145	554	546	3562	...	2901
	100 "	4614	170	654	646	3662	...	3001
Julian Era . .	45 "	4669	183 IV	709	701	3717	...	3057
Christian Era .	1 A.D.	4713	195	754	747	3762	...	3102
	100 "	4813	219 IV	853	...	3861	...	3201
	200 "	4913	244 IV	953	...	3961	...	3301
	300 "	5013	269 IV	1053	...	4061	...	3401
	400 "	5113	294 IV	1153	...	4161	...	3501
	500 "	5213	...	...	...	4261	...	3601
	600 "	5313	...	...	...	4361	...	3701
Hegira . . .	622 "	5335	...	...	...	4383	1	3723
	700 "	5413	...	...	...	4461	81	3801
	800 "	5513	...	...	...	4561	184	3901
	900 "	5613	...	...	...	4661	287-8	4001
	1000 "	5713	...	...	...	4761;	391	4101
	1100 "	5813	...	...	...	4861	494	4201
	1200 "	5913	...	...	...	4961	597	4301
	1300 "	6013	...	...	...	5061	700	4401
	1500 "	6213	...	...	...	5261	906	4601
	1600 "	6313	...	...	...	5361	1009	4701
	1700 "	6413	...	...	...	5461	1112	4801
French Era . .	1793 "	6506	...	...	...	5554	1208	4894
	1800 "	6513	...	...	...	5561	1215	4901
Japanese Era .	1868 "	6581	...	...	...	5629	1283	4969
	1900 "	6613	...	...	...	5661	1318	5001
	1907 "	6620	...	...	...	5668	1325	5008

APPENDIX B

MEASURES, WEIGHTS, AND MONEYS OF ALL AGES, TOGETHER WITH A TABLE OF CORRESPONDING UNITS

LINEAR UNITS

Of all common things that affect our daily life, weights and measures are amongst the most prominent. They enter into every transaction of sale or exchange, and affect the amount of food we eat, of liquid we drink, and of raiment that we put on. This must also have been the case throughout all the ages since the dawn of civilisation, and it necessarily becomes a question of the greatest fascination how far back in history we can find the use of weights and measures at all, how clearly we can trace the descent of our own measures from those of the earliest known races, and how much they have developed with the growing complexity of civilised life.

The latest excavations and researches in Egypt reveal a surprising uniformity between the early Egyptian measures and those of modern England. Sir Charles Warren, in his book on the ancient cubit in its relation to our weights and measures, seems to prove conclusively that the English measures are derived directly from the Egyptian, and not from the Roman and Grecian systems, which came from Babylonia. The modern metric system, of course, which is in general use upon the Continent, has severed all connection there with the ancient world. By these researches it seems also to be shown that the original unit of linear measurement used by the Egyptians, as was only natural, was taken from the human body, the easiest standard of measurement, which a man always carries about with him. Different men, of course, have different proportions within certain limits; but the Egyptians accepted a conventional standard of four fingers or digits to a palm, three palms to a span, six palms to a cubit, and four cubits to the stature of a man. The common cubit is known to have been 17·6 to 17·7 inches, and this gives the stature of a well-grown man at 5 feet 10 inches, corresponding closely with the average masculine height of the present day. But as the cubit came to be used in building measurements, the science of numbers, as then understood, required that it should have seven spans instead of six, and so the building cubit or royal cubit of Egypt, with an additional span, came to measure about 20·6 inches. There are in existence several cubit rods which date back to 1000 B.C., averaging 20·65 inches. It is also shown by Prof. Flinders Petrie's measurement of the Great Pyramid of Gizeh that its base-line yields 40 cubits of $20\frac{1}{2}$ British inches, thus proving that the British inch exactly corresponds with the primitive inch. In addition to this, the British mile contains 8 furlongs of 220 yards or double cubits each; ten acres measure 220 yards or double cubits a side; and the mean between our Imperial and Winchester bushels gives 2,184 cubic inches, as compared with an Egyptian measure of 2,187 cubic inches. Thus all these measurements show

direct traces of Egyptian origin. The standard yard of 36 inches (1496 A.D.) still exists, and is probably the same length as the old Saxon yard of 950 A.D. This in turn probably came from the Britons. Similarly our bushels and gallons seem to have come from the old Egyptian cylinder, which was displaced by the apit of Aahmes in 1600 B.C.; and thus we find traces of a very ancient civilisation in Britain, and also see how in this respect we have preserved our connection with the past better than continental countries.

Babylonia used the unit of the royal cubit nearly as early as Egypt. Buildings in Assyria and Babylonia show a cubit of 20·3 to 20·6 inches, and the temples of Ephesus and Samos in Asia Minor show one of 20·55 and 20·62. On the sitting statue of Gudea found at Telloh (Larsa) in Southern Babylonia is a plan of a tower, and alongside it a scale known as the scale of Gudea. There is no certainty what the scale means, but the strong presumption is that it indicates the linear measures of that period for building purposes; and as it is the only vestige of an early linear measure yet found out of Egypt, it is naturally a scale of considerable importance in investigations of the lengths of early cubits. "It may have been used," says Sir Charles Warren, "only locally, or throughout the land; it may have been used for temples, or for all building purposes; but whatever purpose it was designed for, it is evidently a linear measure of some kind." The early measures of capacity and weights of the Babylonians, as well as their linear units, seem to have coincided with the early Egyptian system; but in later years the two nations developed along different lines, and the Babylonians evolved two systems, one of which was adopted by the Semitic races and the other by the Sumerians and Akkadians. The Hebrew system of weights and measures which is found in the Bible was derived from Babylonia; the Solonian and Early Roman measures of capacity are identical with those of Babylon; while the Grecian and Roman measures are larger by about two per cent.

WEIGHTS

The texts, such as the Ebers papyrus and the Rhind Mathematical papyrus, which give so much information on the measures of ancient Egypt are disappointingly silent on the subject of weights. "That the art of weighing was known in Egypt from the earliest historic times," says Mr. Griffith, "is proved by an ancient stone weight, on which is engraved the cartouche of Khufu. There is also in the British Museum a greenstone weight, of conical form, which was found in Egypt, and dates back to 3000 B.C. Balances are figured in the tombs of the Xth, XIth, XIIth, and XIIIth Dynasties; there is the well-known vignette of weighing the soul in the *Book of the Dead*; and some Middle Kingdom texts are full of references to justice as typified by the equipoise of the balance. Yet in the inscriptions and papyri there is only one reference to weights before the XVIIIth Dynasty. Even in that dynasty it appears that the only substances ordinarily weighed are minerals, gold, silver, copper, and lapis lazuli. In later times incense, and in Ptolemaic times honey and drugs are added to the list. Bartering gold and silver must have led to the invention of the scales, and it was only by slow degrees that weighing was applied to an ever-widening range of practical and scientific uses."

Weights appear to have originated independently of measures, but based on the same unit of measurement, the palm; at first the cubic palm, crammed with grains of barley, which were found to number on an average 4,000. As time went on, weights were connected up with measures, and it was found that a cubic palm of water by weight was more easy to deal with than grains of barley

for testing larger measures; and then was introduced the measurement by rain-water, the weight still remaining in grains. Thus a cubic inch of rain-water varied from about 220 grains of barley in Egyptian measure to $222\frac{1}{2}$ grains of barley in Babylonian measure. The cubic palm (25.51 cubic inches) of water weighs about 5,600 ancient grains; but as this number was not convenient for the arithmetical processes of antiquity a conventional palm cube of 5,700 grains was adopted as the standard measure of the ancients. From this measure both the Babylonian *log* and the Egyptian *hon* can be derived. Sir Charles Warren claims that it is the common measure of the ancients, the first weight on which everything else is founded. The *log* is $1\frac{1}{4}$ palm cube, or 7,200 grains; the shekel is $\frac{1}{30}$ palm cube, or 192 grains; the *hon* is $1\frac{1}{4}$ palm cube, or 6,000 grains; and the *kat* is $\frac{1}{5}$ palm cube, or 120 grains. The Egyptian *kat* is the earliest weight of which we have record. It weighs 120 ancient or 136 imperial grains. From this standard came the trade *mina* of Greece of 9,650 grains, and from it again the Roman *libra* of 4,950 grains, or probably half of the Greek *mina*. Thence again our modern weights are derived, with the exception of the metric system.

MONEY

As money is in its essence simply a medium of exchange, among the early moneys of many nations there figure cattle, slaves, knives, fish-hooks, hoes, tripods, and caldrons. A step farther is taken when for metallic articles are substituted the metals out of which they can be manufactured, such as iron and bronze. At this stage the love of ornament steps in, and to the useful metals are added the ornamental ones such as silver and gold. "It is not known," says Mr. Griffith, "how far back in antiquity true money, that is, pieces of metal of definite weight and value for use in exchange, can be traced; but we know that at the time of the XVIIIth Dynasty in Egypt the precious metals were kept in dust, in ingots, and in ornamental forms, but more especially in rings. At that time these metals were bought and sold by weight, and goods of all kinds might be valued at a certain weight of metal in order to be exchanged against each other. The Rhind Mathematical papyrus, dating from the Hyksos period, offers the earliest example of the metals as a medium of exchange;" but as yet they were not stamped, and so were not true money. At first the stamp acted only as a hall-mark of value, not of weight, and in this form the Chinese cubes of gold may have been the earliest money. The second step was to certify the weight as well as the fineness of the metal, thus completing the invention. Herodotus attributes the first use of coined gold and silver in this complete form to the Lydians, while in another passage he mentions that the first Greek coinage was made at Ægina, by Pheidon of Argos.

The standard Babylonian talent for silver and merchandise was represented by the weight of a Babylonian cubic foot of rain-water, the foot being two-thirds of the cubit, and this talent was divided into 80 units or pounds for commercial purposes. For monetary purposes it was also divided into 60 *minæ*, 3,000 shekels, or 6,000 drachmæ. The weight of the Babylonian and Æginetan talents was 654,520 imperial grains, while the Euboic and Solonian talents were of less weight. In the ancient world coins were always struck on the basis of the weight-standards in use for commercial purposes, and in Greece the *stater* of gold or silver always bore a simple and definite relation to the talent and *mina* in use in the place where they were struck. In Rome the *as* was originally merely a standard pound of copper. The equivalents of the Greek coins in purchasing power cannot be determined. It can only be roughly said that in

many respects a silver drachm in the fifth century in Greece would go almost as far as a sovereign with us. The Roman libra or pound was from the earliest times used alike for money and other commodities. At first pieces of copper were cast, in all parts of Roman Italy, of the weight of a pound and of the various fractions of a pound. Soon the standard of the coins fell rapidly, but the weight remained unchanged. When, at a far later period, the coinages of silver and gold were introduced at Rome, the gold and silver pieces were struck so many to the pound; and this standard remained unchanged as late as the time of Diocletian and Constantine. Owing to the depreciation of the denarius, Constantine put the Roman monetary system on a gold standard, striking 72 aurei and 1,000 milliarenses to the pound of gold; but silver never recovered its position, and by the end of the fourth century had disappeared from circulation. Thenceforward the money of Rome was gold and bronze exclusively, and this system descended to the nations that inherited Rome's imperial position. The Burgundian laws make no mention of silver, and the Franks coined little or none of it before the era of Pepin and Charlemagne. From Charlemagne dates the adoption of the *libra denariorum*, with its divisions into 20 silver *solidi*, and 240 silver pence, as the standard money of the greater part of Europe. The English system of pounds, shillings, and pence was derived from the Tower pound, abolished in 1527, which in turn was derived through the Saxon pound of 5,400 grains from the Alexandrian talent, consisting of 60 minæ of 5,463 grains each. Thus our money, like our weights, is of Saxon, not Norman descent, though it also owes a debt to the coinage of Charlemagne.

THE METRIC AND DECIMAL SYSTEMS

Though no line can be drawn between ancient and modern metrology, yet, owing partly to neglect and partly to the scarcity of materials, there is a gap of more than a thousand years over which the connection of units of measure is largely guess-work, and even our knowledge of the coinage systems of Europe is only drawn from isolated references in Froissart and similar writers. This state of uncertainty was brought to an end on the Continent by the adoption of the metric system by France in 1799. This system is now obligatory in France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Chili, the Argentine Republic, Spain, Greece, Italy, Mexico, the Netherlands, Peru, Portugal, Rumania, Servia, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, and Venezuela; while it is permissive in Egypt, the United States, Great Britain and part of the colonies, Japan, Russia, and Turkey. Along with it goes the decimal system of coinage; but as a rule the coinage of a country is first put on a decimal footing. In no country is the metric system in use without decimal coinage; but Denmark, Russia, Canada, and the United States have for many years used a decimal coinage without the metric system.

According to the metric system the unit of weight is the gramme, which is the weight of a cubic centimetre of water distilled to its maximum of density. The multiples of the gramme, proceeding in decimal order, are distinguished by the prefixes deca-, hecto-, kilo-, and myria- from the Greek, and the subdivisions by deci-, centi-, and milli- from the Latin. But in popular usage the terms kilo and gramme are alone employed, and 9 kilos 7 hectogrammes 5 decagrammes 3 grammes become 9 kilos 753 grammes. The unit of measure of length is the metre, which represents a very close theoretical approximation to the ten-millionth part of the distance from the equator to the North Pole, on the meridian of Paris. The multiples and subdivisions of the metre are the same as those of the gramme, and as in the case of the gramme the

subdivisions are commonly omitted, the terms metre, centimetre, and millimetre alone being popularly employed. This system is an entire departure from historical continuity, and merely follows the dictates of pure mathematics in the arrangement of weights and measures.

JAPANESE AND CHINESE UNITS

With a few notable exceptions the Japanese weights and measures are decimal. Ten *bu* (lines) make a *sun* (inch), 10 *sun* a *shaku* (foot), and 10 *shaku* a *jo*; but the *ken* or double-yard is more frequently used than the *jo*, and for maritime use, when it is called *hiro*, exactly corresponds to the English fathom. The English mile and chain are also used on all railways, and the "knot" obtains for maritime distances. In weight 10 *mo* make 1 *rin*, 10 *rin* 1 *fun*, and 10 *fun* 1 *momme*, while 160 *momme* make 1 *kin* (1.3 lb.). Some foreign commodities have a smaller pound of 120 *momme*, which almost exactly corresponds to the English pound. The Chinese *tsun* = 1.41 in., 10 *tsun* make 1 *chik* = 14.1 in., and their *li* = 1800 *chiks*; in weight the *tael* = 580 grains, and 16 *taels* make 1 *catty* (1½ lb.).

MODERN STANDARDS OF MEASUREMENT

The only standards at present used in scientific work are those belonging to the British (Imperial) and Metric systems. The Imperial standard yard is a bronze bar 38 inches long, one inch square; the defining lines, 36 inches apart, are cut on gold studs, sunk in holes, so that their surface passes through the axis of the bar. This standard is in actual use for all important comparisons at the Standards Office. Four copies which are all equal to it, within $\frac{1}{10}^{\circ}$ of temperature, are deposited in other places in case of injury or loss of the standard. The standard pound is a thick disc of platinum about 1½ inches across, and one inch high, with a shallow groove round it near the top. Four copies are deposited with the copies of the standard yard. For public use there is a series of end-standards exposed on the outer wall of Greenwich Observatory; and a public balance at Greenwich Observatory, which shows the accuracy of any pound weight placed upon it. The most delicate weighings are all performed in a vacuum case with glass sides, which is so constructed that the weights can be exchanged from one arm to the other without opening the case, so as to obtain double weighings. The first French standard metre (of 1799) is a platinum bar end-standard of about 1 inch wide and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick; the standard of the International Metric Commission is a line-standard of platino-iridium, 40 inches long and 8 inches square, grooved out on all four sides. The standard kilogramme is a cylinder of platinum of equal diameter and height. These metric standards are preserved in the International Metric Bureau at Paris, to which seventeen nations contribute in support and direction.

For additional information on weights, measures, and moneys the reader may consult the *Encyclopædia Britannica* articles on "Weights and Measures" and "Money"; Sir Charles Warren, *The Ancient Cubit and our Weights and Measures*; Professor W. M. Flinders Petrie, *Inductive Metrology and Pyramids and Temples of Gizeh*; F. L. Griffith, "Notes on Egyptian Weights and Measures" in the *Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archaeology*, vol. xiv. (1891); Sir William Smith, *Dictionary of Antiquities*; W. W. Carlile, *The Evolution of Modern Money*; and F. A. Crichton, *Metric System*.

On the following page will be found a table of corresponding measures, weights, and moneys of the chief ancient and modern countries.

TABLE 1. CORRESPONDING MEASURES, WEIGHTS, AND MONIES

COUNTRY.	MEASURES.				WEIGHTS.			MONEYS.		
	DIGIT.	PALM.	CUBIT.	DISTANCE.	GRAIN.	OUNCE.	POUND.	COPPER.	SILVER.	GOLD.
BRITISH . {	inch	foot = 3 cubit	yard = double cubit.	mile	grain	ounce	pound	penny	shilling	pound
EGYPTIAN . {	inch (primitive)	palm = 3 ins.	cubit = 20·6 ins.	ater = 4 miles	grain (ancient)	kat = 120 grs.	uten = 10 kats	...	...	talent (Alexandrian)
BABYLONIAN . {	inch	Babylonian foot = 12·4 ins.	Assyrian cubit = 21·3 ins.	...	shekel = 260 grs.	mina = 250 shekels	talent = 60 minas	...	silver shekel	gold shekel
HEBREW . {	...	...	Persian cubit = 25·1 ins.	...	gerah = 16 grs.	shekel = 320 grs.	talent = 960,000 grs.	...	shekel	talent
GREEK . {	daktylos = ·7281 in.	pous = ·9708 ft.	orguia = 5·8 ft.	parasang = 3·3 miles	drachm = 67·5 grs. (Solonian)	mina = 26,750 grs.	talent = 405,000 grs.	obol = 1½d.	drachma = 10d.	mina = £4
ROMAN . {	uncia = ·9708 in.	pes = ·9708 ft.	cubitus = 1·45 ft.	millipassum = ·9163 mile	scrupulum = 17 grs.	uncia = 420 grs.	As or libra = 5050 grs.	sestertius = 2½d.	denarius = 10d.	aureus = £1
MEDIAEVAL . {	pouce = 1·0653 in.	pied = 12·73 ins.	toise = 76·73 ins.	lieu de poste = 2·4 miles.	ounce	mark = 8 oz.	pound = 16 oz.	penny (silver) (Charlemagne)	solidus (Charlemagne)	libra (Charlemagne)
METRIC . {	centimetre = ½ in.	decimetre = 4 ins.	metre = 1 yd. 3½ ins.	kilometre = ·6214 mile.	dekegramme = 25½ grs.	hectogramme = 23 oz. 8½ dr.	kilogramme = 2·2 lbs.	centime (Latin Union)	franc (Latin Union)	10 fr. (Latin Union)
INDIAN . {	...	...	gaz = 1 yard.	kos = 2½ miles	tola = 180 grs.	seer = 1 kilogramme	maund = 40 kilos	anna = 1d.	rupee = 1s. 4d.	gold mohur = £1
JAPANESE . {	sun = 1 in.	shaku = 1 ft.	ken = 6 ft.	ri = 2½ miles	rin = 1 gr.	monme = 58 grs.	kin = 1·3 lb.	sen	yen = 2s.	20 yen = £2

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